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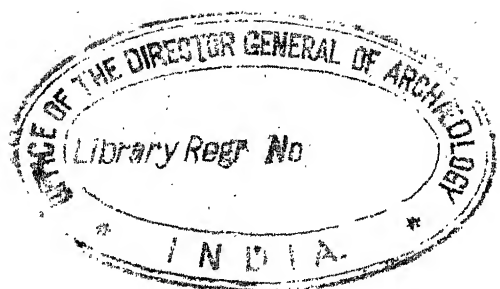
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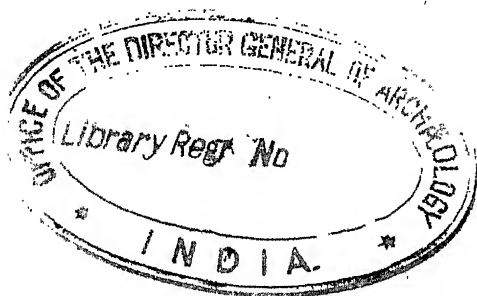
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
AND
JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.





THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,
 AND
JOURNAL
 OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

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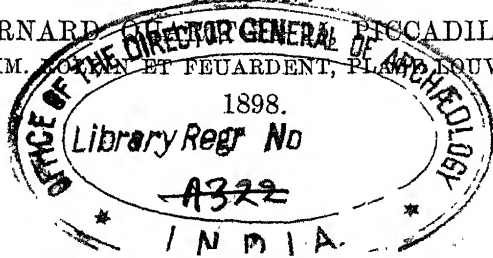


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NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

SUR UN TÉTRADRACHME DE NABIS.

PLUSIEURS documents épigraphiques et numismatiques ont été récemment trouvés, qui augmentent et rectifient ce que Polybe et Tite-Live nous disaient de Nabis. Nous savons maintenant que Nabis n'était pas un soldat de fortune, un *condottiere* né n'importe où, qui se trouva un jour maître de Sparte, mais un Lacédémonien, vraisemblablement de sang Héraclide; qu'il était fils d'un Démarate, et descendant probable de ce roi Démarate qui avait cherché un refuge à la cour de Suze, au temps des guerres médiques; qu'il devait par conséquent avoir des droits à la royauté de Sparte; et qu'aussi bien, s'il a mérité par l'atrocité de ses moyens de règne le nom de tyran, il prit le titre de roi, l'inscrivit sur sa monnaie, en reçut reconnaissance des états étrangers.

Pour la commodité du lecteur, rappelons brièvement ces documents nouveaux concernant Nabis.

Ce sont d'abord les dédicaces des trophées érigés sur l'acropole de Pergame par Eumène II après la guerre contre Nabis (Fraenkel, *Inscripfen von Pergamon* I. Nos.

60—63). Voici la plus intéressante : [Βασιλεὺς Εὐμένης ἀπὸ] τῶ[ν γενομένων ἐκ τ]ῆς στρατείας λαφύρων, [τῇν ἐστρατεύσατο μετὰ Ῥωμαίων κ[αὶ τῶ]ν ἄ[λλων] σ[υ]μμάχων ἐπὶ Νάβιν τὸν Λάκωνα, [καταστρεψάμενον τοὺς Ἀργε]ίου[s καὶ] Με[σ]σ[η]νί[ου]ς, ἀ[π]αρχὴν Ἀθηνᾶι Νικηφόρῳ (Fraenkel No. 60).

Ensuite le décret, trouvé en 1886, des Mycéniens pour Protimos de Gortyne, qui avait délivré de servitude les jeunes gens de Mycènes emmenés à Sparte par Nabis, lors de l'occupation de l'Argolide par le roi spartiate, entre 197 et 195 av. J.-C. : Ἐπε[ι]δὴ [ἀπαχ]θέντων [—¹ ἡ]βώντων Μυκανέων ὑπὸ Νάβιος ἐς Λ[α]κεδαίμονα ἐπολυώρη Πρότιμος Τιμάρχου Γορτύνιος (Tsountas, Ἐφημ. ἀρχ. 1887, p. 156 ; *Dial. Inscr.*, No. 3315 ; Heberdey et Wilhelm, *Reisen in Kilikien*, p. 112 note ; Michel, *Recueil d'Inscriptions grecques*, No. 173). Cp. le décret de Trézène pour deux Crétois de Polyrrhénion, qui avaient rendu aux Trézéniens, à la suite de l'occupation de l'Argolide par Nabis, des services analogues à ceux que les Mycéniens avaient reçus de Protimos (*Bull. Cor. Hell.*, xvii. p. 108, 109).

En 1891, M. Lambros publia la première pièce connue de Nabis (*B. C. H.*, xv. p. 415) : un tétradrachme, portant au droit la tête d'Athéna, au revers Héraclès nu, assis, avec les lettres Λ—Α, les étoiles des Dioscures et le nom NABIOΣ.

En 1896, M. Paul Wolters remarquait dans le musée de Sparte une tuile portant l'estampille ΒΑΛΕΟΣ ΝΑΒΙΟΣ qu'il expliquait βα(σι)λέος Νάβιος, et d'où il concluait que

¹ Le nombre des captifs est illisible sur la pierre.

Nabis avait porté le titre de roi (*Athen. Mittheil.* xxii. p. 139) ; conclusion que confirmait aussitôt M. Homolle, par la publication d'un décret de Délos en l'honneur du roi Nabis, βασιλέα Νάβιν Δαμαράτου Λακεδαιμόνιον (*B. C. H.*, xx., p. 502). En même temps, le Musée Britannique acquérait à la vente Montagu, et M. Warwick Wroth publiait ici même (*Num. Chron.* 1897, p. 107 et Pl. V., 2) un tétradrachme portant au droit la tête de Nabis et au revers l'Héraclès de la pièce Lambros accompagné cette fois de l'inscription **ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ**
NABΙΟΣ. On m'assure que cet étrange mot **ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ** surprit si fort quelques personnes qu'elles n'hésitèrent pas à exprimer des doutes sur l'authenticité du tétradrachme Montagu. La haute valeur d'art du portrait de Nabis aurait dû, ce semble, interdire de pareils doutes ; et il ne vaudrait pas la peine de les mentionner, s'il n'était intéressant de noter que cette admirable pièce, presque un chef-d'œuvre, a eu, elle aussi, les honneurs de l'injure comme d'autres monuments qui ne s'en portent pas plus mal, au Louvre la tiare de Saetapharnès et le vase de Cléoménès, au musée Britannique la Héra d'Agrigente ou le grand sarcophage étrusque. La vérité, c'est que le mot **ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ**, au lieu de prouver la fausseté du tétradrachme Montagu, est au contraire, à moins de supposer des faussaires assez experts en dialectologie grecque, la meilleure preuve de son authenticité.

En laconien, l'aspiration rude, indiquée dans les inscriptions archaïques par le signe **H**, remplace le σ entre deux voyelles. On trouvera dans Roehl (*I. G. A.* 38) dix-huit exemples de ce fait ; une inscription du Ténare, expliquée par M. Foucart (*B. C. H.*, iii. p. 96) en offre deux :

A N E Θ E K E
 TOIPONOIOIANI
 N I K O N
 NIKAPHORIDA
 KAIΛYHIGPON
 etc.

Ἀνέθηκε
 τῶι Ποιοιδᾶνι
 Νίκων
 Νικαφορίδα
 καὶ Λύλυππον²
 etc.

Il semble qu'une dérogation à cette loi existe dans l'inscription trouvée à Délos, où M. Homolle a reconnu un fragment de l'acte par lequel les Spartiates restituèrent aux Déliens, vers l'an 400, les droits qu'Athènes leur avait enlevés (*B. C. H.* iii., p. 12; Hicks, No. 61; Michel, No. 180).

. N K A I Θ I .
 ΝΚΑΙΝΑΦΟ
 ΝΚΑΙΤΟΝΥ
 ΡΕΜΑΤΟΝΤ
 5 ΟΝΤΟΘΙΟ
 ΕΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝ
 ΑΓΙΞΠΑΥΞΑΝΙΑΞ
 ΕΦΟΡΟΙΗΣΑΝ
 ΟΥΙΩΝΙΔΑΣ
 etc.

. . καὶ θι[ῶ
 ν καὶ ναῖῶ-
 -ν καὶ τῶν χ-
 -ρημάτων τ-
 5 ὧν τοῦ θιοῦ.
 Ἐβασίλευον
 Ἄγις, Πανσανίας.
 ἔφοροι ἦσαν
 Ουιωνίδας
 etc.

A la ligne 6, *ἐβασίλευον* n'est pas une forme laconienne. C'est que l'inscription de Délos se compose de deux parties distinctes, la 1^{ère} en écriture et dialecte laconiens, la seconde (qui commence justement avec le mot *ἐβασίλευον*) en écriture et dialecte ioniens. La 1^{ère} partie devait être la fin du document spartiate; la 2^{ème} commençait un document délien; les deux documents avaient d'ailleurs rapport à la même affaire, qui est bien celle qu'a devinée M. Homolle,

² Une inscription de même espèce et de même provenance, qui manque au recueil de Roehl, est conservée au musée Britannique (*Anc. Gr. Inscr.* ii., No. 139).

Revenons au **ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ** de la pièce publiée par M. Wroth. Au commencement du II^e siècle, quand cette pièce fut frappée, la prononciation aspirée du σ entre deux voyelles subsistait toujours à Sparte; la *κοινή* n'avait pas encore complètement vaincu les habitudes dialectales; on sait du reste que Sparte a toujours gardé, même à l'époque impériale, des habitudes de langage particulières. Le graveur de la monnaie de Nabis devait se trouver assez embarrassé pour transcrire la prononciation *βαῖλεός*; deux cents ans plus tôt, il aurait écrit **ΒΑΗΙΛΕΟΣ**; mais vers l'an 200 avant J.-C., l'habitude est perdue de marquer l'aspiration rude par la lettre **H**. Le graveur écrit donc **ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ**.

Le plus ancien exemple analogue se rencontre dans la dédicace de l'olympionique spartiate Deinosthénès, vainqueur au stade des hommes, en la 116^{ème} Ol. = 316 av. J.-C.: 'Ολύμπια νικάας στάδιον (*Inscripfen von Olympia*, No. 171). Plus tard, des formes comme *Σωῖνικος*, *Σώανδρος*, se trouvent à côté des formes de la langue commune, *Σωσικράτης*, *Σώσανδρος*. Une inscription liturgique copiée par Fourmont à Mistra prescrit d'offrir à Despoina un gâteau de sésame, ἄπτον διὰ σαάμων. Enfin, dans les inscriptions archaïsantes de Sparte (Foucart, *Inscr. du Péloponnèse*, p. 79 et 143) on a des formes comme *νεικάαρ* (= *νικάας*), *νεικάαντες* (= *νικάσαντες*). Cp. Muellensiefen, *De titulorum Laconicorum dialecto* (*Diss. phil. Argent.* vi.), p. 51-54.

C'est le moment de soumettre à un nouvel examen l'estampille publiée par M. Wolters **ΒΑΛΕοΣ**
NABIOΣ. Ce savant considère **ΒΑΛΕοΣ** comme une abréviation. On sait qu'à l'époque chrétienne et byzantine, certains noms religieux sont représentés par leurs lettres initiales et

finales, $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$, $\overline{\text{MP}}$ $\overline{\text{ΘΥ}}$, $\overline{\Delta\Delta\Delta}$, etc. Cette façon d'abrégier, purement grecque, a des origines assez hautes; au II^e siècle avant notre ère, on trouve sur des tétradrachmes de Smyrne **BAYΣ** = βα(σι)λεύς, sur un papyrus **BACCHC** = βα(σιλι)σσης. De même, **BAΛEOΣ** serait l'abréviation de βα(σι)λέος.

Remarquons d'abord que la forme laconienne n'était pas βασιλέος, mais comme le prouve la pièce publiée par M. Wroth, βαλέος (prononcé βαήιλέος). L'abréviation aurait donc consisté à supprimer une lettre (ς). Ecrire six lettres au lieu de sept, c'est une mince économie. Que faut-il donc croire? Que M. Wolters a mal lu, que l'estampille porte en réalité **BAIΛEOΣ**, le *iota* étant écrit en surcharge, plus petit que les autres lettres? Mais il n'est pas admissible de suspecter la lecture d'un savant aussi exact et aussi exercé que M. Wolters.

Je crois que l'estampille est bien **BAΛEOΣ**, mais que dans **BAΛEOΣ**, il faut voir, non pas une abréviation, mais une notation insuffisante d'une prononciation dialectale difficile à transcrire. Le mot se prononçait βαήιλέος, paroxyton. Or, le laconien semble avoir marqué très fortement l'accent, au point de faire disparaître les syllabes atones. La dédicace archaïque, gravée sur un rocher près de Kalamata (*I. G. A.*, No. 74) en donne un bon exemple: **ΚΟΡΦΙΑΤΑ[Ι]ΠΑΝΙ**, "à Pan qui habite les cimes" (κορυφαί). Il est évident que le mot κορυφή, accentué sur la dernière, perdait en laconien sa deuxième syllabe, qui était atone, et se réduisait à κορφά. (Cp. le nom de *Corfoú*, et le romainque τὲς κορφές, qui, par ex., dans la région de Delphes, désigne la double cime du Parnasse). De même βαήιλέος, qu'on écrivait

ΒΑΙΛΕΟΣ, pouvait se réduire dans la prononciation à *βαλλέος*, dans l'écriture à **ΒΑΛΕΟΣ**.

Intéressante au point de vue dialectologique, la pièce publiée par M. Wroth ne l'est pas moins au point de vue artistique et comme document psychologique. On peut dire que la gravure grecque n'a guère fait de plus beau portrait, ni qui fasse deviner mieux le caractère du personnage représenté. Nabis nous apparaît comme un sanguin, gros et solide, capable d'efforts opiniâtres, de dissimulation, de cruauté. L'artiste n'a pas souligné ce qu'il y avait de peu aimable dans cette physionomie ; mais cela se devine sous l'air de majesté qu'il convenait de donner à cette figure royale, et que Nabis, d'ailleurs, avait sans doute. Nabis était de sang Héraclide ; il a été visiblement représenté avec quelque chose de la majesté d'Hercule, mais d'un Hercule capable de méchanceté. Ce portrait, à peine idéalisé, contemporain du personnage, fait par son ordre, approuvé par lui, est de tous les documents nouveaux concernant Nabis, le plus vivant et le plus suggestif.

PAUL PERDRIZET.

II.

THE BALCOMBE FIND.

(See Plates I.—V.)

ON May 23rd, 1897, as a labourer in the employment of Mr. Francis Pierce, of Forest View, Balcombe, Sussex, was engaged in levelling a field called Stockcroft, opposite to the Rectory gate, his grafter struck a vessel, which was buried about eight inches below the surface. The vessel, which was of iron, was an ordinary household water-jug of the fourteenth century, resembling in shape a modern coffee-pot with a long spout and handle, and having had originally three short legs or feet. One of the legs had been broken off, and could not be found. It must therefore have been removed by an ancient fracture, which occurred before the pot was buried. The vessel was found to contain 12 gold and 742 silver coins, which were wrapped up in a small piece of rough canvas. An inquest having been held by the Coroner for East Sussex, the coins were pronounced to be Treasure trove; and having been transmitted to Her Majesty's Treasury, they were in due course forwarded to the British Museum for examination and selection.

The simple manner in which the treasure was concealed, and the use of an ordinary household utensil for its reception, show that no special circumstances could have been connected with its burial. It was simply the hoardings of a private individual, who, like so many others

before and after his time, buried his treasure, and, from some unforeseen circumstances, did not unearth it again. If we take into account the value of money in the middle ages, as compared with that of the present day, the hoard must have represented no small sum.

A summary of the hoard is as follows :—

GOLD.

Edward III.	Noble, third coinage (1346)	.	.	1
"	" fourth "	(1351-1360)	.	4
"	" "	(1360-1369)	.	6
"	" "	(1369-1377)	.	1
				— 12

SILVER.

Edward I.	Pennies, London	.	.	.	.	25
"	" Berwick	.	.	.	.	1
"	" Bristol	.	.	.	.	2
"	" Canterbury	.	.	.	.	10
"	" Durham	.	.	.	.	6
"	" Lincoln	.	.	.	.	3
"	" Newcastle	.	.	.	.	1
"	" York	.	.	.	.	2
						— 50
Edward II.	Pennies, London	.	.	.	.	22
"	" Berwick	.	.	.	.	2
"	" Bury St. Edmunds	.	.	.	.	5
"	" Canterbury	.	.	.	.	22
"	" Durham	.	.	.	.	3
						— 54
Edward III.	Groats, London	.	.	.	.	214
"	" York	.	.	.	.	16
						— 230
"	Half-Groats, London	.	.	.	.	83
"	" York	.	.	.	.	8
						— 91
"	Pennies, London	.	.	.	.	47
"	" Canterbury	.	.	.	.	1
"	" Durham	.	.	.	.	75
"	" York	.	.	.	.	120
"	" Uncertain Mints	.	.	.	.	10
						— 253
"	Half-Pennies, London	.	.	.	.	32

Richard II.	Groats, London	4	
„	Half-Groats, London	2	
„	Pennies, York	10	
„	Half-Pennies, London	3	
		—	19

SCOTTISH.

Alexander III.	Pennies	3	
David II.	„ no mint	1	
„	„ Edinburgh	3	
Robert II.	„ Edinburgh and Perth	3	
		—	10

FOREIGN.

John, Count of Hainault.	Denier, Maubeuge	1	
John the Blind, of Luxembourg.	Denier, Luxembourg	2	
		—	3
	Total (silver)		742

From the above list it will be seen that this is one of the most important finds of silver coins, so far as it relates to the reign of Edward III, that has taken place in recent times in England. The series of groats and half-groats of that reign are very extensive, especially those which belong to the first issue; and varieties of legend and type enable us to divide them up into several classes, showing some chronological sequence. The preservation of these coins is, on the whole, very satisfactory, some pieces even being in a fine state. The pennies of Edward I, II, and III, are equally numerous; but unfortunately the worn condition of many of them rendered their classification in some instances a matter of some difficulty.

The evidence afforded by this find presents another opportunity for discussing generally that long-mooted question of the classification of the smaller pieces of the

three Edwards. With the groats and half-groats no such difficulty occurs. All the early pieces of these denominations bearing the name of Edward belong to the third king of that name; and all that has to be done is to place them in some chronological sequence within the well-defined periods into which they have been already separated. In the case of the earlier groats this find enables us to form several groups which had not been noticed by Hawkins nor by previous writers, but which had been hinted at in a paper recently published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.¹ With the early pennies, halfpennies, and farthings bearing the name of Edward, the case is entirely different, since we know that pieces of all three denominations were struck in each of the reigns of Edward I, II, and III. Their division has, however, up to the present, almost baffled the ingenuity of numismatists, and in order to facilitate the discussion of their classification in the following pages, it has been considered advisable to group them together in the descriptions. The coins of the Edwards are therefore given, firstly in the order of metals, gold and silver, and secondly according to the denominations. As the classification of the smaller pieces is based chiefly on small differences of type and on styles of lettering, numerous illustrations are a necessity; and as many of the specimens in the hoard were too much worn to be of use for such a purpose, a few illustrations have been supplemented from examples either in the National Collection or in Mr. Lawrence's cabinet; and in some instances, of coins examples of which did not occur in the hoard. These are included to support theories adduced. Such pieces will be specially noted.

¹ Third Series, vol. xiii. (1893), p. 46.

The following is a complete descriptive list of all the coins in the hoard :—

EDWARD III.

GOLD.

NOBLES,

1. Third coinage, 1346.

Obv.—EDWARD × D' × GRA × REX × ANGL' ×
× Z × FRANCO × DNS × hB × King in ship,
holding sword and shield; two ropes from
prow, three from stern.

Rev.—× IhC × TRANSIENS × PER × MÆDIVM ×
ILLORVM × IBAT × Large floriated cross,
within double tressure of arches; in each
angle, lion and crown; in centre, large C; in
each spandril, trefoil. Wt. 126·7 grs. [Pl.
I, 1] 1

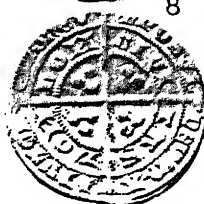
2. Fourth coinage, 1351—1360. Same, but three ropes from prow and stern on *obv.*; small C in centre of cross on *rev.*, and lis over head of lion in third quarter; reading—

Obv.—EDWARD . DEI . GRA . REX . ANGL' . Z .
FRANCO . D . hYB.

Rev.—IhC . AVTQM . TRANCIENS . P . MÆDIVM .
ILLORVM . IBAT . ; stops, annulets on both
sides, and Roman N's. Wt. 118 grs. 1

3. Same as the last coin, but N's on *obv.* not barred, *Obv.* legend ends FRANCO . D . hIB, and no annulet after MÆDIVM. Wt. 118 grs. 1

4-5. Same as No. 2, but three ropes from stern and one from prow; lis at head of lion in second quarter, and annulet each side of lis on upper limb of cross; reading IhC for IhC, and saltire after each word on both sides, instead of annulet, two after TRANCIENS; N's on both sides not barred. Wt. 118·5 grs. each 2



9

9

AUTOTYPE

BALCOMBE FIND.
(Edward III.)

6. Fourth coinage, 1360—1369. Similar to No. 2. With three ropes from stern and prow, large \mathcal{C} in centre of cross, lis over head of lion in second quarter, and single pellet at each angle of compartment in centre of cross, reading—

Obv.— \mathcal{C} DWARD' . D \mathcal{E} I : GR \mathcal{A} ' . R \mathcal{E} X : ANGL' . DNS' . hIB : : Z : AQT'.

Rev.—+ Ih \mathcal{C} . AVT \mathcal{E} M . TRANSIENS . P' . M \mathcal{E} DIVM . ILLORV' . IBAT' . ; stops, saltires. Wt. 119.3 grs. [Pl. I. 2] 1

7. Similar to the preceding coin, but three ropes from stern and two from prow; no lis at head of lion, and trefoil of pellets at each angle of compartment in centre of cross; legends—

Obv.— \mathcal{C} DWARD : D \mathcal{E} I : GR \mathcal{A} : R \mathcal{E} X : ANGL : DNS : hYB . Z . AQT'.

Rev.—+ Ih \mathcal{C} : AVT \mathcal{E} M : TRANSIENS : P \mathcal{E} R : M \mathcal{E} DIV : ILLORVM : IBAT; stops, saltires. Wt. 108.3 grs. A little chipped 1

- 8-10. Same type legends and varieties as the last coin, but with an annulet before \mathcal{C} DWARD. Wt. 120, 119.5, and 118 grs. 3

11. Same type, legends and varieties as the last, but one rope only from the prow of the vessel. Wt. 119.5 grs. 1

12. Fourth coinage, 1369-1377.

Obv.— \mathcal{C} DWARD' . DI : GR \mathcal{A} . R \mathcal{E} X . ANGL . Z . FRAND' . DNS' . hIB : Z . AQVT . King in ship, usual type, three ropes from stern, one from prow.

Rev.—Ih \mathcal{C} : AVT \mathcal{E} M : TRANSIENS : P \mathcal{E} R : M \mathcal{E} DIVM : ILLORV : IBAT. Floriated cross, &c., as on No. 1, but pellet after \mathcal{C} in central compartment; stops, saltires, on both sides. Wt. 119 grs. 1

SILVER.

GROATS.—LONDON.

First Issue, A.D. 1351—1360.

Type.—*Obv.* Bust of king facing, crowned, within double tressure of nine arches, fleured.

Rev.—Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle, and dividing legends in two concentric circles.

Series A, with D . GRA, and Roman or English M's, and open or closed E's.

1. *Obv.*—+ EDWAR' . D . GRA . REX . ANGL' . Z .
FRANC' . D . hYB'.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTOREM . MEVM .
CIVITAS LONDON. Stops, annulets. [Pl.
I. 3] 1

2. Same; but English M's and open or closed E's, and
reading MEV (2 varieties) 2

Series B, with D . G ., English M's and Roman N's not barred.

3. *Obv.*—+ EDWARD . D . G . REX ANGL . Z .
FRANC . D . hYB.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTOREM . MEV . —
CIVITAS LONDON.

Arches above crown not fleured; stops, annulets.
Many varied in the position of the stops;
sometimes abbreviations are marked as D' . G' .
ANGL', &c. [Pl. I. 4 and 5] 47

4. Same as No. 3, but reading ANGLI' . for ANGL 1

5. Same as No. 3, but reading FRANCI for FRANC 1

- | | |
|--|----|
| 6. Same as No. 3, but G omitted in D. G | 1 |
| 7. Same as No. 3, but Z omitted after AII6L | 2 |
| 8. Same as No. 3, but four pellets, one small, in the fourth
angle of the cross | 1 |
| 9. Same as No. 3, but small cross between pellets in first
angle of cross, and stops on <i>rev.</i> , saltires | 1 |
| 10. Same as No. 3, but annulet within pellets in first
angle of cross | 3 |
| 11. Same as the last, but reading CIVIT · A · S (5 varied) | 6 |
| 12. Same as the last, but arches above crown fleured; all
varied | 3 |
| 12*. Same as the last, with arches above crown fleured, but
on <i>rev.</i> stops, saltires instead of annulets | 2 |
| 13. Same as the preceding, but stops, saltires on both
sides | 1 |
| 14. Same as No. 3, but inscription on <i>rev.</i> blundered,
+ POSVI DÆVM . AÐÆVM . AÐIVTQV | 2 |
| 15. Same as No. 3, but with lis on breast; all varied | 4 |
| 16. Same type and legends and same varieties as No. 3,
viz., with Roman N's not barred, but with
m.m. crown on both sides; stops, annulets,
but varied in their positions | 13 |
| 17. Same as the last; but reading on <i>rev.</i> LOMDOM | 1 |
| 18. Same as No. 16, but m.m. cross on <i>obv.</i> , crown on <i>rev.</i> | 2 |

*Series C, with D . 6 ., English M's and Roman N's barred,
but from right to left.*

a. Arches above crown not fleured.

19. *Obv.*—† EDWARD . D . 6 . ANGL . Z . FRANCO .
D . hYB.

Rev.—† POSVI . DEVM . ADIVTORÆM . MÆV .
Stops, annulets. Many varied in position, &c.,
as No. 3 15

20. Same as the last, but reading LOMDOM 1

b. Arches above crown fleured.

21. Same legends and varieties as No. 19, but the arches
above the king's crown are fleured; stops,
annulets, varied as on No. 3 27

22. Same, but annulet within pellets in second quarter of
cross on *rev.* 1

23. Same as the preceding, but reading CIVIT . A . S 1

24. Same as No. 21, but annulet below bust, and within
pellets of second quarter of cross on *rev.* 5

25. Same as the preceding, but reading LOMDOM 1

*Series D, with DI . 6 ., English M's and Roman N's barred
from right to left.*

a. Arches above crown not fleured.

26. Same legends, &c., as No. 19, with arches above crown
not fleured, but reading DI . 6 . for D . 6 .;
stops, annulets, or broken annulets 4

b. Arches above crown fleured.

27. Same as the preceding, but arches above crown fleured;
stops, annulets 16

Series E, with DÆI . G ., English M's and Roman N's barred from right to left.

a. Arches above crown not fleured.

28. Same legends and varieties as No. 19, with arches above crown not fleured, but reading DÆI . G . for D . G . Stops, annulets; varied as No. 3 . 12

b. Arches above crown fleured.

29. Same as the preceding, but arches above crown fleured; stops, annulets and varied 10

Second issue, A.D. 1360—1369. (During the treaty of Bretigny; without name of France, but with that of Aquitaine.)

30. *Obv.*—+ EDWARD : DÆI : G : REX : ANGL : DNS : hYB . Z . AQT . (stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned, traces of drapery across breast; within tressure of nine arches, all fleured.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DÆVM : ADIVTORÆM . MÆV—CIVITAS LONDON (stops, saltires). Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle [Pl. I. 9] 8

31. Same, but with an annulet before EDWARD 6

32. Same as the preceding coin, but reading DVVM for DÆVM 1

33. Same as No. 31, but reading MÆVM 1

34. Same as the last, but single saltire after DÆVM and ADIVTORÆM; also before CIVITAS and LONDON; mark of abbreviation over last V in London 1

35. Same as No. 30, but with a single annulet after each word of *obv.* legend 1

36. Same as the preceding, but one saltire after DÆVM and ADIVTORÆM 1

Third issue, A.D. 1369—1377. (After the breaking of the treaty of Bretigny, with French title.)

37. *Obv.*—+ EDWARD' . DI : GRA : REX : ANGL' .
Z : FRANCIÆ . (stops, saltires). Bust of king
facing crowned, within tressure of nine
arches.

Rev.—+ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTOREM : MEVM—
CIVITAS. LONDOY . (stops, saltires). Long
cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle.
[Pl. II. 2] 1

38. Same, but reading MEV for MEVM 1

39. Same as the last, but with two saltires after FRANCIÆ 1

40. Same as the last coin, but with saltire before CIVITAS
and LONDOY 1

41. Same as the preceding, but no saltires after
FRANCIÆ 1

42. Same as No. 37, but reading FRANCI : (two saltires)
and MEV, and two saltires before CIVITAS
and one before LONDOY 1

43. Same as the last, but one saltire before and after
LONDOY 1

44. Same as the preceding, but no saltires after FRANCI 1

YORK.

Issue A.D. 1351—1360. *With D . G ., English M's and
Roman N's not barred.*

45. *Obv.*—+ EDWARD' . D' . G' . REX . ANGL' . Z .
FRANCI . D . hYB . (stops, annulets). Bust
of king facing, crowned, within double tres-
sure of nine arches fleured, except those above
the crown.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DĒVM . AÐIVTORÆM . MÆV—
CIVITAS EBORACI. (stops, annulets). Long
cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle;
some varied in position of stops, &c. [Pl. II. 1] 16

HALF GROATS.—LONDON.

(First issue—A.D. 1351—1360.)

Series A, with Roman or English M's, and open or closed E's.

46. Similar type and work to the groat (No. 1), but arches
above crown not fleured, reading—

Obv.—+ EDWARDVS . REX . ANGL' . Z . FRANCI.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DĒV . . AÐIVTOREM — CIVI-
TAS LONDON. (stops, annulets). [Pl. II. 3] 1

47. Same, but English M, and closed E's and C's, and
reading ANGL' . for ANGL', and FRANCO'
for FRANCI. [Pl. II. 4] 1

Series B, with English M's and Roman N's not barred.

48. Same type as the half groat (No. 46); but reading—

Obv.—+ EDWARDVS . REX . ANGL' . Z . FRÆ.
(stops, annulets).

Rev.—POSVI DĒV AÐIVTORÆM — CIVITAS
LONDON. 1

49. Same, but m.m. crown on both sides 1

50. Same as No. 48, but reading FRÆC: One has the
arches above the crown fleured 2

51. Same as No. 48, but reading FRÆCI. Two specimens
have the N in ANGL barred. [Pl. II. 5] 25

52. Same as the last, but m.m. crown on both sides 2

Series C, with English M's, barred N's on obv., not barred on rev.

53. Same type and legends as No. 48, but reading FRANCI.
N's on *obv.* barred, but not on *rev.*; arches
above crown fleured 1
54. Same, but annulet under the bust, and pellet on either
side of A in CIVITAS 2
55. Same as No. 53, but annulet under bust, and between
pellets in one quarter of cross on *rev.* [Pl. II. 6] 1

Series D, with English M's and barred N's on both sides.

56. Same type and legends as No. 48, but reading FRANCI;
N's barred on both sides, and arches above
crown not fleured 1
57. Same, but arches above crown fleured 2
58. Same as No. 56, but m.m. crown on both sides 1
59. Same as No. 56, but reading FRANCI 17
60. Same as the last, but annulet under the bust and in one
quarter of cross on *rev.*, and arches above
the crown fleured 1
61. Same as No. 56, but reading FRANCI 5
62. Same as the last, but arches above the crown fleured 7

Second issue, A.D. 1360—1369. (Without French title.)

Series A, with English N's on obv. and Roman N's on rev.

63. *Obv.*—+ · EDWARDVS : REX : ANGL' . DNS : hYB
(stops, annulets). Bust facing, crowned, with-
in tressure of nine arches all fleured.



1



1



3



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11

AUTOTYPE

BALCOMBE FIND.
(Edward III.)

Rev.—+ POSVI : DÆVM : AÐIVTORÆ : MÆ —
 CIVITAS LONDOI (stops, saltires). Long
 cross pattée, three pellets in each angle . . . 1

64. Same, but reading MÆV for MÆ. [Pl. II. 7] . . . 1

65. Same as the last, but the N's in LONDON barred. . . 8

Series B, with English N's on obv. and rev.

66. Similar to No. 63; but arch on either side of crown
 ornamented with annulet; legends—

Obv.—+ EDWARD' . REX . ANGLIÆ' . DNS : hIB'.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DÆV . AÐIVTORÆM — CIVITAS
 LONDON. Stops, saltires on both sides.
 [Pl. II. 8] 2

YORK.

(First issue, A.D. 1351—1360.)

With English M's and Roman N's not barred.

67. *Obv.*—+ EDWARDVS . REX . ANGL' . Z . FRACI
 (stops, annulets). Bust facing, usual type;
 arches above crown not fleured.

Rev.—+ POSVI . DÆV . AÐIVTORÆM — CIVITAS
 EBORACI (stops, annulets). Long cross
 pattée, etc., usual type. 5

68. Same, but reading ANGLI 1

69. Same, but reading FRACI 1

70. Same as No. 67, but reading FRACI 1

PENNIES.

All the pence and halfpence in the find bear the usual type of obverse and reverse, viz.: *Obv.*—Bust facing; legend, king's name and titles. *Rev.*—Long cross pattée, three pellets in each quarter; legend, mint name. An inner circle separates the mint name, except in one instance. Mint-mark on all except Durham coins, cross pattée.

EDWARD I.

Pennies reading EDW.

LONDON.

Large well-spread coins. Hawkins, Class I.

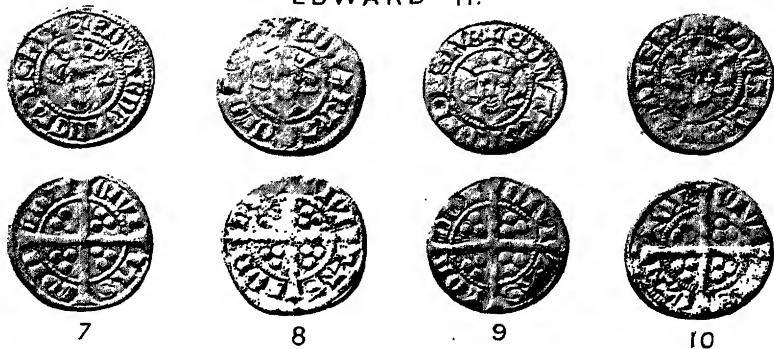
1. <i>Obv.</i> —+·EDW R TNGEL DNS hYB.		<i>Rev.</i> —+·CIVITVS LONDON. legend. [Pl. III. 4]	Pellets before each	2
2. <i>Obv.</i> —Same, without the pellets	.	.	.	10
3. <i>Obv.</i> —Same, but with E's and V's (Smaller coins).	.	.	.	5
4. <i>Obv.</i> —Same legends, U's. This is like Hawkins, Class III., but no star is visible. [Comp. Pl. III. 3]	.	.	.	2
5. <i>Obv.</i> —E's, V's, or N's, bust as on coins reading EDW REX.	.	.	.	1
6. <i>Obv.</i> —+·EDW R' TNGEL DNS hYB. Rosette on breast.	<i>Rev.</i> —+·CIVITVS LONDON. [Pl. III. 1]		.	1
7. <i>Obv.</i> —Illegible	.	.	.	4
BRISTOL.				
8. <i>Obv.</i> —Same legend, E's.	<i>Rev.</i> —+·VILLT BRISTOLLIE		.	2

BRISTOL.

EDWARD I.



EDWARD II.



EDWARD III.



AUTOTYPE.

CANTERBURY.

9. *Obv.*—Same legend, E's, N's. *Rev.*—CIVITAS CANTOR. 7
 10. *Obv.*—Same, with two pellets on breast. *Rev.*—Same, pellet before TOR 1
 11. *Obv.*—Illegible 2

DURHAM.

12. *Obv.*—+ (m.m. plain cross) EDWR TNGLDNS hYB. *Rev.*—CIVITAS DVREME 3
 13. *Obv.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ (m.m. cross moline), same legend, E's, N's. *Rev.*—Same, E's. 2
 14. *Obv.*—+ (m.m. plain cross), same, E's, U's, star on breast. *Rev.*—Rubbed. Hawkins, Class III. 1

LINCOLN.

15. *Obv.*—Same, E's, N's. *Rev.*—CIVITAS LINCOL'. Hawkins, Class I. 3

NEWCASTLE.

16. *Obv.*—Same, E's, U's. *Rev.*—VILL NOVICASTRI. Hawkins, Class III. 1

YORK.

17. *Obv.*—Same, E's, N's. *Rev.*—CIVITAS EBORECI. No quatrefoil in centre. Hawkins, Class I. 1
 18. *Obv.*—Same, E's, U's, where visible. *Rev.*—Same. Hawkins, Class III. 1

BERWICK.

19. *Obv.*—Rubbed out. UGL DNS h. *Rev.*—VILLIT BERG. Edward I. or II. 1

EDWARD II.

Pennies reading Edwa, Edwar, Edward. Mint-mark on all except Durham coins, cross pattée.

LONDON.

20. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS LONDON. [Pl. III. 9] . . . 15
 21. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS LONDON. Some different busts. [Pl. III. 8] . . . 6
 22. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS LONDON. [Pl. III. 7] . . . 1

BERWICK.

23. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—VILLT BE VIOL. Very coarse work 2

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

24. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—VILL SOIED MVNDI 4
 25. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—VILL SOIED MVNDI 1

CANTERBURY.

26. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS CTNTOR. Some different busts 12
 27. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—CIVITVS CTNTOR. Some different busts. [Pl. III. 10] 9
 28. *Obv.*—+EDDWT R TNGEL DNS hYB. (An π left out). *Rev.*—CIVITVS CTNTOR. 1

DURHAM.

29. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW R TŢŢŢŢ LNS hYB. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS DVRÆMG. No crozier . . . 1
 30. *Obv.*—Illegible. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS DVNÆLM 2

EDWARD III. (2)

31. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW RÆX TŢŢŢŢ LNS hYB. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ. [Pl. IV. 2] . . . 1

EDWARD III.

LONDON.

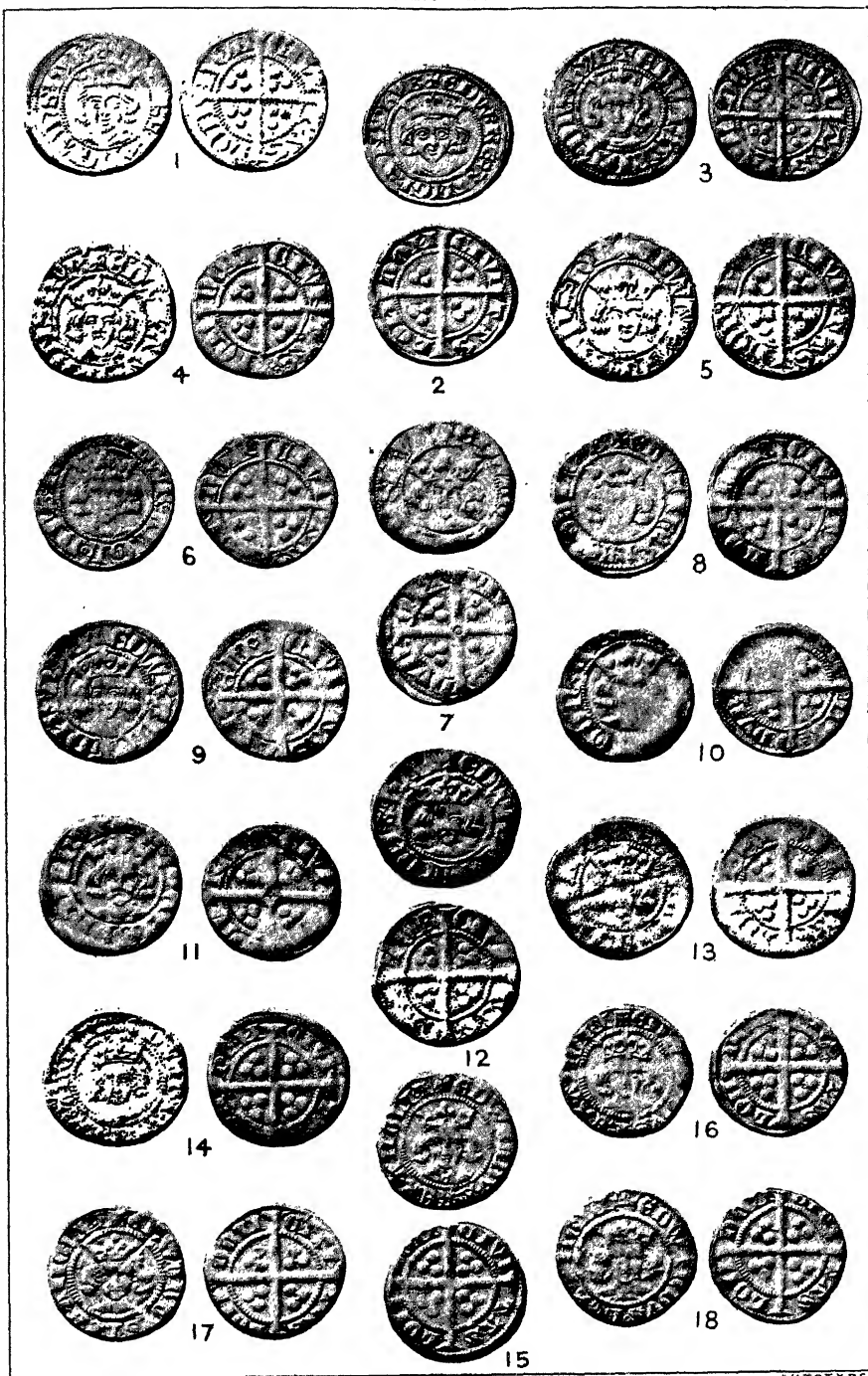
(A) Before the issue of groats in 1351. A large well-spread bust, bushy hair, large crown, as on the florin and first noble. Bust clothed. Lettering large and ornamental.

32. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW R TŢŢŢŢ DŢS hYB. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ 5
 33. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW R o TŢŢŢŢ o DŢS o hYB. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ. [Pl. IV. 5] . . . 2
 34. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW o R o TŢŢŢŢ o DŢS o hYB. The *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ. [Pl. IV. 3] . . . 1
 bust rather shorter and earlier.
 35. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW R o TŢŢŢŢ o DŢS o hYB. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ 1
 36. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW R o TŢŢŢŢ o DŢS o hYB. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ 2
 37. *Obv.*—+ÆDWW R o TŢŢŢŢ o DŢS hYB. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ 6

(B) Pence issued between 1351 and 1360, contemporary with the groats and half-groats, the groats bearing titles of England, France, and Ireland.

38. *Obv.*—+ÆDWWÆDVS x RÆX x TŢŢŢŢ. *Rev.*—ÆIVITVS LONDŢŢ 1

39. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KNGLI.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Annulet in each quarter between pellets . . .	3
40. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX KNGLI o.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Annulets in quarters . . .	1
41. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX KNGLI o F.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Annulets in quarters. [Pl. IV. 17] . . .	1
42. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KNGLI.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Annulets in quarters. [Pl. IV. 16] . . .	6
43. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KNGLI o.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Annulets in quarters . . .	1
44. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS REX KNGLIQ. Stops doubtful.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Annulets in quarters . . .	1
45. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KNGLI.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Annulet in quarter under CIVI . . .	2
46. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS o REX o KNGLI o F. Annulet on breast.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	No annulets. [Pl. IV. 15] . . .	1
47. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS REX KNGLI. M.m. crown.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	No annulets. [Pl. IV. 18] . . .	1
(c) Pence issued between 1360 and 1369, during the Treaty of Breigny, corresponding with groats bearing titles of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine.			
48. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRD o KNGL o R o DRS o hYB.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LOIDON.	Cross in centre of cross . . .	1
49. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRD o KNGL o R o DRS o hYB.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS LONDON o.	(Annulet). [Comp. Pl. V. 1] . . .	2



AUTOTYPE

BALCOMBE FIND.
(*Edward III.*)

50. *Obv.*—+GDWTRD 8 TNGEL 8 R 8 DNS 8 hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDON x 2

(D) Pence issued later than those of Group (c), and leading on to Group (E); they are a new variety and correspond with the very rare groats and half groats bearing annulets at the sides of the head.

51. *Obv.*—+GDWTR' x TNGELI8 x DNS x hYB. The *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDON. [Pl. V. 4] 2
an. m., a cross, seems to have two annulets above it, thus †.

(E) Pence issued between 1369 and 1377, after the Treaty, corresponding with groats bearing titles of England and France, and resembling those of Richard II.

52. *Obv.*—+GDWTRDVS x R8X x TNGELI8. An- *Rev.*—x QIVITTS LONDON. [Pl. V. 3] 1
 nulet on breast.

53. *Obv.*—+GDWTRDVS x R8X x TNGELI8. Cross *Rev.*— TTS LONDON. [Pl. V. 2] 1
 on breast.

54. *Obv.*—+GDWTRDVS x R8X x TNGELI8. *Rev.*—x QIVITTS LONDON. Four tiny pellets
 in angles of cross 1

55. *Obv.*—+GDWTRDVS R8X TNGELI8. Stops *Rev.*—Rubbed, but W's. [Comp. Pl. V. 5] 1
 doubtful; annulet on breast.

CANTERBURY.

(A) Type as London Group (A).

56. *Obv.*—GDW R TNGEL DNS hYB. *Rev.*—QIVITTS LONDON. [Pl. IV. 12] 1

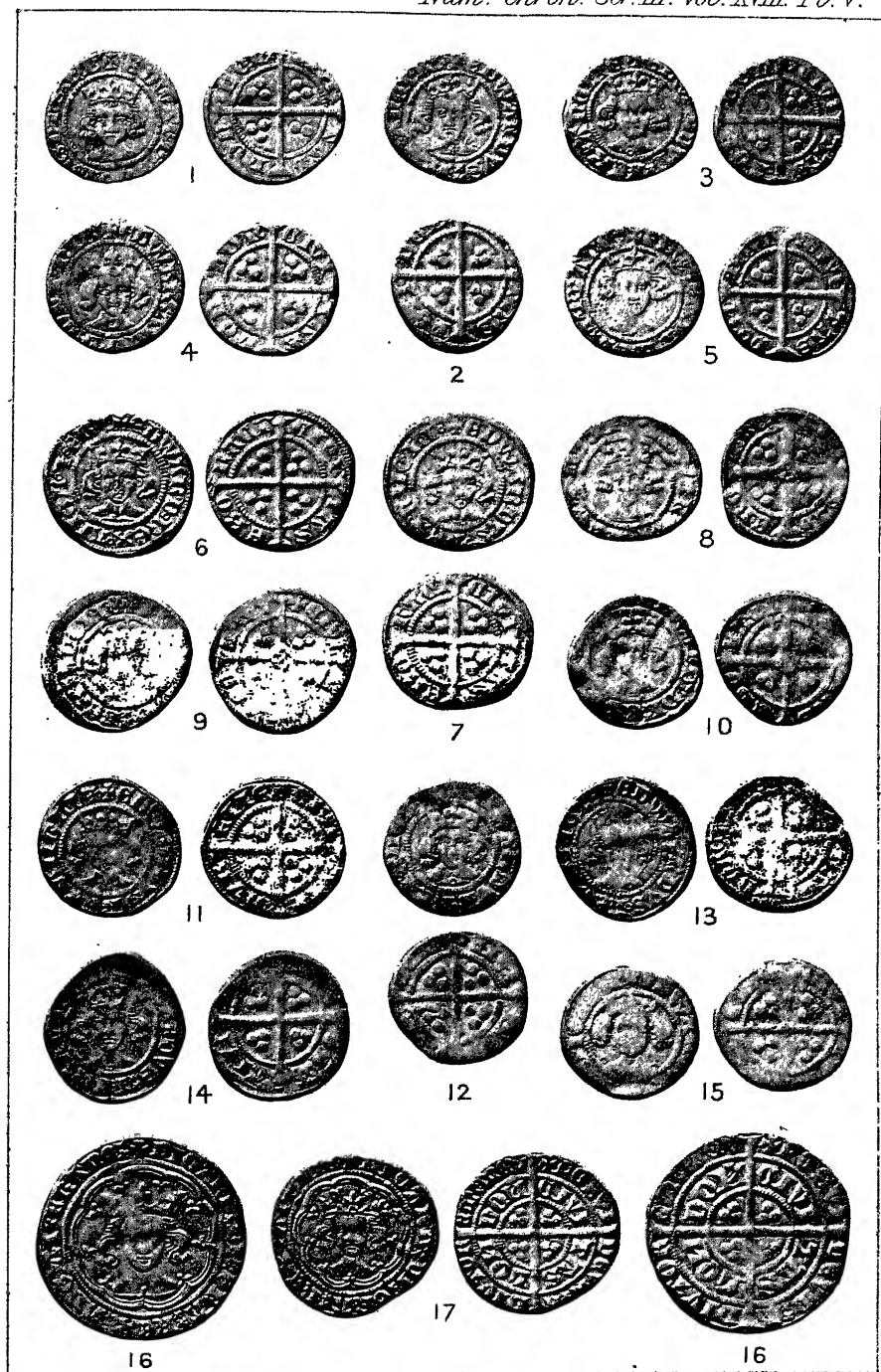
DUREHAM.

(A) Before 1351; type as London Group (A).

57. *Obv.*—+ADW YB. *Rev.*—VILLT DVRVLNÆ. Annulet enclosing pellet in centre of cross. [Comp. Pl. IV. 7] 1
58. *Obv.*—+ADW YB. *Rev.*—× VILLT × DVRÆN. Annulet between pellets in each quarter, also one in centre of cross. [Pl. IV. 10] 1
59. *Obv.*— × RÆX × TITG Very much rubbed. *Rev.*—From same die as last. 1

(B) 1351 to 1360. Same type as London Group (B).

60. *Obv.*—+ADWTITDVS × RÆX *Rev.*—CIVIT-T-S DVRÆNÆ ♀. Crozier to right before Civi 1
61. *Obv.*—+ADWTITDVS RÆX × TITGLI × F. Stop before Rex ? *Rev.*—CIVIT-T-S DVRÆNÆ ♀. Crozier to right before Civi 1
62. *Obv.*—+ADWTITDVS × RÆX *Rev.*—CIVITTS DVRÆNÆ ♀. Crozier to right before Civi 2
63. *Obv.*—+ADWTITDVS o RÆX o TITGLI o F. Annulet on breast. *Rev.*—CIVITTS DVRÆNÆ ♀. Crozier to right before Civi. [Pl. V. 12]. 1
64. *Obv.*—~~AD~~ADWTITDVS o RÆX o TITGLI F. M.m. crown. *Rev.*—CIVITTS o DVRÆNÆ o ♀. Crozier to right before Civi. VI for M. [Comp. Pl. V. 11] 2
65. Others illegible but reading DVRÆNÆ 2



AUTOTYPE

BALCOMBE FIND.
(*Edward III and Richard II*)

66. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS o REX XGLL. *Rev.*—QIVITVS DVXELMI ♀. Crozier to right before Civi 1
67. Others, much rubbed, of same type and legends where visible; one adds **ƿ** after XGLL; all read DVXELMI 6
68. Others in the same condition; **ƿ** occasionally added; stops, where visible, are annulets, and the crozier is to the right as before. One has three pellets on the breast. They all read DVXELMI 21
69. Others as these last, but the II's are without bar 5
70. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS o REX o F. *Rev.*—QIVITVS DV ♀. Crozier to right before Civi. [*Comp.* Pl. V. 15] 1
71. Others illegible of Durham 6

(c) 1360 to 1369. This presents the same type of head and lettering as Group (c) of London, the old legend is however retained.

72. *Obv.*—+EDW EX o XGLL. *Rev.*—QIVITVS DVXELMI ♀. Crozier to left after Dureme 2
73. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS · REX · XGLL. Pellets as stops. *Rev.*—QIVITVS · DVXELMI ♀. Crozier to left after Dureme 1
74. *Obv.*—EDWTRDVS · REX · XG M.m. ? *Rev.*— TTS DVXELMI. Crozier doubtful; rubbed 1
75. *Obv.*—+ DVS · REX Pellets as stops. *Rev.*—QIVITVS DVXELMI ♀. Crozier to left after Dureme 1
76. *Obv.*—EDWTRDVS · REX · XGLL. Pellets as stops. *Rev.*—QIVITVS DVXELMI. No crozier 1

77. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS o REX o ANGLI.

Rev.—CIVITAS DORLONÆ ♀. Crozier to right
before Civi. [Pl. V. 13] 1

(D) A small group resembling markedly Group (D) of London, and occupying the same position to the Durham coins as that of London does to the London coins, viz., a connecting link.

78. *Obv.*—+ REX ANGLI o ♂. Bust
as on London coin.
79. *Obv.*—+EDWTR' ANGLIÆ x DQS hIB.
Rev.—CIVITAS DVRELONÆ ♀. Crozier to left
after Durelmi? 1
Rev.—CIVITAS DORLONÆ ♀. Crozier to right
before Civi 2

These two coins are from the same dies. The *obv.* very closely resembles that of the coin before it, and the *rev.* is from the same die as the last coin in the previous group.

(E) 1369 to 1377. Resembling Group (E) of London. The stops, where visible, are crosses; the crozier is to the left, and is of peculiar shape; the mint name is DVROLN, as on the pence of Richard II.

80. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS x REX x ANGLIÆ. An-
nulet on breast.
81. *Obv.*—+EDWTRDVS x REX ANGL x ♂ x FR.
Rev.—CIVITAS DVROLN ♀. Crozier to left
after Dunelm. [Comp. Pl. V. 14] 3
82. *Obv.*—+ IGLIÆ DII.
Rev.—CIVITAS DVN 1
83. *Obv.*—+ ANGL.
Rev.—CIVITAS IOLN ♀. Crozier to left
after Dunelm 1
Six other coins of this group give parts of the legend as on the first, and one has a lis or cross on the breast 2 6

YORK.

(A) Before 1351. As London and Durham Group (A).		As London and Durham Group (B)	
84. <i>Obv.</i> —+AD	WGL DVS hYB.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil in centre of cross. [Pl. IV. 11]
85. <i>Obv.</i> —+ADWTRDVS x REX		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 1
86. <i>Obv.</i> —+AD	EX x TIG	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 1
	x cross on breast.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 1
87. <i>Obv.</i> — x $\frac{F}{S}$.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil enclosing pellet 1
88. <i>Obv.</i> —+ADWT I x $\frac{F}{S}$.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 1
89. <i>Obv.</i> —+ADWTRDVS o REX TIGLI.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 1
90. <i>Obv.</i> —+ADWTRDVS REX TIGLI.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	No quatrefoil 1
91. <i>Obv.</i> — o $\frac{F}{S}$.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	No quatrefoil. [Comp. Pl. V. 7]
92. <i>Obv.</i> —+ADWTRD REX NGL o $\frac{F}{S}$ o FRT.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	No quatrefoil. [Pl. V. 6]
93. <i>Obv.</i> —+ IIGLIÆ.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 1
94. <i>Obv.</i> —Illegible.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 3
95. <i>Obv.</i> —Illegible.		<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil 1

96. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS REX ANGLI.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS EBORACI. pellet	Quatrefoil, with	1
97. <i>Obv.</i> —+ED VS o REX GLI o \mathfrak{F} .	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS EBORACI. pellet	Quatrefoil, with	1
98. <i>Obv.</i> —+ RD o REX o ANGL o \mathfrak{F} o FR.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS EBORACI. pellet	Quatrefoil, with	2
99. Illegible coins of Group (B), annulets as stops . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	30
(c) 1360 to 1369. As London and Durham Group (c).			
100. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS · REX · ANGLI.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS EBORACI. Pl. V. 8]	Quatrefoil. [<i>Comp.</i>	25
101. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRD o ANGL o R o DNS o hYB.	<i>Rev.</i> —o QIVITVS o EBORACI.	Quatrefoil	1
102. Others, illegible . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2
103. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRD o REX o ANGL o \mathfrak{F} o FR. Head of next Class.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS EBORACI.	Quatrefoil	1
104. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTR ANGL : \mathfrak{F} · FR.	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS EBORACI. extra pellets	Quatrefoil; four	1
(d) There were no York coins corresponding to the London and Durham Group (D).			
(E) 1369 to 1377. As London and Durham Group (E).			
105. <i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS x REX x AN	<i>Rev.</i> —QIVITVS EBORACI. extra pellets	Quatrefoil; four	1

106.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS x R	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil .	1
107.	<i>Obv.</i> —+ED . . . DVS x I x REX x TNGELIÆ.	<i>Rev.</i> —x CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil .	1
108.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS x REX x TNGELIÆ x.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil .	1
109.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS x REX x TNGELIÆ.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORXCI x.	Quatrefoil .	1
110.	<i>Obv.</i> —+ED x TNGELIÆ.	<i>Rev.</i> —+CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil; m.m.	1
		on rev. also. [Pl. V. 9]	.	1
111.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS x REX x TNGELIÆ.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil .	8
112.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS x REX x TNGELIÆ x ET.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil .	1
	New reading.			
113.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRD' x DI x GRT Æ.	<i>Rev.</i> —x CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil. [Pl.	1
		V. 10]	.	1
114.	<i>Obv.</i> —EDWTRDVS REX TNGELIÆ. Lis on breast.	<i>Rev.</i> —x CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil .	2
115.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS x REX x TNGELIÆ x.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIIVITVS EBORXCI.	Quatrefoil .	1
	Annulet on breast.			
116.	<i>Obv.</i> —EDWTRD x REX x TNGELIÆ. Lis on breast.	<i>Rev.</i> —+CIIVITVS x EBORXCI x.	M.m. on rev.	1
		also	.	1
117.	Illegible, of Group (E)	.	.	21
118.	Illegible, of Edward III. generally	.	.	7
119.	Illegible mints	.	.	3

HALFPENNIES.

(A) Before 1351.

120.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS REX.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON.	.	.	.	11
121.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS REX R.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON.	.	.	.	1
122.	Without inner circle on <i>rev.</i>	.	.	.	.	1
123.	Illegible. Issue doubtful. A thick, heavy bust, eyes as slits	.	.	.	.	1
124.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS REX RIIIG *. Star after RIIIG.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LOIIDOII *. Star after DOII.	.	.	.	1
125.	<i>Obv.</i> —..... REX RIIIG *. Star after RIIIG.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS * LOIIDOII. Star before LOII	.	.	.	1
126.	Illegible. Date doubtful. A bust without neck.	.	.	.	.	8
127.	<i>Obv.</i> —EDWTRDVS REX RIR. Pellet to left of head; saltire to right of head.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON. Extra pellet in quarter under LON.	.	.	.	1
128.	<i>Obv.</i> —Illegible.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON. Extra pellet in quarter under CIVI.	.	.	.	1
129.	<i>Obv.</i> —Illegible.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON. Extra pellet in quarter under CIVI.	.	.	.	1
130.	Illegible.	.	.	.	.	4
131.	<i>Obv.</i> —+EDWTRDVS : REX X : RIR. Pellets as stops.	<i>Rev.</i> —CIVITVS LONDON o. Annulet after DON	.	.	.	1

(c) Corresponding in lettering and work with the coins issued between 1360-1369.

RICHARD II.

GROATS.—LONDON.

1. *Obv.*—+ RICARD' . DI : GRA : REX : ANGL' : Z .
FRANC' . (stops, saltires). Bust of king
crowned, facing; around, double tressure of
nine arches, all fleured.
- Rev.*—+ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTORÆM : MÆV—
CIVITAS LONDOŪ (stops, saltires). Long
cross pattée, three pellets in each angle. [Pl.
V. 16] 2
2. Same, but reading LONDON 1
3. Same as No. 1, but reading FRANCIÆ 1

HALF-GROATS—LONDON.

4. Same type as No. 1, but legends—
- Obv.*—+ RICARD : DI : GRA : REX : ANGLIÆ.
- Rev.*—+ POSVI DEVM : ADIVTORÆM : MÆV—
CIVITAS LONDOŪ (stops, saltires). [Pl.
V. 17] 2

PENNIES—YORK.

- Type. *Obv.*—Head of king, crowned, facing.
Rev.—Long cross pattée, three pellets in each angle.
5. *Obv.*—+ RICARDVS × REX × ANGLIÆ ×.
Rev.—× CIVITAS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 1
6. *Obv.*—+ RICARDVS ANGLIÆ ×.
Rev.—CIVITAS EBORACI. Quatrefoil 3
7. *Obv.*—+ RIC ANGLIÆ × Z ×
Rev.—CIVITAS EBORACI 1

8. Others of same work as above, *i.e.*, the fine London work, illegible 4
9. One of coarse work of York 1

HALFPENNIES—LONDON.

Obv.—Same type.*Rev.*—Same type.

10. *Obv.*—+ RICHARD × REX ꝥ ANGL.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON 2
11. *Obv.*— . . . ARD . REX : ANGL.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON 1

SCOTTISH COINS.

ALEXANDER III.

PENNIES.

- Obv.*—+ ALEXANDER DEI GRA. Head in profile to left with sceptre.
- Rev.*—+ REX SCOTORVM. Long cross pattée; mullet in each angle 2
- Variety with two pellets in first quarter and one in second quarter of the cross on the reverse 1

DAVID II.

PENNIES.

First Coinage.

- Obv.*—+ DAVID DEI GRACIA (star after DEI). Head in profile to left, with sceptre.
- Rev.*—REX SCOTORVM. Long cross pattée, with mullet in each angle 1

Second Coinage.

Obv.—+ DAVID . REX . SCOTORVM (stops, saltires). Head as on the preceding.

Rev.—VILLA EDINBURGH. Long cross pattée, with mullet pierced or cinquefoil in each angle . 3

ROBERT II.

PENNIES.

Obv.—+ ROBERTVS REX SCOTOR. Head in profile to left; before, sceptre.

Rev.—VILLA EDINBURGH. Long cross pattée, as on the preceding 2

Similar, but reading on *rev.* VILLA ED (*sic*) PERTH x 1

FOREIGN.

DENIERS ESTERLINGS.

John, Ct. of Hainault, A.D. 1280—1304.

Obv.—+ I . COMES . HANONIA. Bust facing, crowned with flowers.

Rev.—+ MALBODIENSIS (Maubeuge). Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle . 1

John the Blind, of Luxembourg, A.D. 1309—1346.

Obv.—+ AIWANES DNS Z BEVB. Bust facing, crowned.

Rev.—+ LVGENBGENSIS (Luxembourg). Long cross pattée, with three pellets in each angle . 1

A variety reading LOGENBGENSIS 1

From the descriptions given it will be seen that the only gold coins in the hoard are nobles of Edward III,

which belong to the third and fourth coinages of that reign. Of the third coinage (1346) there is but one specimen [Pl. I., 1]. It varies somewhat from any example hitherto published in reading on the obverse legend ηB for ηYB , and in having the letter in the central compartment of the cross on the reverse unusually large and somewhat differently shaped from that illustrated in Ruding, Pl. II., No. 2, which is like another coin in the Museum, and also similar to that recently sold in the Montagu Collection (Lot 409, second sale). Owing to the scarcity of this coin, any small varieties are worth noticing. The weight of the coin in the hoard is only 3.3 grains under the full standard weight, being 126.7 grains as against 130 grains.

Besides the weight, it should be noticed that this noble differs from those in the hoard of the next issue in having English N 's in the legends and by the stops being saltires.

The nobles of the fourth coinage, eleven in number, include specimens of all the three periods into which that issue has been divided, viz., (1) from 1351-1360, when the title of King of France appears in the obverse legend; (2) from 1360-1369, when, in accordance with the treaty of Bretigny, the title of France is omitted, and that of Lord of Aquitaine substituted; and (3) from 1369-1377, when, the treaty of Bretigny having been violated, both titles were used.

The four nobles of the first period all differ from Kenyon. Nos. 2 and 3 are similar to Kenyon 9, with three ropes from the prow and stern of the ship, but vary in reading ηB for ηYB (No. 3), and $I\eta C$ for $I\eta \mathfrak{C}$ S, and $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{E}D\mathfrak{I}V\mathfrak{M}$ for $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{E}D\mathfrak{I}V$ on both specimens. The letter N is barred in the obverse legend, but not barred in the reverse one, of No. 2; but on No. 3 it is not barred on

either side. This peculiarity, though a small one, is noted, as it is found on a large series of groats and half-groats which occurred in this hoard, and which will be described below. Both these coins have annulets as stops between the words, which also show that they belong to an early period of this coinage. Nos. 4 and 5 are similar to Kenyon 2, except that there is only one rope at the prow, the French arms in the first quarter of the shield are *semé de lis*, and not three *lis* only, and there is but one *lis* before and after and between the lions on the side of the ship. The N's in both obverse and reverse legends are not barred, and the stops are saltires. The two coins, though very similar in type and legends, are, however, from different dies.

The transition in type between the 3rd and 4th coinages in gold was a gradual one. The distinctive marks of the general gold coinage of 1351-1360 consist in the use of Roman N's, barred or unbarred, and of annulets for stops between the words of the legends. There are, however, certain pieces which must be assigned to the earliest period of this issue. These have annulets for stops on the obverse, and like the nobles of 1346, two saltires for stops on the reverse. In the obverse legend the N's are Roman, but on the reverse they are English (Ń). In some instances too they are without the word *AVTÆM* in the reverse legend, as in the coinage of 1346. These pieces can also be easily identified by their extreme neatness of work and by the letters of the legends being well-formed and small in comparison with those of the later coins. Of the same style of work are those nobles which have throughout annulets for stops, but Roman N's and M's in the legend. Another point of connection is the use of open E's and C's. These nobles with Roman M's have their counterpart in

the groats and half-groats described below (see under series A of the early groats and half-groats); but of the other varieties no similar silver coins except pennies have been met with. It is therefore not improbable that the issue of groats and half-groats did not commence immediately on the change of the gold coinage in 1351, but that there may have been a lapse of a few months.

These early nobles with the saltire stops must not be confused with the two pieces (Nos. 4 and 5) described above. The fabric of these two gold coins shows that they cannot be placed very early in the series. They must therefore be considered as an exception, and as intervening between the issues with the annulet stops. They have their counterpart in the groats Nos. 12* and 13, which, possessing peculiarities similar to those of the groats with the crown m.m., cannot be placed very early in the series. Half-groats are also known of this type.

Of the nobles struck between 1360-69, the second period, there are six specimens in the find. They all bear the Aquitaine title and not that of France, and throughout in the legends the English R, and not the Roman N, occurs, and the stops are saltires. One example in this group (No. 6) is an unpublished variety as having a single pellet instead of three, or an annulet, at each angle of the compartment in the centre of the cross on the reverse [Pl. I. 2]. The quarter-noble of this variety is fairly common, but no specimen of the half-noble has, so far as we are aware, ever been met with, at least it has not been published. Nos. 7 and 11 are slightly varied from Kenyon 23, but Nos. 8-10 appear to be identical with Kenyon 24.

Of the period 1369-1377, when both the French and Aquitaine titles are found in the obverse legend, there is

but one noble. Like those of the previous period, the letter R is of the English form, and the stops are saltires. It varies only slightly from Kenyon 30 in reading AQVT for AQT, and in having no saltire after IBAT.

All the gold coins are in excellent condition, and in consequence they are of nearly full weight. This small find does not affect the chronological classification of the nobles of Edward III, as generally accepted.

The series of groats and half-groats of Edward III are perhaps the largest that have ever occurred in a single hoard. By far the greater number belong to the first coinage, that is, from 1351-1360, and they supply numerous varieties hitherto unpublished. Hawkins, or rather Kenyon, 3rd edition, though mentioning several varieties as regards the type, yet only gives one form of obverse legend, as occurring during this period: EDWARD . D . 6 . REX ANGL . Z . FRANC . D . HYB. The coins in the hoard furnish four different readings or abbreviations of the legend "Dei Gratia." On the earliest pieces it is abbreviated into D . GRA, and on the later pieces into D . 6., DI . 6., or DEI . 6., this being the possible sequence in which they occurred on the coins. The minor differences in the abbreviation of other words of the legends, in the forms of the letters, whether Roman or English, in the shape of the bust and in the position of the stops, whether annulets or saltires, are very numerous, and show that the output of the coins during the period of 1351-1360 must have been very extensive. Out of about 203 groats no less than 120 were selected for the National Collection, all varying in some detail of more or less importance. There were also varieties of specimens already existing in the Museum. Besides that, there were many small differences too insignificant to make the

coins of sufficient importance for selection. It may, therefore, be calculated that upwards of 150 different pairs of dies or single dies have been used to strike the groats alone which were contained in the hoard, and that they were issued between 1351 and 1360, a period of nine years only.

The early groats of 1351-1360 may be easily distinguished from those of later issues of this reign in having throughout Roman N's in the legends, by the stops between the words being annulets, with the exception of a few pieces, which have saltires, and by the obverse legend containing the French as well as the Irish title, FRANCO . DNS . hYB ., and not that of Aquitaine. The French title had been assumed by Edward III in 1338. The groats of this period which were present in the hoard are divided into five classes (A to E), each varying somewhat from the other either in style, fabric, or lettering.

Series A comprises those pieces which are of extremely neat work and small lettering. The first coin classed to this series has Roman M's in the legend on the reverse, and open E's throughout [Pl. I. 3.] This form of M appears to have lasted but a short time, as specimens are of extreme rarity, and to have been quickly followed by others of the same style, but with English M's, and with the letter E either open (e) or closed (æ).² The title, "Dei Gratia" is abbreviated to D . GRA, and this particular form does not again occur on any later groats of this reign. It is, however, found on the so-called pattern groat of Edward I, which in style strongly resembles the early groats of Edward III. It may therefore be possible that

² See above for description of nobles of this type.

this pattern groat was not after all struck by Edward I, but by Edward III, and that it was intended for a coinage previous to 1351.³ A comparison of these early groats with the nobles of similar style leaves no doubt as to the position they should occupy chronologically.

Whether series B should precede series C, or immediately follow it, may be left an open question. The chief difference is that in one case the letter N is not barred, and in the other it is barred. Both show early and later styles of work, and appear to be nearly contemporaneous. In order, however, not to divide the groats with the barred N's, as this is a characteristic of later issues, we have in the list placed the coins with the unbarred N's first.

The early pieces of series B resemble those of class A, whilst those of later style are similar in fabric to subsequent issues. They all read D . G ., and, with few exceptions, have annulets for stops between the words. The exceptions are those which have annulets and saltires as stops, or saltires only. Some have a single annulet after each word [Pl. I. 4]; others have two annulets; whilst others have an annulet surmounted by a mark of abbreviation. To the series with the unbarred N's belong those pieces which have a lis on the King's breast, and also those with the mint-mark a crown instead of a cross. The crown mint-mark is also found on the nobles, and also the lis, but the latter is placed in one angle of the cross on the reverse, and generally above the lion's head. With only a few exceptions, the arches above the crown on the obverse are not fleured. The following are the more special varieties which are found in this series of groats:

³ For further discussion of this question see p. 61.

—(1) No. 8, has four pellets in the fourth angle of the cross; (2) No. 9, a small cross between the pellets in the first angle of the cross; (3) No. 10, an annulet within the pellets in the first angle [Pl. I. 5]; (4) No. 11, same as No. 10, but with a pellet on either side of A in CIVITAS. This last variety is also to be found on the half-groats and pennies; thus marking a simultaneous issue in all three denominations. On a few specimens (No. 12*) the arches above the crown are fleured, and as these have often saltires for stops, they appear to be of somewhat later issue than the non-fleured pieces. They are connected with No. 11 in having a pellet on either side of A in CIVITAS. To an early period, also, should be ascribed those coins which have the crown mint-mark, as they are of early style, and have always annulets for stops. With these are also connected the nobles with the same mint-mark. The variety (No. 17) with mint-mark a crown, and reading LOMDOM, also occurs on the penny.

The groats of series C are very uniform in type. They all have, as above mentioned, the barred N; the bar which joins the two outer strokes running from right to left, and not in the usual way, from left to right. These groats are of two main varieties, one of which was noticeable on only a few with the unbarred N's. These varieties consist in the non-fleuring or fleuring of the arches above the king's crown. According to the evidence of this hoard the latter type appears to have been the prevailing one. However, we cannot attach any importance to this point, as these varieties occur in a more or less degree in the subsequent classes of this issue. This class shows a few varieties similar to those of class B. No. 22 has an annulet in one angle of the cross on the reverse, and there is one sometimes below the bust (No.

24); and No. 23 has a pellet on either side of A in CIVITAS, a variety already remarked in class B.

Series D and E only vary from series C in reading DI . 6 or DEI . 6 respectively, instead of D . 6. Like series C, they are of two varieties, viz., with the arches above the crown either non-fleured or fleured. The stops throughout are annulets, and the letter N is always barred from right to left. A slight change is perceptible in the general aspect of the bust; the face is a little larger and older, and the shoulders are, as a rule, more square, and show more careful modelling. The work generally is neat and sharp, and approaches in character that of the coins of the next period.

The groats of York in the hoard are all of the early style, and must be classed with those struck at London, which are included in series B. They all read D . 6, have the letter N not barred, the arches above the crown not fleured, and the stops are annulets [Pl. II. 1]. As Hawkins mentions only this type of York groats, and as none of later work were met with in this find, we may conclude that groats, as well as half-groats (see below) of this mint belong only to the early part of the period 1351-1360.

Out of 230 groats of Edward III which occurred in the hoard, 203 belong to the period of 1351-1360 alone.

Throughout the whole series the weight of the groat shows great uniformity, the better specimens varying from 71.5 grs. to 70 grs., and the rubbed ones from 68 grs. to 60 grs.

If we compare these early groats with the nobles of the corresponding period, it will at once be seen that the same characteristics are to be found in each class, each issue of gold finding a parallel in the silver, and *vice versâ*. First there is the occurrence of the Roman M's and the

open E's in the legends; the two series with the unbarred and barred N's; the mark of the lis on the reverse; the crown mint-mark with the earlier type of lettering, and the temporary introduction of the cross saltire as a stop instead of the annulet, first on one face and then on both. In addition, the same style of work characterises each issue.

The groats issued between 1360 and 1369, when the title of France was omitted in the obverse legend, and that of Aquitaine substituted, which were present in the hoard, do not supply any varieties of importance. In the inscription, except in the word "London," English N's only are used, the stops are annulets, single or double on the obverse, and saltires on the reverse, and all the arches are fleured. There are groats of this class which have the saltiré stops on both sides (see Pl. I. 7), but none were in the hoard. Farther, these coins can easily be distinguished from those of the preceding period in being of extremely neat work, the face of the king being larger, and the shoulders being carefully modelled. The fleurs to the arches are well formed, and the centre one in the crown of the king is somewhat smaller than previously. There are also two varieties of the bust; one has broad shoulders and shows a distinct line of drapery, the other is narrow with sloping shoulders, and has but very slight traces of drapery.

The gold coins of this period do not tally so much with those in silver as during the previous one; and we do not meet with so many corresponding varieties. The legends are, however, similar so far as the king's titles are concerned, and the N's are always English. The stops, which form a distinctive mark in the last period, are, on the gold pieces, always saltires, whereas on the groats and half-groats we have a mixture of annulets

and saltires. We do not know of any gold pieces of this period with annulet stops. There is, however, in the general work of the two series some traceable similarity.

The groats of the third period (1369-1377) mark the last issue of this reign. The only specimen of this class described by Hawkins has the French, Irish, and Aquitaine titles, as have also the gold coins of this time, EDWARD . DI . G . REX . ANGL . Z . F . DNS . hYB . Z . K . ; but those in the hoard have the French title only [Pl. II. 2]. This particular variety has, however, been described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*.⁴ Owing to the close resemblance of these groats to those of Richard II, no doubt can exist as to what period in the reign of Edward III they belong. Comparing them with Richard's coins, we notice the same neat style of work, the convexity of the obverse type, the similarity of bust with but faint traces of drapery, sometimes almost imperceptible, and the use of saltires only as stops. The groats of this type in the hoard differ from each other only in the more or less abbreviated form of the word FRANCIÆ, and in the position of the stops between the words of the legends.

Referring again to the gold coins, it will be seen that in this period there is a strong similarity between them and the silver. There exists the same neatness of work, the exclusive use of saltires as stops, and of English R's, and also a strong resemblance in the portrait of the king. There is, however, one peculiarity in the nobles which, so far as we are aware, does not occur on the half and quarter nobles, nor on any of the silver coins. This is in the form of the letter A, which in one and the same legend occurs as K, A, and K. The recurrence of the V-shaped

⁴ Vol. xiii., 3rd Ser., p. 47.

ligature of the A is remarkable, as the only series of this reign where it is found again is on the nobles of 1344, and nobles and half-nobles of 1345.

Throughout this and the previous period the weight of the groat is well maintained, rising sometimes to quite 72 grs., the maximum weight. It is probable that the output of coins during the last two periods was small as compared with that of the first one, seeing that in the hoard there were only 19 groats of the second and 8 of the third, as against 203 of the first.

Turning to the half-groats, we see that those of the early period, 1351-1360, fall fairly well into the same groups as the groats. Those of series A correspond very closely in style of work and lettering with the same series of groats [Pl. II. 3 and 4]; whilst the unbarred N series (B) bears the same peculiarities as the groats of the same type. The crown mint-mark also occurs in the series of half-groats with the unbarred N's. Series C appears to offer an intermediate type, having barred N's on the obverse and N's not barred on the reverse. It includes those pieces which have an annulet under the king's bust and in one angle of the cross on the reverse. [Pl. II. 6]. Groats of this variety are known, but none were met with in the hoard. Series D corresponds with the later issues of the groats (D and E) with barred N's on both sides; but the absence of the words "Dei Gratia" in the legend prevents our dividing them into precisely similar groups. We have merely arranged them according to the more or less abbreviated form of the title, FRANCIA, which appears to be less shortened on the pieces of later style. The same variation in the bust is also noticeable as in the later groats; the arches above the king's crown are either fleured or not fleured, and the stops

throughout are annulets, and vary in number and position. The general workmanship is also neat and sharp, and approaches in style that of the next period.

Like the groats, the half-groats of York all belong to the early period of 1351-1360. They have the unbarred N's, and annulets as stops. The specimens in the hoard do not furnish any new varieties, and it need scarcely be mentioned that throughout only the French title occurs.

The half-groats of the second period (1360-1369) are marked by the same neatness of style and workmanship as the groats of the same date. They likewise correspond in having annulets as stops on the obverse and saltires on the reverse, and also in having English R's in the legends, except in the name of the mint. Throughout, however, the Aquitaine title is wanting, and only that of Ireland occurs in the obverse legend. In addition to the above there were in the hoard two half-groats, which are of an exceptional variety. They have the arch on either side of the head terminating in an annulet instead of being fleured, and the mint name of London has English R's. [Pl. II. 8.] A groat of the same type, but not in the hoard, is figured in Pl. I, No. 8. Were it not that these groats have only the Aquitaine title and not that of France, one might have been disposed to assign them to a date later than 1369. At all events, they must be assigned to quite the end of the second period, and may be considered almost as a transitional type between this and the third period. The pennies which have two annulets at the side of the mint-mark appear to belong to this issue (see Pennies of London, No. 51).

There are no half-groats in the hoard which can be ascribed with certainty to the third period (1369-1377).

Three specimens, as illustrating this series, are figured on Pl. II. Nos. 9, 10, and 11. These it will be seen are of the same fabric and style as the early half-groats of Richard II, and, like the groats of this issue in the hoard, have only the French title and not that of Aquitaine.

Many of the half-groats are of nearly full standard weight, the better-preserved specimens averaging from 35.5 to 36 grs.

The groats and half-groats of Richard II do not present any varieties not already described by Hawkins. The groats resemble in style and fabric the last issue of the previous reign, and the first two pieces noticed in the list have the portrait very similar to that of Edward III. The next two have what may be termed the intermediate bust. The two portraits differ in the arrangement of the hair and the shape of the bust; the latter presenting a more juvenile appearance.

The two half-groats, the only ones in the hoard, are from the same dies.

The groats weigh from 72 grs. to 71 grs., and the half-groats 36.5 grs. and 35 grs. respectively.

Although the gold and the larger silver coins give considerable importance to this find, on account of their number and varieties, yet the pence possess a much fuller interest, as they present a much longer and much more complete series than do the larger coins.

There were 50 specimens of pence usually attributed to Edward I, and reading, ϵ DW; 54 pence of Edward II, reading ϵ DW κ , ϵ DW κ R, and ϵ DW κ RD; and 253 pennies attributable to the time of Edward III, and 32 half-pennies probably belonging to the same monarch. Of Richard II there were ten York pence and 3 London halfpence.

Of the three classes into which Hawkins divides the coins of Edward I, only one, Class III., appears to form a single group by itself. The two earlier classes may be equally subdivided, and many varieties of bust and lettering are observable, but in the third class all the coins seem to fall closely together. They are uniformly smaller in size than the other coins. They present closed \mathcal{E} 's and very peculiar N's. This letter consists of two strokes without a cross bar or connecting link. It looks somewhat like two small modern I's, of course without the dots. We mention this type particularly, as it is most characteristic of the group, and we have not found it on any other coin.

Among the pence of Edward I only one piece is worth more than the passing notice given it in the list, viz., the very rare coin of London with a rose on the breast [Pl. III. 1]. This is quite a different object from the star of Class III. The N's are double-barred and the \mathcal{E} 's are closed. The variety occurs only at London and Canterbury [Pl. III. 2]; the coin from the latter mint not being represented in the find.



The coins of Edward II bearing the longer readings of the king's name also call for but little mention. The two reading Edward—one of London, the other of Bury St. Edmunds—are of precisely similar workmanship, and indeed all the coins bearing this name, and not attributable to Edward III, belong to this group. One Canterbury coin (No. 28) may be noticed in the list as reading \mathcal{E} DWR R. Possibly the moneyer may have left out the π . The coin itself is of later workmanship than the \mathcal{E} DW coins. All the pieces referable to the first two Edwards were in a very bad condition, and had evidently seen good service before they found their long resting-place.

The later coins were in better condition, though none of them were really fine. Many were badly struck, and the list shows clearly the absence of many letters and stops, which can only have been due to this cause.

Passing from the earlier kings to Edward III, we must discuss the period of what may be called the intermediate types. The first coin to claim attention in this class is the penny reading *Edw. Rex* (No. 31). Only one specimen was present in the find, but it is interesting in perhaps helping the attribution of the whole group to which it belongs. It is placed at the head of the list of Edward III. As we propose to discuss the position of this and the succeeding groups at some length, we shall, for the present, confine ourselves to pointing out any peculiarities worthy of notice in the individual coins of the find.

The group marked A, of London, Durham, and York, is an interesting and unusually large one. The three mints all show the same workmanship, though there are numerous differences in detail. The earliest coin of the group is perhaps No. 34. This gives a head almost exactly like that on some of the early halfpence in the hoard, and the legend in letters corresponding with those on the florin. The subsequent coins, in addition to this lettering, also give a head corresponding with that on the gold coins. The king's name reads *Edw* and *Edwa*, though the latter reading only occurs on the London pence. Variations may be noticed in the formation of the letter N. This is sometimes Roman in shape and barred either way, and sometimes English. Annulets will also be noticed on some as stops. It should also be observed that the coins, even if only in fair preservation, always exhibit some traces of clothing on the bust. There were 17 London coins of this type, 1 of Canterbury, 3 of Durham, and 1 of York. The two pieces of Durham

reading VILLT DVREÆM are of considerable importance, as they show the earlier and later obverse readings, combined with an identical reverse from the same die. The earlier obverse inscription, it will be seen, has the .ÆDW legend, and ends YB; whereas the later one ends RÆX AN6.

The pennies struck at the three mints and dating from 1351, group B, agree with the groats and half-groats, and are classified on the same principle. We have representatives from all three mints of each period, viz., before, during, and after the Treaty of Bretigny. In consequence however, of the small size of the pence, the full legend never appears upon them. "Edwardus Rex Angli, or Anglie," with an occasional  following, are the legends found in the first period at London and Durham. The same legends characterise the contemporary York coins, but in one instance we get in addition "Edward Rex Angl  Fra" (No. 92). In group C, during the continuance of the treaty, the only legend is "Edward Angl R Dns Hyb." The Durham coins retain the old legend with the new bust and new lettering, while on those of York we get both legends.

In class D, which consists of five coins only, two of London and three of Durham, two of the latter being from the same dies, we have a new and unpublished group. They have been carefully noted in the list. "Edwar," with a mark of abbreviation or a comma above the R, "Anglie Dns Hib," is the legend, with saltires as stops. The cross mint-mark seems to have two small annulets just above it. The bust is figured on Pl. V. 4, and resembles that on the half-groat on Pl. II. 8. The obverse type of the Durham pieces is the same as on the London ones, and the legends are also the same. The reverse gives the

reading "Civitas Dorelme." The pence, therefore, belong to that curious and rare coinage of Edward III, of which the groats, none of which were discovered in this hoard, and half-groats, have annulets at the sides of the head [Pl. I. 8 and II. 8]. The legends on all these denominations are unusual. They all give the name of the king as "Edwar." Curiously enough, the "r" in "Edwar." on the pennies must serve a double purpose, unless we are to suppose that the English title of "Rex" is left out. The two Durham pence are from the same dies on both sides; and there is another Durham penny with the usual obverse, which also has its reverse from the same die as those above described. These London and Durham pence of group D, besides being of much interest intrinsically, are important as showing the character of the find. Coins struck from the same dies, or *mules* between two coinages, must always have been issued within short intervals of each other, and we may therefore conclude that finds where coins of this description are present, probably represent mintages of very closely allied periods.

In the last class of Edward III's coins, viz., group E, the most interesting as the least-known of the reign, there are pieces from all three mints. The workmanship on all is identical, and is very much better than the work in the earlier periods. The coins, however, are very often badly struck. The London coins give the legend "Edwardus Rex Anglie," and crosses are found as stops. On the king's breast may be observed a cross on some pieces, and an annulet on others. The Durham coins present the same legend, and in one case the legend ends "Angl. Z Fr." Both these varieties are found on the York pieces and two new ones in addition, "Edwardus Rex Anglie Et" and "Edward Di Gra"; what follows is probably

"Rex Anglie." The cross and annulet are found on the king's breast, and also the lis. It must be borne in mind that this is the first time that any large number of coins of this late group has been found, and although reference to such a group was made in the *Chronicle* for 1893, yet this is the first opportunity of ascertaining anything like the characteristics of the group, whether groats or pennies. There were no half-groats or little coins belonging to this group in the find. The halfpence in the find are all to be attributed to the third Edward, and all except one to the period before 1351. There are no halfpence resembling the coins of Groups B, D, and E, and only one which allies itself with the pence of Group C, the treaty period. It is No. 131 in the list, where its characteristics speak for themselves. Two varieties of halfpence appear in the earlier groups, one with stars in the legend, which form a group by themselves, and do not resemble any other coins we have ever seen. The other with a short fat head and pellets, either beside it or in the reverse field, or in both situations, greatly resembles the coin struck in early times. They are Nos. 127-130, in the list.

The York pence of Richard II call for but the most trifling mention. Those of the London mint resemble most minutely the coins of his grandfather of Group E.

The London halfpence in the same way conform to Edward III's late coins, no examples of which were found at Balcombe.

We must now leave the find as such, and its individual coins, to refer to a much larger subject, viz., the whole silver coinages of Edward III. We shall during this discussion refer frequently to the find, also to papers in the *Chronicle* and elsewhere, and to coins derived from

other sources than the Balcombe find. Edward III came to the throne in 1327, and for a short time at least, we must suppose that coins were struck from dies prepared for and used by Edward II.

Among these latter coins there are some reading "Edwar. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb.," which come from the mints of London, Canterbury, Durham, York, and Bury St. Edmunds, and which differ from those coins of Edward II of the same mints, in having English *ŕ*'s, whereas all the others have Roman *N*'s of some sort. The Canterbury and Bury St. Edmunds' coins we have not seen, but they were present in the Montrave hoard, and are described by Burns in his account of the find in his book on Scottish coins. The other coins of London, Durham, and York are represented in private collections, and those of Durham and York are described and figured by Hawkins, Nos. 302 and 303, Plate XXIII. The *ŕ* of DNS on figure 302, a coin in the British Museum, is misdrawn, a better specimen from the same die shows the letter to be an English *ŕ*. On the coins of this type which we have seen we have observed pellets separating the words, and the coins from these mints are all of the same general type and workmanship. The Durham coin is probably the key to the classification. It bears in the centre of the reverse a small crown, and it reads DVNÆLMI. The Bishops of Durham during Edward II's reign were Bishop Beck, Bishop Kellow, and Bishop Beaumont. Bishop Beck's cross moline, both in Edward I's and Edward II's reigns, satisfactorily distinguishes this prelate's coins. Bishop Kellow's mark, a bent crozier, may also be said to be satisfactory, and certainly the lion and lis of Beaumont on the Durham coins must mark the mintage of that descendant of English and French royalty, Bishop Beaumont. There seems,

then, no place during the reigns of Edward I and II for this crown-marked penny of Durham, and yet it is of the general style of Edward II. It appears, therefore, to fit well in the place to which we propose to assign it, viz., to the earliest issue of Edward III, and we believe it to have been struck by Bishop Beaumont on the accession of the new monarch in 1327, or shortly after. The crown in the centre of the reverse still carries out the idea of royalty, as did the lion and lis mint-mark.⁵ This bishop died in 1333. Having come to these conclusions as regards this Durham coin, our next step was to follow up the clue of the English R and pellet stops on coins, which would otherwise have been given to Edward II on account of the legend. We were happily lucky enough to find the London and York pieces both of them bearing the same legend and peculiarities of lettering and stops. Then the description of the Montrave hoard helped us to two more mints, Canterbury, which we suspected, and Bury St. Edmunds, which on first sight seemed to upset our theory, as on viewing Edward III's mints, we had never taken coins of this place into account. Here, however, we were again successful in finding an indenture to fit the coin exactly. Ruding refers to a riot at the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds in 1327, Edward III's first year. During the riot an accident befell the dies, and the king ordered a new die for the Abbey. The Montrave coins must clearly have been struck at this time, as they agree with the Durham pieces, and also with those of the other mints, and thus, from the coins themselves, and from the indenture of Bury St. Edmunds, we have been able to identify

⁵ The reading DVNĒLMI bears out this idea, as the coins of Edward I and II never read in this manner, but DVREMA or DVNĒLM.

the very earliest coinage of Edward III. These pieces are figured on Pl. III., 11, 12, 13.

It may be noticed that Reading is not included among these mints. At this early time we should not expect to find coins struck at Reading. Edward II withdrew the privilege of coinage from the abbots, and it was not until 1338 that Edward III restored to them the right of coinage. There were no coins of this mint found at Balcombe.

The next class of coins to which we must refer is the class of pence bearing the legend "Edw. Rex.," &c. These are only found of the London mint. They form a little group by themselves, and differ from the coins of any other mint. The head [Pl. III. 14, 15, and Pl. IV. 1, 2], is a short compact one, with a flat crown and drapery about the bust. The lettering is small and compact, and considerable care has been shown in the workmanship. The E's and C's, as a rule, are open, though we have seen coins with closed E's and C's. The N's are, as a rule, Roman, but here also we can point to coins of this type with English N's. The letter X is very curiously represented on many, as shown in Plate III. No. 15. It consists of two lines crossed, so as to form a letter with irregular limbs. This X does not occur on all the pieces, but on a good many. Several of these pence bear pellets between the words as stops. The reverse shows the same careful, neat work as the obverse, and the circles on both sides are found to be composed of a number of fine diamond-shaped dots, placed very close together. The coins at present are attributed to Edward I, and for the following reasons:—1, they read "Rex," as the last coinage of Henry III; 2, they read "Edw.," as other coins of Edward I; 3, they have a

bust like that on some other coins attributed to Edward I, chiefly on account of the spelling "Edw."; 4, they are of heavy weight; and, 5, they have been found with coins of Edward I. The class is such a very peculiar one, and one bearing so little resemblance to any other, that we must place it at the beginning or end of the reign of an Edward. Now the coins of Edward I and II are so very much alike, and show such close resemblance to each other in general style of workmanship, that we can at once eliminate the end of Edward I and the beginning of Edward II as possible periods to which to assign these pieces. We have left, the beginning of Edward I and the end of Edward II and beginning of Edward III. We have already stated the reasons which have been given for assigning those pieces to Edward I. When we come to consider that if coins of Edward I they must be his earliest issue, we are met by a number of quite irreconcilable facts. 1, the style of the coins is not in the least like those of Henry III., which immediately preceded them—it is, indeed, less like it than any other class of Edward I penny; 2, the lettering is equally unlike that on Henry III's coinage. It has been stated that Henry III's last coinages bear occasionally English *ſ*'s which recur on some of these pieces. We have never seen an English *ſ* on the long-cross coinage, nor anything approaching it. We have seen two instances of an *h* which may have been mistaken for an *ſ* in the names *IOh*, and *IOh'SON*, but in these two instances the mark of abbreviation, as well as the form of the letter, at once shows it to be *h* not *ſ*. *AN* or *N* are the missing letters. We therefore decline to admit the English *ſ* argument in favour of these being Edward I's earliest coinage, but look on the fact as negative evidence. The legend

"Edw.," the heavy weight, and the reading "Rex," are all arguments which may be used, and will be used, by us as referring these coins to Edward III's very early years. One further argument, however, is worth mentioning as against their being Edward I's initial coinage. The coins are only known of the London mint. Edward's first indenture, dated 1271, provides for sterlings to be struck in London, Canterbury, Bristol, and York. We know fairly well that the die-engraving was all done in London, thereby securing uniformity of issue. We have no coins of the country mints at all resembling these Edw. Rex. coins, though there are many London coins quite indistinguishable from the country mint issues, till the name on the reverse is noted.

Having, we hope, successfully shown that this group of "Edw. Rex." coins cannot belong to Edward I, we propose to show, equally successfully we hope, that Edward III was accountable for the issue. The weight argument, and these coins are all heavy ones, will not enter much into the discussion, as it was not until Edward III's eighteenth year that it was altered, so that a penny weighing 22 grs. might have been issued at any time between 1272 and 1345. The name "Edw." and the "Rex." legend both occur, and commonly, on Edward III's coinages. The same may be said for the open E and O and the English N. The pellets between the words, a sign, as Mr. A. J. Evans⁶ shows, of lengthening the legend and, therefore, of the lateness of the coin, point also in the same direction. The style of the coin also approaches to that of Edward III's coins of later work; indeed, it is in many cases difficult to distinguish between the two when only the reverse is looked at. As regards finds, these "Edw.

⁶ *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. xi., p. 271.

Rex" coins have been in every instance, it is true, found along with Edward I's coins, but in every case except one (that of Northampton), coins of Edward III have formed part of the hoard as well. In the Northampton hoard, Mr. Neck tells us that only coins reading "Edw." were found, but he does not particularise these minutely, and in the days of that find coins of Edward III reading "Edw." were given to Edward I, so that even in this instance we may have had present late Edward coins.

Though these "Edw. Rex" pence bear a much closer resemblance to Edward III's pennies than to the pence of any other monarch, yet there is still another group of Edward coins to which they bear a still greater resemblance; we refer to the so-called pattern groats of Edward I. Between these and the "Edw. Rex." pennies there is a resemblance which is most striking. All the peculiar letters, E's, O's, R's, and X's reappear on the large coins. The presence of the very curious X is a point well worthy of notice as showing the closeness of relationship between the two groups. The R's and N's in conjunction on the groats unite the two groups of pennies where they occur separately. The pellet stops on the groats again, usually three between the words, are reproduced on some of the pennies, where, however, only two are used. One other point of interest is the comparison of the legend *hIBNÆ* on the groats with the word *hIBN* on the so-called pattern penny of Edward III. This is of the same type and workmanship as the other "Edw. Rex" coins. Why the two known examples of the piece should be assigned to Edward III and the commoner coins to Edward I has been a puzzle to us, as these pence differ only in the *obv.* legend. The last point of connexion between groats and pence to which we shall refer, is the similarity

of busts—we meet with the same head on both series. Having now fairly fully discussed the connection between these two classes of coins, we must refer in a little more detail to the larger coins, the groats. The legend seems to be nearly always the same: +EDWARDVS : DI : GRA' REX : ANGL' : : DN'S HIBNE (or HIBRIE) DVX AQVT LONDONIA . CIVI. The head is in the centre of a four-sided tressure; the breast is fleured with a rose or trefoil, or perhaps unornamented; at each side of the head is a small ornamental flower, cinquefoil or rose; this also is not constant, and the little flowers outside the tressures, four in number, vary in different specimens. The king's crown also presents a slight variety on some examples. The tressure again is generally composed of three lines, but an example with two lines is known. The usual cross and pellets appear on the reverse. The cross ends are usually ornamental, and the ornaments vary on different coins. The majority of these coins are not in good state, and show considerable signs of wear. A considerable proportion have been gilt. The weight of different specimens varies considerably.

We have been at some trouble in discussing these groats fully because we believe that they are neither patterns nor that they belong to Edward I's time. The relationship to the pence bears out the latter statement. The number of variations in the dies and the worn condition of many of the coins negative the pattern theory. The variation in weight must not be laid too much stress on, as occasionally even the smaller coins are considerably in excess of their proper weight. We can mention a Berwick penny attributed to Edward II which weighs 30 grains, about 8 grains over weight although worn; also a Newcastle penny preserved in the National Collection, which

weighs 25 grains. There is nothing in the nature of patterns about these coins, nor is there really about the groats or "Edw Rex" pence.

The only instance of finding one of these coins that we can recall is that described in Hawkins, where a groat was found with some forty common groats of Edward III and Henry V and VI near Drogheda.

Leaving this most interesting group we must now mention another, consisting of pennies and half-pennies with very marked characteristics. A large crowned bust with bushy hair is represented on the obverse and the usual cross and pellets on the reverse. The central lis of the crown is proportionately very large. The lettering also is large and ornamental and very well executed. The mints from which these pieces were issued are London, Canterbury, York, Durham, and Reading [see Pl. IV. 4-13]. The first and last mints also issued half-pence. The group has been referred to many times in the pages of the *Chronicle* and in vol. xiii, third series, 1893, an attempt was made to sum up the evidence in reference to these coins. It was there shown that all Edward III's mints were represented in this type of coin, and that no others so far had been discovered which could by any possibility belong to another king. The weight question was gone into, and here again it was shown that the coins of this type were heavier both individually and collectively than the ordinary well-known coins of Edward III. Compared, however, with coins of Edward I and II, they were rather lighter. A resemblance between coins of this type, both for bust, lettering, and general work, and the gold florin and first noble was also traced out. Finally the date of the Reading indenture, and the fact that the half-pence were contemporary

with the pence, were used to show approximately the date of the whole issue. The conclusions which followed were that these coins were issued in the earlier years of Edward III, some time before 1338, the date of the Reading indenture, and that they were continued till about 1345, when an alteration took place in the gold coinage. The average weight of about 21 grains was shown to have fitted in well with the period under consideration. Since the date of the before-mentioned article nothing has happened to cause any alteration in the attribution of these pieces. The Balcombe hoard, however, has thrown the whole group into prominence by the number of specimens of this coinage which were found and by the varieties connecting it with the later coinage of Edward III. Specimens from the mints of London, York, Durham, and Canterbury were present, that of Canterbury very rare and in good condition, and those of Durham, though perhaps not quite so rare, much more interesting. Two pennies of this mint were found, the reverses from the same die, reading \times VILL π \times DVERB Ω , with an annulet in the centre of the cross and between each group of pellets in its angles [*see* Nos. 58 and 59, and Pl. IV. 10]. The obverses, however, are from different dies. One belongs to the earlier type and the obverse legend ends YB, whereas the other reads R ϵ X π Ω 6 and is of the later workmanship. With these coins before us it is impossible to make any other attribution than to Edward III, and therefore we may feel sure that the earlier sages in numismatic lore were correct in their opinion when they gave the class of coins which we propose to call the Florin type to Edward III. It is to be noted that many of these coins bear annulets as stops and that there is a very large sprink-

ling of English R's mixed with examples of the Roman N variety.

The Durham coins above referred to have the earliest form of reverse which was used on the later pence of Edward III, that group which was struck in accordance with the terms of the 1351 indenture. These coins have an annulet between the pellets in each quarter of the reverse, they also have crosses as stops, so that both these characteristics may be expected on the early 1351 coinage. In the Balcombe find there were pence of London and York and Durham of the 1351 type all with crosses as stops. London also issued pence with annulets on the reverse; but, so far as we know, none exist from the provincial mints.

The coinage of 1351 then resembles the earlier coinages in general type, and there are many varieties of bust which connect these coinages. The more marked characters are that the bust is smaller and more compact, and wears a smaller crown. The lettering is smaller and more compact and the legend is longer. Generally it reads EDWARDVS REX ANGLI or ANGLIE, and occasionally a Z is added. In one or two rare instances, however, the legend EDWARD REX ANGL Z FR or FR has been noted on pence of the 1351 type minted at York [Nos. 92, 93]. As a rule the coinage bears a single annulet as a stop, though this rule is broken on a York coin, where there are two annulets dividing the words and connecting the coinage with the one that follows it.

The reverse, as remarked above, bears in some instances annulets between the pellets or there may be an annulet only in one quarter; and we have also noticed, though very rarely, a small cross between the pellets in one quarter (see Groat No. 9 in list). The N's in all instances except one

are Roman and are barred either way or are unbarred, as on the groats or half-groats. The York coin before mentioned, with double annulets between the words, has, however, English Ω 's, which again connect it with the coinage of 1360. The Ω when it does occur, and this is only on Durham coins, is, with two exceptions known to us, English, thus Ω ; in the two cases, however, the name is spelt DVRÆNÆ. One of these coins has the crown, the other the cross pattée mint-mark, so that if a mistake, it is curious that it should have taken place on two different coins. The crown mint-mark connects it with the nobles and London groats, half-groats, and pennies. The letter X is the only other letter worth mentioning, and the only reference that will be made to it, is to point out that it does not resemble the cross pattée mint-mark placed on its side, but is a genuine letter X. Occasionally there are marks found on the king's breast in this coinage. We have noted an annulet on the London and Durham coins and a saltire cross on those of York. Of other ornaments, it is just sufficient to point out that the York coins in nearly all cases bear a quatrefoil in the centre of the reverse, its absence is most unusual. The crozier, too, of Durham must receive a passing notice. It is of the rounded variety and occurs turned to the right before CIVI. Two coins are known of Durham with a half annulet over each shoulder of the king [Pl. V. 15]. The name on the Durham coins of of 1351—1360 is written DVRÆNÆ, DVNÆLMI or DVNÆLMIÆ.

In 1360 the Treaty of Bretigny was concluded with France, and one provision was that Edward III should no longer call himself King of France. This was given effect to on the coins by the omission of the name of

France from among the king's titles. Though the omission was general and for all types of coin, both gold and silver, the filling up of the space left by the omission was not uniform. On the large coins the title of Duke of Aquitaine was used, and this we get on the nobles, half-nobles, and groats. On the half-groats and pence and half-pence, however, only the Irish title was used to replace the French where it occurred. The coins, therefore, which were struck while the treaty was in force between 1360 and 1369, read $\epsilon\Delta\omega\tau\alpha\text{RD DI or D\epsilon\text{I GR\text{A R\epsilon}X \text{ANGLIE DNS hYB Z \text{AQT}}$ for the larger pieces, $\epsilon\Delta\omega\tau\alpha\text{RDVS R\epsilon}X \text{ANGL DNS hYB}$ for the half-groats and $\epsilon\Delta\omega\tau\alpha\text{RD' ANGL R DNS HYB}$ for the pence. Besides the change of legend the bust was altered. It was made smaller and more compact, and, perhaps, somewhat older looking. There is also to be noticed a considerably different treatment of the various features, crown, hair, etc. The legend is in smaller letters, the R's are invariably English except in the word LONDON, where they are always Roman on the groats, nearly always on the half-groats, and sometimes on the pence, and very rarely, if ever, on the half-pence.

One letter of the legend is very generally a typical one, viz., the letter X. This is, as has been referred to before (see p. 58), almost precisely like the mint-mark cross pattée turned on its side. It occurs on all the coins from nobles to half-pence, and seems almost entirely to have replaced the earlier form of letter. Stops are always placed between the words, and the rule is to find two annulets thus 8 on the obverse. Crosses in saltire are used in the same way as stops on the reverse.

The coins of this period were struck chiefly in London. At Durham and York, however, there were pence struck

during this time, and the only Calais coinage of Edward's reign was struck to correspond with this London mintage. This consists of nobles and half-nobles, in gold, and groats, half-groats, pence, and half-pence in silver. We know of no quarter-noble, and confess that we should be at a loss how to distinguish it from the London coinage.

The above description applies to a very large majority of the treaty coins. There are a few, however, and very few indeed, which must by their legends take their place within the time during which the treaty remained in force, and which yet have no characters in common with the treaty pieces. The coins referred to are groats, half-groats, and pence, and it will be seen that they connect the treaty coins with the coins issued after the abrogation of the agreement.

In general type the coins resemble the usual coins of Edward III. The groat, to take the largest first, gives a new bust of the king, which can be better appreciated by a glance at its picture [Pl. I., No. 8.], than by any words of description. The *obv.* legend is ΕΔΩΑΡΔΟΣ ΡΕΞ ΑΝΓΛΩΝ ΔΝΣ ΗΒΝ Ε ΠΑΤΡ, or ΗΥΒ Ε ΠΑΤΡ. There are crosses between the words, sometimes one, and in some cases two. There is a large annulet on each side of the crown, which occupies the point of the tressure instead of the lis. The reverse does not vary from the coins previously described. The N's in London are Roman and the stops are crosses. These groats are extremely rare. We do not know of more than six or seven. None were found at Balcombe.

The half-groat corresponding with this groat is also known, and is still rarer than the groat; two were found at Balcombe, and three were known before. A representation is given of it on Pl. II., No. 8. The annu-

lets occupy the same position as on the groats. There are only seven arches to the tressure. The *obv.* legend is $\epsilon\Delta\omega\tau\epsilon\Delta$ $\text{R}\epsilon\chi$ $\text{A}\text{N}\text{G}\text{L}\text{I}\epsilon$ DNS hIB with crosses between the words. The reverse is the usual one, but the N's in London are English. This coin is mentioned in *N. C.*, N.S., xi., p. 96, in a foot-note. Pence corresponding with these larger coins were unknown until the Balcombe discovery, when two London and two Durham coins came to light. They all present a bust very like that on the half-groat, and there appears to be an annulet on each side of the cross mint-mark. Little crosses are used as stops.

The legend on the obverse face of all these is $\epsilon\Delta\omega\tau\epsilon\Delta$ $\text{A}\text{N}\text{G}\text{L}\text{I}\epsilon$ DNS hIB . It will be noticed that the king's title, $\text{R}\epsilon\chi$, is omitted. Since the Balcombe find, the York penny of the same type has been brought to our notice. The obverse legend begins $\epsilon\Delta\omega\tau\epsilon\Delta$, thus corresponding with the half-groats.

Leaving these transitional coins, we must now pass to the last group in Edward III's reign, and these coins have, in a way, prepared us for expecting some considerable differences. The Treaty of Bretigny having been broken in 1369, Edward resumed his French title, and particular care seems to have been taken that it should be well in evidence on the coins. The first coin we must refer to, as belonging to this late period, is the groat in the National Collection bearing all four titles in the obverse legend, $\epsilon\Delta\omega\tau\epsilon\Delta$ DI G $\text{R}\epsilon\chi$ $\text{A}\text{N}\text{G}\text{L}$ Z F DNS hYB Z A . This has crosses between the words on both sides, and is the only groat mentioned by Hawkins as belonging to the late period. There are, however, groats, half-groats, and pence to be attributed to the late period quite unknown to Hawkins, and it is to these that the

Balcombe hoard owes its great interest, as many groats and pence were found there. The first mention of this coinage is in the Paper on Edward III, *N.C.*, 3rd series, vol. xiii. p. 47. All the coins in this group have a bust closely resembling that used on Richard II's coinage. The stops are nearly always crosses. In many cases marks of contraction are used on the larger coins, and in several we have noticed two little pellets just above the central fleur of the crown. The *obv.* legend on the groats is EDWARD DI 6R7 REX ANGL ꝛ FRANCIA or FRANCA. The usual legend is found on the reverse. The N's, except in London, are English, in this word they are Roman.

The half-groats are much rarer than the groats, and present the same general characters. That described in 1893, and figured here in Pl. II., No. 10, reading EDWARD DI 6R7 REX ANGL ꝛ FR, still presents a unique legend for the half-groats. The others read EDWARDVS REX ANGL ꝛ FRANCA or FRANCA, and are shown in Pl. II., Nos. 9 and 11. These half-groats bear a most marked resemblance to those of Richard II [see Pl. V. 17]. Indeed, it is only by the name that they can be at all distinguished.

The pence of this coinage were struck at London, York, and Durham, and a very considerable number will be noticed in the list of the Balcombe find. They present the same features as the larger coins—the Richard bust, crosses between the words, and the common addition of the French title. This for pennies was previously very rare. English N's in the legend, and generally Roman N's in London, are found.

The London pennies give the legends :—

1. EDWARDVS ꝛ REX ANGLIA. Cross on king's breast.
CIVITAS LONDON.

2. EDWARD × REX × ANGL × Z FR × CIVITAS LONDON.
3. EDWARD × R × ANGL × Z × FRANCO. Annulet on king's breast. CIVITAS LONDON.

Coins of this description are figured in Pl. V., Nos. 2, 3, and 5.

The Durham pieces closely resemble the London ones in type and legends. We have not, however, met with one reading FRANCO, though FR occurs.

These pennies all seem to read DVROLN or DVROLN, just as do the rare Durham pence of Richard II. They also have a crozier of peculiar form to the left, as described by Sir John Evans in his account of the Neville's Cross hoard, *N.C.*, 3rd series, vol. ix. p. 316. One of these coins is well shown in *N.C.*, series iii., vol. xiii., Pl. VI., No. 14. These are to be considered the latest of all the Durham pennies of Edward III, and were struck by Bishop Hatfield.

The York pieces correspond accurately with those of London and Durham, though here again we have not met with the full reading of the French title. A lis or cross and an annulet are occasionally found on the king's breast. Two coins of this period are very interesting. One reads EDWARD DI GRÆ REX ANGLIÆ, an example of which, from Balcombe, is shown in Pl. V., No. 10, and the other ends the obverse legend with ET in place of the usual Z (No. 112). These pieces were known to us before the Balcombe discovery, and the find adds one of each variety to the previously solitary examples.

We must, before finishing our remarks on Edward III's coins, take some notice of the little pieces, half-pence and farthings. These were probably issued to correspond with the larger pieces. The half-pence, struck before 1351, correspond with the florin-type pence in the lettering and

in the general style of the head. There are also coins which may be attributed to the treaty period, and on which the peculiar X is visible. Moreover, there are some half-pence bearing the name of Edward, which closely resemble Richard II's coinage. Having thus far indicated the possibilities of classification, we feel that we cannot go further, as the half-pence are, as a rule, very ill struck and much worn. The case with the farthings is still worse. They are rare, and, like the half-pence, in poor condition. However, all three Edwards seem to have used the same legend. We prefer, therefore, not to make remarks on these little coins till the time arrives, when, by fresh discoveries, these pieces can be satisfactorily discussed.

It only remains for us to notice the few coins in the hoard which are not English. These are the Scottish pennies and the deniers esterlings of the Low Countries. The occurrence of these coins in finds made in England is not uncommon. The few Scottish pieces extend over almost the whole period of the English ones, the reigns of Alexander III to Robert II being contemporaneous with those of Edward I to Richard II. These pennies are all of the ordinary type. The deniers esterlings, which are only copies of the Edwardian type, are of Hainault (Maubeuge) and Luxembourg. Those of John the Blind are but imitations of Edward III's pennies, for they bear the latter's name in a blundered form. These two coins were probably struck before John became king of Bohemia, and it is possible that they may be specimens of the money called *lusshebournes*, which Ruding (vol. i. p. 222) tells us merchants brought into this country.

H. A. GRUEBER.

L. A. LAWRENCE.

III.

TICKETS OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.

(See Plates VI.—VIII.)

THE metallic tickets of Vauxhall Gardens are not the least attractive, and are certainly among the rarest, relics of this once-famous resort of pleasure-seeking Londoners.

These pieces were issued, chiefly during the eighteenth century, as season-tickets, and were usually struck in silver. A small series was engraved—but badly engraved—in 1786 for a plate in Nichols's *Lambeth*. Another selection was published in 1825, in a plate in Robert Wilkinson's *Londina illustrata* (vol. i. No. 91), the specimens being creditably engraved by James Stow from originals in the possession of George Rogers Barrett, a former manager of Vauxhall Gardens. In recent times, a few specimens have been reproduced in my work on the London Gardens,¹ or have been elsewhere casually noticed. All these tickets are now of considerable rarity, and there are several varieties which neither Nichols nor Wilkinson have noticed.

In the present paper I have relied chiefly upon the collection in the British Museum, but I am also indebted for descriptions to Dr. F. Parkes Weber and to Mr. A. W.

¹ *The London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century*. By Warwick Wroth, assisted by Arthur E. Wroth. London (Macmillan), 1896. An account of Vauxhall will be found on pp. 286-326.

Waters. The pieces figured in Plate VII., 1, 2, 4, 5 (also No. 5A, *infra*), are in the possession of Mr. Charles Storr Kennedy, who has most kindly allowed me to photograph them. Curiously enough, they are the identical specimens engraved by Nichols, and afterwards by Wilkinson.² From Mr. G. R. Barrett's keeping they passed, apparently little regarded, into some unknown hands, and Mr. Kennedy was fortunate enough to come across them a few years ago at a small shop in the south of London.

The Spring Garden at Vauxhall, better known to us as Vauxhall Gardens, was first opened to the public about 1661. In the earliest days of its existence no charge was made for admission, and this was one of the great attractions of the place in the eyes of Samuel Pepys, who, in recording a visit to the Gardens on May 28th, 1667, remarks:—"A great deal of company, and the weather and garden pleasant, and it is very pleasant and cheap going thither, for a man may go to spend what he will or nothing, all as one." The simple delights of a garden were, in the course of years, a good deal sophisticated by fashionable gallantry and intrigue of the kind described in the comedies of Wycherley and Vanbrugh, and even in the days of Addison's Sir Roger—about 1712—the Spring Garden is described as "a kind of Mahometan Paradise."

A new, and more wholesome, era was inaugurated by that "Master-Builder of Delight," Jonathan Tyers, who, on June 7th, 1732, re-opened the Gardens with a "Ridotto al fresco,"³ and in a few years created the Vauxhall that

² Pl. VII., No. 4, and No. 5A were not engraved by Nichols.

³ A special admission-ticket (not metallic) was engraved for this fête by John Laguerre (*d.* 1748), an actor and painter, and son of the better-known painter, Louis Laguerre, who decorated Chatsworth, Blenheim, &c. This rare ticket is reproduced in a plate in Nichols's *Lambeth*, under "Vauxhall."

we know from the drawings of Canaletti and the writings of Goldsmith and Horace Walpole.

In order to render the company more select, and to keep away—as the manager expressed it—such as were not fit to intermix with Ladies and Gentlemen and Persons of Quality,⁴ each visitor was required to obtain an admission ticket.⁵ Such tickets cost only a shilling, and it must have been difficult to discriminate between one applicant and another. In 1736 it was found that many of these tickets (which were probably mere checks of metal or cardboard) had been counterfeited, and there was a way by which an unscrupulous visitor could get admitted for nothing or by the payment of a few pence to an accommodating waiter. The tickets were therefore abolished, and from 1736 until 1792 (when prices were raised) each person seeking admission merely paid down his shilling at the gate.

The issue of the season-tickets, with which we are here chiefly concerned, may have begun in 1732 or 1733, but the first detailed mention that I have found of them is in the newspapers of March, 1737, which announce that the Master of Vauxhall will issue 1,000 season tickets at one guinea each, admitting two persons. Similar advertisements occur subsequently, *e.g.*, in 1740 (1,000 tickets at £1 5s.: “the silver of every ticket to be worth three shillings and sixpence”), in 1742, and 1748 (tickets at £2 2s.). Each subscriber had his name engraved on the back of his ticket which he was requested not to lend to any persons of bad repute, “for such will not be permitted to come in on any

⁴ *London Gazette*, June 7th, 1736.

⁵ This was, at any rate, the rule in 1735 (*London Gazette*, *loc. cit.*).

consideration whatsoever." In a very rare print of the Gardens published in May, 1741, the ticket-taker is seen complaining to old Tyers that his tickets have been brought in by a parcel of rag-pickers. But the character of the ticket-holders would seem to have been maligned, for the print is half a caricature and actually shows the Garden filled with a fashionable company.⁶

The tickets are rarely dated. The earliest date that occurs is 1749,⁷ the latest 1751. If we assume that the issue lasted from 1732 (the first season of Tyers's management) till 1751, and that a new type, and one type only,⁸ was employed for each season, the number of types would be 20. The actual number that I have noted is 15.

It is generally believed that the production, or, at any rate, the designing, of the Vauxhall tickets was due to William Hogarth. The earliest positive statement on the point seems to occur in 1825, in the lettering to the plate of tickets in Wilkinson's *Londina*, where the specimens are stated to be "struck in silver after designs by Mr. W.

⁶ This print (in my collection) is, "Spring Gardens, Vauxhall," printed and engraved by Romano, and published by G. Bickham. On a scroll proceeding from the mouth of the ticket-taker are the words:—

"Your tickets, sir, are all brought in
By Bunters full of filthy gin."

"Bunter" is an eighteenth-century cant-word for a female rag-picker—a low woman. In an action for slander brought in comparatively recent times, the expression, "You are a Bunter," complained of by the plaintiff (a certain Mrs. Rawlings) was held by the judge (Willes, J.) not to be defamatory, as it had no meaning in ordinary parlance (Odgers, *Outline of the Law of Libel*, p. 75).

⁷ But see No. 14 *infra* (1733?).

⁸ Cp., however, No. 12 *infra*.

Hogarth." The description of Vauxhall in Nichols's *Lambeth* (1786) says nothing of Hogarth's share in the matter, although certain services rendered by Hogarth in connexion with the Gardens are there set forth at length. This was a well-informed account contributed by Thomas Tyers (Dr. Johnson's familiar friend "Tom" Tyers), a son of the original proprietor and himself a proprietor of the Gardens. Possibly, however, the omission is an oversight, and as no engraver's name, except Hogarth's, has ever been coupled with these pieces, which are undoubtedly of elegant design and workmanship, I think that the traditional attribution should be allowed to stand so far as concerns Nos. 1—6. We are apt to think of Hogarth as the artist of the *Marriage à-la-Mode*, as the uncompromising delineator of the horrors of Beer Street and Gin Lane, but it must be borne in mind that in his youth he was apprenticed to a goldsmith and silver-plate engraver, for whom he probably engraved many a tankard and salver. At an early age he designed his master's shop-card,⁹ and subsequently designed his own shop-card¹⁰ (1764) and his own book-plate.¹¹ In the two latter designs cupids and festoons of flowers occur as on some of the Vauxhall tickets (*e.g.* No. 5).

Two of the tickets, Nos. 10 and 11, are signed R. YEO, and Nos. 7, 8 and 9 are evidently by the same artist. Richard Yeo was an English medallist of some distinction, but hardly of the first rank. His Vauxhall tickets are effective, but certainly show less originality of design than the series 1—6, and the ornamental border is less elegantly

⁹ See Dobson's *William Hogarth*, London (Kegan Paul), 1898, p. 14.

¹⁰ Dobson, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

¹¹ Dobson, *op. cit.*, p. 166.

treated. The rather lanky proportions of the figure are characteristic of many of this artist's designs.

Yeo was living in London in 1745 and first came into notice about 1746, when he produced his well-known "Culloden" medal;¹² a medal which, like the Vauxhall passes, is in the form of a badge, and which has, like them, an ornamental border and a loop for suspension.

Between 1749 and 1760 he executed prize medals for



Fig. 1.

several societies.¹³ In 1749 he was appointed assistant engraver and in 1775 chief engraver to the Royal Mint. He died on 3rd Dec. 1779 (*Gent. Mag.* 1779, p. 616).

As the chronological sequence of the tickets cannot be made out with exactness, I have thought it best in

¹² Mayo, *Medals of the British Army*, Pl. 13, No. 2.

¹³ Hawkins, *Medallic Illustrations* (ed. Franks and Grueber), ii., p. 745.

describing the specimens to group them according to subjects.

HANDEL'S STATUE.

1. *Obv.*—BLANDIUS ORPHEO [*Hor. Carm.*, i., 24, 13].
Statue of Handel playing lyre; at his feet,
infant Genius of Music; behind, colonnade.
Ornamental border, twined with laurel.

Rev.—Plain.¹⁴

R. Size 1·6. Engraved in Nichols,
Lambeth, Pl. XV., No. 3.

- 1A.—A proof struck on a large lead flan, Fig. 1, reproduced from the engraving in Wilkinson's *Londina*, No. 4. (About 1825 in possession of Mr. G. R. Barrett, of Vauxhall Gardens.)

This ticket reproduces Roubillac's celebrated marble statue of Handel, set up at Vauxhall in 1738. The statue stood at first in the South Walk, one of the principal promenades of the Gardens, being placed (as shown on the ticket) in front of one of the ranges of supper-boxes and pavilions. It was removed from the Gardens in 1818 and is now in the possession of Mr. Alfred Littleton. It is well known from an engraving by Bartolozzi inserted in Dr. Arnold's edition of the Works of Handel (Jan. 1789).

A season-ticket used by Handel himself is described under 2A.

ARION ON DOLPHIN.

2. *Obv.*—Arion, wearing chlamys and laurel wreath, playing lyre and seated on dolphin swimming l. over sea; plain border, with ring for suspension.

¹⁴ But see note on No. 3A *infra*.

Rev.—*Honble. John Finch, Esqr.* (engraved).

R. gilt. Size 1·6. British Museum (Miss Sarah Banks's Coll.; MS. Catal. of Tokens, p. 214).

2A.—Similar.

Rev.—*Geo. Fr. Handell, Esq.* (engraved).

R. Mr. B. Nightingale's Collection (*Num. Chron.*, xviii., p. 98); bought by "Lonsdale" at Nightingale's Sale at Sotheby's in 1863, lot 18, with another ticket, for £1 7s.

2B.—Similar.

Rev.—Plain.

R. Engraved in Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 9. (Cp. Wilkinson, *Londina*, No. 8.)

2C.—Similar, but with ornamental border.

Rev.—*Mr. Wm. St. Lawrence*, 201 (engraved).

Æ. Size 1·6. British Museum (Miss Sarah Banks's Coll.; MS. Catal., p. 214).

2D.—Similar.

Rev.—*Mr. Ow. Brereton*, 675 (engraved).

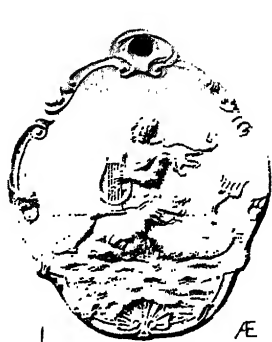
Æ. Size 1·6. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.). [Pl. VI. 1.]

2E.—Similar.

Rev.—*Capt. Beckford*, 800 (engraved between lines).

Æ. Collection of Dr. F. Parkes Weber (1898).

The type has been generally called Amphion, but is better described as Arion, being the ordinary representation of Arion on the dolphin, as shown, for instance, on Greek coins of Methymna in Lesbos.



AUTOTYPE

TICKETS OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.

The ticket was issued both in silver and copper, the silver specimens being, perhaps, "complimentary" tickets.

THE SEASONS.

3. *Obv.*—Draped female figure (Spring) reclining r. on clouds; her r. elbow rests on basket of flowers; her l. hand holds a garland; above, head of winged Favonius; beneath, scroll inscribed GRATA VICE VERIS. Ornamental border, with loop.

Rev.—*Mr. R. Wright*, 305 (engraved).

Æ. Size 1·9. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.). [Pl. VI. 3.]

- 3A.—Similar, on a large flan.

Rev.—*Mr. Hen. Major*, 202.¹⁵

Æ. Engraved in Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 2.

- 3B.—Similar obverse.

Æ. Nightingale's Coll. (1856, *Num. Chron.*, xviii., p. 97).

4. *Obv.*—Female figure (Summer) lightly draped, reclining r. on wheat-sheaves beneath a spreading tree; her left hand supports her head. On r. is seen an avenue, the entrance to which is decorated with lamps; above, Cupid flying with scroll inscribed, FRONDOSA REDUCITUR ÆSTAS. Plain border, with loop.

¹⁵ As the design is here on an exceptionally large flan, the piece would seem to be a *proof* rather than an actually issued ticket. I am inclined, therefore, to suspect a confusion in Nichols's description of his Nos. 2 and 3. If this is the case, our No. 3A should be described as having a plain reverse, and our No. 1 *supra* (the Handel statue ticket) as having on the reverse the subscriber's name, *Mr. Hen. Major*, 202.

Rev.—*Mr. Parris*, 256 (engraved).

R. Size 1·8. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.). [Pl. VI. 2.]

4A.—Similar, on large flan.

Rev.—Plain.

R. Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 5.

On these pretty, if somewhat too pictorial, tickets, spring and summer are the only seasons introduced. No hint is given of the chill autumn nights or of the rainy weather for which Vauxhall was proverbial. The mottoes are gracefully chosen from Horace's Ode on Spring, *Grata vice veris et Favoni* (*Carm.*, I. 4, 1), and from the Georgics (III. 296), *Froncosa reducitur aestas*.

The representations of spring and summer are not wholly fantastic, for, at the time when the tickets were in use, the lofty trees of the "Lovers' Walk" formed a verdant canopy in which the nightingales of Spring Gardens, the blackbirds and thrushes, were wont to build. Beyond the eastern limit of the Grand Walk might be seen pleasant meadows with the haymakers at their task at noon or early evening. As night drew on, lights began to glimmer through the trees, till Vauxhall finally appeared in the full glory of illumination. The little lamp-lit avenue on the ticket (Plate VI. 2) must be imagined to reproduce the 1,000 or 1,500 lamps, which was the number employed at the middle of the eighteenth century. In later days the illumination was much more elaborate, and "20,000 additional lamps" became a familiar feature of Vauxhall—or, at any rate, of Vauxhall programmes. When the Gardens came to an end in 1859 there were, as a matter of fact, about 10,000 lamps on the premises available for purposes of illumination.

THREE CUPIDS.

5. *Obv.*—On a pedestal, inscribed IOCOSÆ CONVENTUNT Lyræ, three Cupids, two of whom support a garland of flowers, while the third plays a lyre resting on two books; on l., tree; on r., temple. Ornamental border, with loop.

Rev.—*Mrs. Wood*, 64 (engraved). 1750 (in relief).

R. Size 1·7. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.). [Pl. VI. 4.]

5A.—Similar.

Rev.—*Mr. Wood*, 63 (engraved). 1750 (in relief).

R. Collection of Mr. Charles Storr Kennedy (1898); engraved in Wilkinson's *Londina*, No. 3.

5B.—Similar.

Rev.—*Mr. Hen. Major*, 210 (no date).

R. Engraved in Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 4.

From the decorative point of view this is, perhaps, the most satisfactory of the Vauxhall tickets. The lyre held by the Cupid rests on two music-books, probably containing compositions of Arne and Handel, and some of the Vauxhall songs which Thomas Lowe and Miss Stevenson were at this time rendering popular.

Of "Mrs. Wood, 64," we may safely assert that she was the wife of "Mr. Wood, 63." Possibly the latter is identical with Robert Wood, the traveller, who published, in 1753, in conjunction with James Dawkins, a celebrated account of his exploration of Palmyra. About this period, and in a somewhat questionable style of pleasure-garden decoration, a scenic painting of the ruins of Palmyra was set up at Vauxhall, so as to be visible through the three triumphal arches which stood at the end of the South Walk.

ORPHEUS.

6. *Obv.*—Orpheus, wearing laurel-wreath and cuirass, seated facing, playing lyre; near him are various animals (giraffe, bear, rabbit, dog, and an ape playing a violin); behind, tree on which is a squirrel. Ornamental border, with hole for suspension.

Rev.—No. 68, *Mr. John Robinson* (engraved). 1751 (in relief).

R. Size 1·6. Collection of Mr. A. W. Waters (1898). [Pl. VI. 5.] (Also reproduced in Spink's *Numismatic Circular*, January, 1896, p. 1518.)

- 6A.—Similar, with obverse design embossed (Nos. 6, 6B, 6c, are struck). Without hole for suspension.

Rev.—*Mr. J. Trusler* (engraved) (no date).

R. Size 1·6. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.).

- 6B.—Similar to No. 6.

Rev.—No. 56 (engraved).

Copper. Guildhall Museum, London. (Presented by Mr. Howard Vaughan.)

- 6c.—Similar.

Rev.—Plain.

Copper. Collection of Dr. F. Parkes Weber (1898).

In the little ape playing the violin a Hogarthian touch may perhaps be recognised. A tail-piece designed by Hogarth for the Catalogue of the Society of Artists, 1761, shows the figure of a connoisseur-monkey examining with a magnifying glass some pots labelled "Exoticks."¹⁶

No. 6c is possibly a "proof," but, though in copper, it

¹⁶ Dobson's *William Hogarth*, p. 138.

may have been intended for actual issue to subscribers, like the Arion tickets Nos. 2c, 2d, 2e, and (apparently) No. 6b. The "Mr. J. Trusler" to whom 6A was issued or presented was John Trusler, a cook and confectioner, who about this time (1751) became a proprietor of the well-known Marylebone Gardens. One of his daughters was the mother of Signora Storace, the operatic singer. Another daughter, Miss Elizabeth Trusler, made the best cheese-cakes in London, and certain large mince-pies, supposed to be the peculiar delight of the nobility and

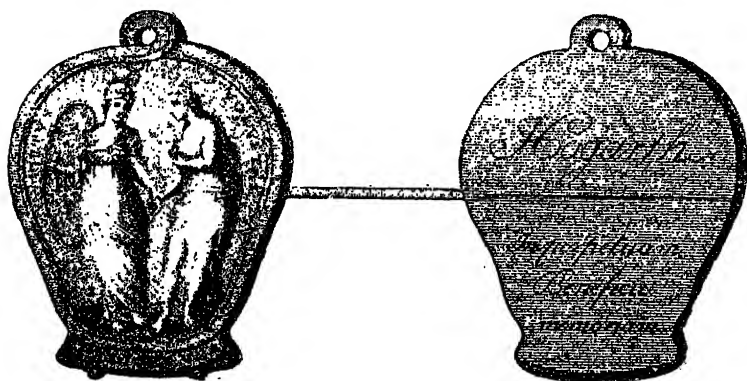


Fig. 2.

gentry. His son, Dr. John Trusler, was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and after trying his hand as a playwright, entered the Church. He composed a number of pompous sermons, which he sold to his clerical brethren, after causing them to be printed in characters which (I regret to say) resembled handwriting. By this device—as he once told his Bishop in a moment of confidence—he made £150 a year. He was the author of those highly didactic works, *Hogarth Moralized* and *The Blossoms of Morality*.

HOGARTH'S TICKET.

7. *Obv.*—VIRTVS VOLVPTAS. Virtus, wearing chiton, peplos, aegis, and helmet, standing facing, holding in her r. hand shield; beside her stands Voluptas in light drapery, with hair flowing, holding the left hand of Virtus. Plain border, with loop; beneath, on scroll, FELICES VNA.

Rev.—Hogarth. *In perpetuum Beneficii memoriam* (engraved).

N. Size 1·85. Fig. 2, reproduced from Wilkinson's *Londina*, No. 1; also figured in Dobson's *William Hogarth*, p. 54.

7A.—Similar.

Rev.—Mr. Fred. Standert, 21 (engraved).

R. Size 1·85. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.). [Pl. VIII. 4.]

7B.—Similar.

Rev.—Mr. Mann Horner, 621 (engraved).

R. Mr. B. Nightingale's Coll. (*Num. Chron.*, xviii., p. 97). Sold at the Nightingale Sale, 1863, lot 17.

It is *a priori* unlikely that Hogarth would have designed the dies for this ticket; which is, in fact, quite in the style of Richard Yeo. Struck in silver, it was issued as an ordinary pass for the season (7A, 7B).

"Hogarth's ticket" *par excellence* (No. 7) was struck in gold, with a special inscription on the reverse. The *Beneficium* alluded to consisted in certain services rendered by Hogarth to Tyers in connection with his Vauxhall enterprise. The artist is said to have suggested the brightening of the gardens by placing paintings in the supper-boxes, and he allowed his own "Four Times of the Day" to be copied (by Hayman) for the purpose.

The ticket admitted "a coachfull" (six persons), and was intended as a free pass to the gardens for ever. Mrs. Hogarth and her cousin Mary Lewis had it after Hogarth's death, and it was used by various owners as an admission-ticket till as late as 1841. In 1855 it was in the possession of Mr. Frederick Gye, and is—it may be presumed—still somewhere in existence.¹⁷

THE MUSES.

8. *Obv.*—Calliope, wearing laurel-wreath, chiton, and peplos, seated facing on stone seat; in her r., a flute; in her l., open music-book; beneath, scroll inscribed CALLIOPE. Ornamental border, with loop.

Rev.—*Mr. John Hinton*, 212 (engraved). 1749 (in relief).

R. Size 1·9. Collection of Mr. C. Storr Kennedy, 1898; engraved in Wilkinson, *Londina*, No. 2. [Pl. VII. 4.]

- 8A.—Similar, on large flan. On the reverse is scratched the date 1749.

R. Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 1. Cp. a specimen in Nightingale's Coll., 1855 (*Num. Chron.*, xviii., p. 98).

9. *Obv.*—Erato, wearing peplos, seated facing on rocks, head r.; r. holds lyre placed upon her knee; in her l., pen; at her feet, Cupid holding in r. torch; in l. bow; in exergue, ERATO. Ornamental border, with loop.

Rev.—*Mr. Sam. Lewes*, 87 (engraved).

R. Size 1·25. Collection of Mr. C. Storr Kennedy, 1898; engraved in Wilkinson, *Londina*, No. 6, and in Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 8 (incorrectly). [Pl. VII. 1.]

¹⁷ The details of the pedigree are given by Nightingale in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, xviii., 1856, p. 97.

10. *Obv.*—Euterpe, wearing wreath, chiton, and peplos, seated l. on rock, playing flute; beneath, scroll inscribed EUTERPE; below, R. YEO. Ornamental border, with loop.

Rev.—*Mr. R. Frankling*, 70 (engraved).

R. Size 1·9. Collection of Mr. C. Storr Kennedy, 1898; engraved, Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 7; Wilkinson, *Londina*, No. 5. [Pl. VII. 2.]

11. *Obv.*—Thalia, wearing wreath and light drapery, advancing to front, holding mask; in exergue, THALIA; beneath, R. YEO F. Ornamental border, with loop.

Rev.—*Mr. Carey*, 11 (engraved).

R. Size 2·05. Collection of Mr. C. Storr Kennedy, 1898; engraved, Nichols, *Lambeth*, Pl. XV., No. 6; Wilkinson, *Londina*, No. 7. [Pl. VII. 5.]

- 11A.—Similar.

Rev.—Plain. A copper proof struck on a large flan, the loop not pierced.

Æ. Size 2·3. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.).

Four of the Muses are represented, two of whom—Euterpe and Erato—are fitting patronesses of the sprightly lyrics and sentimental love-ditties admired by the frequenters of the Spring Gardens. Calliope, the Muse of epic song, seems out of place on a Vauxhall ticket, and Thalia would have been more at home in the later Vauxhall of ballets, rope-walking, and comic songs.

Nos. 10 and 11 are signed by Richard Yeo, and 8 and 9 are evidently from his hand.

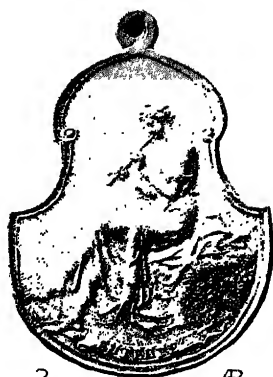
It has been suggested¹⁸ that the “Mr. Carey” who

¹⁸ Dobson, *William Hogarth*, p. 27.



1

AR



2

AR



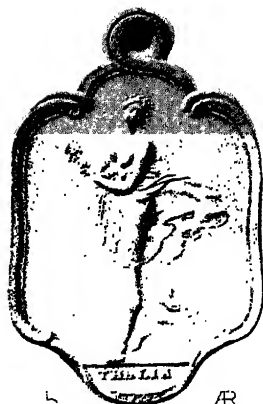
3

AR



4

AR



5

AR

subscribed for No. 11, is identical with George Saville Carey, the grandfather of Edmund Kean. If so, the ticket must be one of the latest of the eighteenth-century passes of Vauxhall, for Carey was only born in 1743. There is also the possibility that the subscriber in question was his father, Henry Carey, the well-known poet and musician. In that case the ticket cannot be later than 1743, the year of Henry Carey's death.

MUSIC (?).

12. *Obv.*—Female figure (Music?) reclining r.; in r. music-book; beside her, book and violin; in field, flowers. Ornamental border, with loop.

Rev.—1751 (in relief). 132 (engraved).

R. Size 1.4. British Museum (Hawkins Coll.). [Pl. VII. 3.]

This specimen seems to be unpublished. I found it among the "Vauxhall Tickets" collected by Mr. Edward Hawkins, but it is smaller and of poorer workmanship than the pieces previously described. In the date "1751" the numerals are formed like those on No. 6 (Pl. VI. 5).

If the ticket is really of Vauxhall, it is evident that in this year two distinct "types" appeared on the passes issued to subscribers. The female figure hardly suits any of the nine Muses, and is perhaps intended for "Music."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

13. *Obv.*—Group of five musical instruments and music-book; scroll border (all engraved).

Rev.—*John Finch, Esqr.*; scroll border (all engraved).

R. Size 2. Lozenge shape, pierced. British Museum (Miss S. Banks, MS. Catal. of Tokens, p. 214, No. 176). [Pl. VIII. 2.]

14. *Obv.*—Group of musical instruments ; plain border, with loop.

Rev.—2*d.* *Season.* *The Honble. Ino. Finch, Esq.* (engraved).

R. Size 1·9. British Museum (Miss S. Banks, MS. Catal. Tokens, p. 214, No. 182). [Pl. VIII. 3.]

15. *Obv.*—CVRARUM · DULCE · LEVAMEN. Violoncello and group of horns ; above, head (Apollo or Wind-god). Plain border, with ring for suspension.

Rev.—*Mrs. Finch* (engraved).

R. Size 1·2. Circular. British Museum (Miss S. Banks, MS. Catal. Tokens, p. 214, No. 180). [Pl. VIII. 1.]

These tickets differ much in form and style from the specimens already described. They are assigned to Vauxhall on the authority of Miss Sarah Banks, who is likely to have been well informed. The name "Finch" connects them with the Arion ticket (No. 2).

The second season on No. 14 would seem to indicate that the ticket was issued in 1733. Nos. 13 and 15 probably belong to about the same period as 14—all being, as I suppose, earlier than the series of Hogarth and Yeo.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century the issue of artistic season-tickets ceased. On special occasions, however, an engraved admission-ticket, printed on paper or card, was issued to visitors. Thus, there was a special design prepared for the Vauxhall Jubilee of 29th May, 1786,¹⁹ and Stothard designed the admission-ticket, with

¹⁹ One of these tickets is reproduced in *London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 305.



TICKETS OF VAUXHALL GARDENS.



a figure of Thalia, for the masked ball of 31st May, 1792.²⁰

During the present century season-tickets continued to be issued, though they did not often take the form of metallic passes. There is a ticket in the British Museum for the season of 1809, engraved *Vauxhall. 1809. Admit Robert Slade, Esqr., and Family.* This is of ugly shape and entirely without ornamentation. But it consists of a large piece of hall-marked silver, and has a substantial family appearance.

The copper piece, photographed in Pl. VIII. 5, from a specimen in the British Museum, has been already published from a similar specimen, by Sharp, in his Catalogue of the Chetwynd Collection, p. 256, No. 6, but he gives no explanation of it. The date, types, and Spanish inscription clearly indicate that it was a ticket for the grand "Spanish Fête," held at Vauxhall, on Tuesday, July 8th, 1828, for the benefit of foreign refugees. On this occasion the gardens were brilliantly lighted, and the pillars of the covered walks were wreathed with laurel and evergreens intertwined with flowers.

In 1792, at a time when grand galas and masquerades were becoming popular at Vauxhall, the charge for admission at the doors had been raised from 1s. to 2s. In 1822 the charge was 3s. 6d.; and in 1826, when Braham, Miss Stephens, and Madame Vestris were engaged, 4s. In 1833 a one-shilling night was tried, and this was the price of admission in some later years. The season-ticket for 1822, admitting one person, cost

²⁰ Cp. *L. P. G.*, p. 311. An original ticket is in my collection.

£1 11s. 6d.; that for 1845, admitting two persons, cost £3 3s.

The last entertainment ever given at Vauxhall took place on Monday, July 25th, 1859. On the 29th of August following, the illumination-lamps were sold by auction at the gardens, and at the same sale many thousand metal passes or tickets²¹ were disposed of, to be melted down, or, perhaps, to serve for a time as the checks of some minor theatre.

WARWICK WROTH.

²¹ These were marked with various letters of the alphabet, and were probably of lead or brass. There is a late leaden check in the British Museum inscribed, VAUXHALL I. Size 1·2. Since this paper was in type, the British Museum has acquired, from the bequest of Sir A. W. Franks, a specimen of No. 6 (Orpheus). *Rev.*—No. 56 (engraved). Subscriber's name obliterated. 1751 (in relief). *R.* Size 1·6.

MISCELLANEA.

CURIOSITIES IN THE IMPERIAL PERSIAN TREASURY.—I lately had occasion to inspect the coined gold in the imperial treasury here, and as there are a number of curious pieces whose circulation has been, and probably will be, very limited—I had never seen one of them before—a note regarding them may be of interest to numismatists. For the inscriptions, I have in the following descriptive list referred in most cases to Reginald Stuart Poole's *Catalogue of the Coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum*, by giving the catalogue number with B. M. prefixed. Measurements are in inches, weights in grains troy.

AḤA MUḤAMMAD KHÂN, A.H. 1198—1211 = A.D. 1779—1797.

1. Eighty tumâns, Teherân, 1210.

Obv.—B. M. 451 in circle.

Rev.—B. M. 462 in square, rectangular.

2·60 by 2·21 ; wt. 7488.

Eighty tumâns of 94·72 grs. = 7577·60 grs. ; deficiency in weight 1·18%.

FATH 'ALÎ SHÂN, A.H. 1211—1250 = A.D. 1797—1834.

2. Six tumâns, Teherân, 1213 or 1221.

Obv.—B. M. 468, with date 1221.

Rev.—B. M. 462, with date 1213.

1·06 ; wt. 448·65.

Six tumâns of 74 grs. (25 nakhods) = 444 grs. ; weight exact.

3. Eight tumâns, Tabriz, 1227.

Obv. and Rev.—B. M. 463.

1·65 ; wt. 420·75.

Eight tumâns of 53·28 grs. (18 nakhods) = 426·24 grs. ; deficiency 1·3%.

4. Piece of five miskâls, Kâshân, 1227.
Obv. and Rev.—B. M. 467.
1·46; wt. 350.
Five miskâls = 355·2 grs.; deficiency 1·48%.
 5. Piece of four miskâls, Ispahân, 1227.
Obv. and Rev.—B. M. 464.
1·46; wt. 282·50.
Four miskâls = 284·2 grs.; deficiency 6%.
 6. Five tumâns, Teherân, 1227.
Obv.—B. M. 463.
Rev.—B. M. 462.
1·06; wt. 368·50.
Five tumâns of 74 grs. (25 nakhods) = 370 grs.; deficiency 4%.
 7. Piece of fifty miskâls, Tabrîz, 1241.
Obv.—B. M. 478.
Rev.—B. M. 463.
2·64; wt. 3528.
Fifty miskâls = 3552 grs.; deficiency 68%.
 8. Piece of fifty miskâls, Tabrîz, 1242.
Obv.—B. M. 478.
Rev.—B. M. 463.
2·6; wt. 3552.
Fifty miskâls = 3552 grs.; weight exact.
- MUHAMMAD SHÂH, A.H. 1250—1264 = A.D. 1835—1848.
9. Piece of twenty miskâls, Teherân, no date.
Obv.—B. M. 545.
Rev.—B. M. 548.
1·89; wt. 1416.
Twenty miskâls = 1421 grs.; deficiency 35%.

10. Piece of fifteen miskâls, Ispahân, 1251.

Obv.—شاهنشہ انبیا محمد in centre; in margin, four
lozenges with | لا اله الا الله | محمد |
رسول الله | على ولي الله

Rev.—Lion recumbent r.; behind, sun; above, plumed
crown, all within laurel wreath; margin, four
lozenges with | ضرب دار | السلطنه | اصفهان
| في سنه ۱۲۵۱

1.88; wt. 1064 5.

Fifteen miskâls = 1065.6 grs.; deficiency .18.

11. Piece of one hundred miskâls, Teherân, 1253.

Obv.—B. M. 545.

Rev.—B. M. 548.

2.8; wt. 7104.

One hundred miskâls = 7104 grs.; weight exact.

12. Piece of fifty miskâls, Teherân, 1253.

Obv.—B. M. 545.

Rev.—B. M. 548.

2.6; wt. 3528.

Fifty miskâls = 3552 grs.; deficiency .68.

NÂSIR AL DÎN SHÂH, A.H. 1264—1314 = A.D. 1848—1896.

13. Five tumâns, Teherân, no date.

Obv.—In centre, ضرب دار الخلافه طهران; in margin,
السلطان ابن السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

Rev.—Lion and sun, similar to B. M. 593, within wreath
of laurel and oak.

1.89; wt. 368.

Five tumâns of 74 grs. (25 nakhods) = 370 grs.; defi-
ciency .54.

14. Seventy-five miskâls, Teherân, no date.

Obv. and Rev.—Same as No. 13.

2·32; wt. 5320.

Seventy-five miskâls, or 100 tumâns of 53·28 grs. (18 nakhods) = 5328 grs.; deficiency ·15%.

15. Thirty tumâns, Teherân, no date.

Obv. and Rev.—Same as No. 13.

1·54; wt. 1598.

Thirty tumâns of 53·28 grs. = 1598·4 grs.; weight exact.

16. Five tumâns, Teherân, no date.

Obv.—السلطان ابن السلطان ناصر الدين شاه قاجار

Rev.—Similar to No. 13.

1·14; wt. 264.

Five tumâns of 53·28 grs. = 266·4 grs.; deficiency ·9%.

17. Twenty tumâns, Teherân, 1267.

Obv. and Rev.—Similar to No. 13.

1·23; wt. 1049.

Twenty tumâns of 53·28 grs. = 1065·6 grs.; deficiency 1·58%.

18. Fifty tumâns, Teherân, 1268.

Obv. and Rev.—Similar to No. 13.

2·32; wt. 2664.

Fifty tumâns of 53·28 grs. = 2664 grs.; weight exact.

Five pieces, viz., Nos. 2, 8, 11, 15, and 18, are of the exact weight, but all the others are considerably lighter than the standards, some showing a deficiency in weight of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ grs., and, altogether, it looks as if the treasury has been defrauded, perhaps to the extent of more than $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the whole amount, or of many thousands of pounds sterling.

A. HOUTUM-SCHINDLER.

TEHERAN, November 23rd, 1897.

IV.

GREEK COINS ACQUIRED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM IN 1897.

(See Plates IX.—XI.)

DURING the year 1897, the British Museum has acquired 836 coins of the Greek class, a total which, as will be seen from the following table, is larger than can be shown for any of the preceding ten years.¹

Many of these specimens have been acquired by purchase, especially at the second portion of the Bunbury Sale.² A smaller selection was obtained at the second Montagu Sale of Greek coins (March, 1897). Presentations of coins are due to the kindness of Mr. H. F. Amédroz, Mr. A. J. Lawson, Mr. G. H. Pedler, Mr. E. J.

¹ Important Greek acquisitions of the Department of Coins and Medals from the year 1887 onwards will be found described by me in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1888, p. 1 f.; 1889, p. 249 f.; 1890, p. 311 f.; 1891, p. 116 f.; 1892, p. 1 f.; 1893, p. 1 f.; 1894, p. 1 f.; 1895, p. 89 f.; 1896, p. 85 f.; 1897, p. 93 f. In connection with the present paper I owe several valuable suggestions to Mr. Head and Mr. Hill, and I have had the advantage of consulting the section on Greek coins written by Mr. Head for the Parliamentary Report of the British Museum.

² This sale took place in December, 1896, but the coins acquired by the Museum have been entered in the official register for 1897.

Seltmann, Mr. S. Vacher, Dr. Hermann Weber, and the Society for promoting Hellenic Studies.

GREEK COINS ACQUIRED 1887—1897.

Year.	Gold and Electrum.	Silver.	Bronze, &c.	Total.
1887	8	58	110	176
1888	10	217	228	455
1889	12	65	270	347
1890	5	102	70	177
1891	16	280	73	369
1892	10	99	348	457
1893	4	118	281	403
1894	31	164	453	648
1895	20	178	479	677
1896	54	428	170	652
1897	20	313	503	836
Total. .	190	2,022	2,985	5,197

GELA (SICILY).

1. *Obv.*—ΓΕΛΛΑ[Ξ] Fore-part of man-headed bull (river Gelas) swimming l.; plain border.

Rev.—ΞΩΞΙΠΟΛΙΞ Female head r. (Sosipolis) wearing earring and sphendone.

N. Size 4. Wt. 17.2 grs. [Pl. IX. 8.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1897, lot 47.

A variety (*circ.* B.C. 415-405) of the coin in the *Brit. Mus. Cat., Sicily*, "Gela," No. 2, on which the female head is to the left.

Sosipolis is seen standing on tetradrachms of Gela,³ crowning with an olive-wreath the river-bull Gelas and

³ *Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IX. 4 (Hirsch Coll.); *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 313 f. (*Brit. Mus.*).

with one hand upraised, as if in adoration. "The guardian divinity" (says Mr. Head, *H.N.* p. 122) "or Tychē of the city," is here represented as "crowning the river-god in return for the blessings conferred by him upon the Geloan territory." Perhaps this divinity is identical with Demeter (or Persephone) who appears on the later coins of Gela.⁴

CHALCIDICE (MACEDONIA).

2. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo l., laureate, hair short.

Rev.—ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ Lyre with seven strings; beneath, ΕΠΙΟΛΥ; traces of circular incuse.

R. Size 1. Wt. 224 grs. [Pl. IX. 10.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1897, lot 106.

With the magistrate's name, compare the stater at Berlin (Von Sallet, *Beschreibung* ii. p. 72, No. 2) with ΕΠΙ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΧΟΥ. In style, the head resembles *Beschreibung* ii., Pl. IV. 30; *Brit. Mus. Cat., Macedonia* ("Chalcidice," No. 9), but is more freely treated.⁵

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

3. *Obv.*—Head of Alexander the Great r., wearing diadem.

Rev.—Plain.

N. Size .85. Wt. 107.5 grs. [Pl. X. 6.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1897, lot 118.

This piece is stated in the Montagu Catalogue to have formed part of the well-known "Trésor de Tarse."⁶ It

⁴ A Zeus Sosipolis is mentioned in Strabo, xiv., 1, § 41.

⁵ On the style of coins of the Chalcidian League, see *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 100.

⁶ *Revue Num.*, 1868, p. 309 f.

is not a coin, but was probably intended as a talisman or amulet. The belief in the wonder-working efficacy of the effigy of Alexander the Great prevailed especially during the reigns of Caracalla and Severus Alexander,⁷ the period to which this specimen must be assigned. It is uninscribed, and of very flat fabric.

PHILIP V., KING OF MACEDON.

B.C. 220—178.

4. *Obv.*—Head of Philip V. r., bearded, wearing diadem.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** Club; above inscr., **Ϝ**; beneath, **ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ** **Δ**, **Ν**; whole in oak-wreath; outside wreath, on l., thunderbolt.

R. Size .75. Wt. 59.5 grs. [Pl. X., 1.]

From the Montagu Sale, 1897, lot 141.

ABDERA (THRACE).

5. *Obv.*—**ΑΒΔΗ** Griffin, with pointed wing, recumbent l.; border of dots.

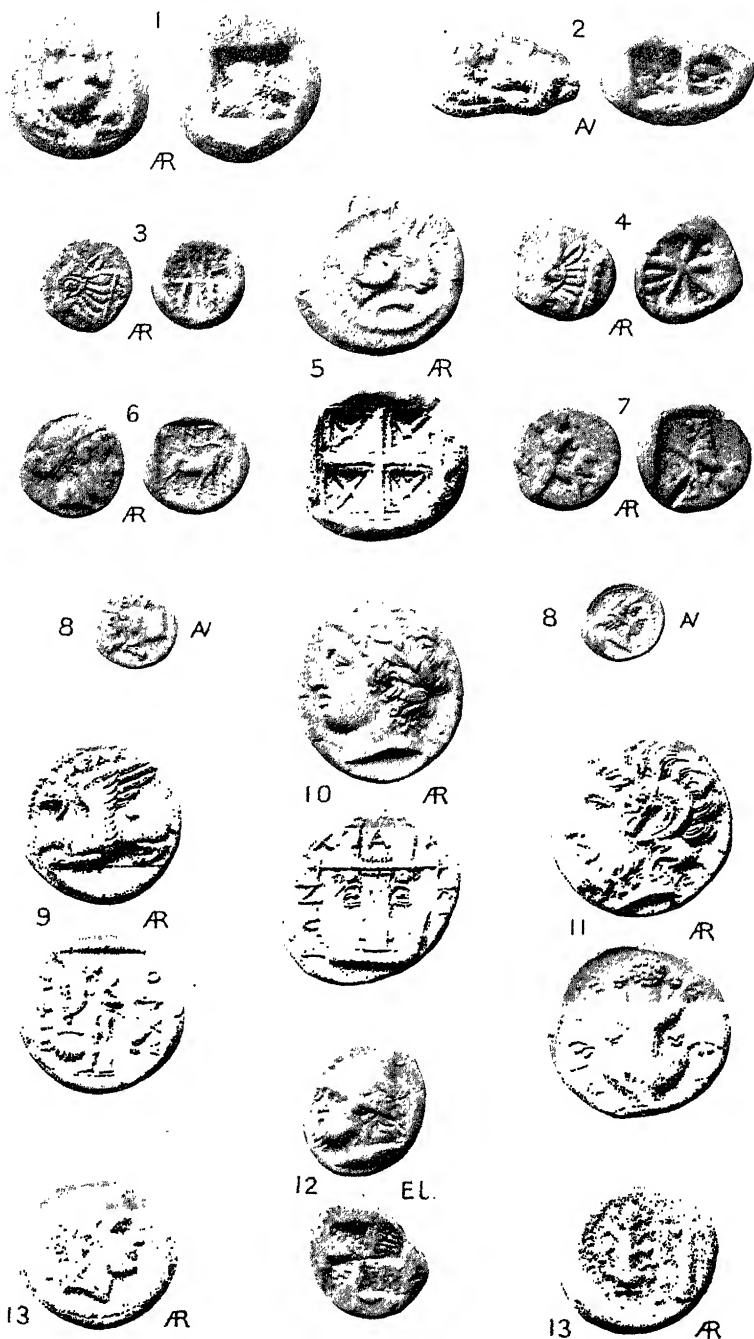
Rev.—**ΕΠΙΘΗΛ ΕΜΑΧΟ** Beardless Herakles, naked, standing l.; in r. club; in l., bow; in field, l., scallop shell; in field r., dolphin; whole in incuse square.

R. Size .85. Wt. 172.8 grs. [Pl. IX. 9.]

This specimen came into the market at the Ashburnham Sale in 1895 (lot 94). The type is new, but the figure is feeble in pose and inferior to another type of Herakles struck at Abdera by the same magistrate Telemachus (see Von Sallet, *Beschreibung* i., p. 105, No. 64; Pl. IV. 35).⁸

⁷ Lenormant, *La Monnaie dans l'ant.*, i. 39—45: cp. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Macedonia*, p. 21 ff.; *Rev. Num.*, 1891, p. 241 f.

⁸ A seated bearded Herakles occurs as a type on a stater of Abdera, **ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΟΞ** (Von Sallet, *op. cit.*, Pl. IV. 36).



AUTOTYPE



It has often been pointed out that some of the Abdera reverse-types seem to be the signets of the magistrates who inscribe the coin. Thus "Python" is represented by a tripod, and "Molpagoras" by a dancing-girl. Dr. Von Sallet (*op. cit.* p. 106) has suggested that Telemachus—"he who contends from afar"—may, similarly, have selected the archer Herakles as his signet. But the whole question of the relations of symbols, types, and magistrates' names at Abdera demands further investigation.

DELPHI.

6. *Obv.*—**D . . DIKO.** (= **DΛΛΦΙΚΟΝ** ?) Ram's head r. ; beneath, dolphin r. ; border of dots.

Rev.—Four deep incuse squares with double framing, each containing a star of four points ; whole in incuse square.

AR. Size .9. Wt. 186.5 grs. [Pl. IX. 5.]

This unique coin, an Aeginetic didrachm, came into the market in 1895, forming lot 109 in the sale of the collection of the Earl of Ashburnham. It was not actually acquired by the British Museum till last year.⁹ From its style and types it must be assigned to about the same period (B.C. 480-450 ?) as the remarkable piece with the two ram's heads (*Hist. Num.* p. 288, Fig. 193) represented only in the cabinets of Berlin and Paris. It has a reverse of the same curious form, but four stars take the place of four dolphins. This is probably not a mere ornamental variety of the incuse square, but a representation of the ceiling of a temple with sunk panels or "coffers" (φατνώματα, *lacunaria*, *laquearia*). M. Svoronos first

⁹ The coin is referred to by Head in *Brit. Mus. Cat., Central Greece*, p. xxx. ; *Hist. Num.*, p. 289, and a woodcut is given by Svoronos in his *Delphi*, p. 23, No. 19 (*Bull. corr. hell.*, 1896).

observed traces of the obverse inscription, which is, no doubt, **ΔΑΛΦΙΚΟΝ**, as on the coins of Berlin and Paris just referred to. The ram's head and dolphin are well-known symbols of Apollo.¹⁰

TENEA (ACHAIA).

7. *Obv.*—**ΙΟΒ · ΔΟΜΝΑ · ΚΕΒΑΚΤΗ** Bust of Julia Domna r.

Rev.—**Τ ΕΝΕΑ ΤΩΝ** Dionysos wearing short chiton and boots, standing, looking l.; in his r. hand, kantharos; his l. hand on thyrsos.

Æ. Size .9. [Pl. X. 8.]

The small town of Tenea lay 60 stadia south of Corinth.¹¹ It is unlikely that it issued autonomous money, but at the time when its powerful neighbour was destroyed by Mummius, Tenea was spared and treated with some favour by the Romans.

It struck bronze coins in the time of Septimius Severus. Besides the rare specimen here described,¹² only one other type is known, namely, a standing figure of Tyche (*obv.* Sept. Severus).¹³ According to Pausanias (ii. 5., 3), the chief god of Tenea was Apollo, and he, probably, had his place on the coinage as well as Dionysos.

SEBASTOPOLIS-HERACLEOPOLIS (PONTUS).

8. *Obv.*—**ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΥ** Bust of Julia Domna r.

¹⁰ See Longpérier in *Rev. Num.*, 1869, p. 157 f.; *Zeit. f. Num.*, xiii., p. 61.

¹¹ Tenea should be added to the list of coin-issuing cities in the *Historia Numorum*.

¹² A similar coin is described by Lambros, *Peloponnesos*, p. 40; cp. *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 319.

¹³ Lambros, *op. cit.*, p. 39; Gardner, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Peloponnesos*, p. 57.



Rev.—**CEBACT** The two porticoes and roof of a
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟ temple; between the porticoes,
ϜΗ under an arch, is seen a statue of Herakles, naked, standing facing; in r. hand, patera held over altar; l. hand rests on club. The statue is protected by a railing or trellis-work. (**ΕΤ Η** = year 208 (of the local era beginning B.C. 2) = A.D. 206.)

Æ. Size 1·1. [Pl. X. 9 *rev.*]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 8.

9. *Obv.*—**ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ** Bust of Julia Domna r.

Rev.—**CEBACTOΠOY AKΛ** . . . Tyche standing to front holding in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiæ; in field, **ϜΗ** (year 208 = A.D. 206).

Æ. 1·1.

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 8.¹⁴

RHOOMETALCES (KING OF BOSPORUS).

10. *Obv.*—**BACIAEWC ΠΟΙΜΗΤΑΑΚΟΥ** Bust of Rhoemetalces r., with slight beard; wears diadem and paludamentum; before bust, club; border of dots.

Rev.—Head of Hadrian r., laur.; beneath, **ΟΥΚΥ** (year 429); border of dots.

EL. Size .75. Wt. 121 grs. [Pl. X. 7.]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 19.

The date—year 429 of the Pontic Era, beginning B.C. 297—is interesting in connection with the chronology of the reigns of Rhoemetalces and his predecessor Cotys II.

¹⁴ On the coins of Sebastopolis-Heracleopolis (*Sulu-Sera*), see especially Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, p. 579 f., and in *Zeit. f. Num.*, xx., 265; see also Pick in *Num. Zeit.*, xxiii. (1891), p. 71; *Rev. Num.*, 1897, p. 277 (Waddington Coll.).

Among the dates found on the staters of these kings are the following :—

COTYS II., 428 (Koehne, *Mus. Kotschoubey*, ii. p. 256).
 „ 429 (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Pontus*, p. 61, No. 2;
 Borrell in *Num. Chron.*, v. (1848), p. 185).

RHOEMETALCES, 428 (Koehne, *op. cit.*, ii., p. 268).
 „ 429 (coin now published).

The older numismatists, and even some later writers, state that Cotys ceased to reign in 428, but the coin of 429 is evidence that he was still king in that year. As the dates 428 and 429 are found also on coins of Rhoemetalces, it can only be supposed that during those two years Cotys and Rhoemetalces were *joint* rulers. At this time, and even during part of the reign of Antoninus Pius, Rhoemetalces was apparently a minor under the tutelage of a guardian. From a passage¹⁵ in the *Script. hist. Aug.* iii. 9, 8 (*Antoninus Pius*), we learn that Antoninus “Rimetalcen in regnum Bosforanum audito inter ipsum et curatorem negotio remisit.”

The coinage of Cotys II. comes to an end in 429, and 430 is, doubtless, the first year of the *sole* reign of Rhoemetalces. It is interesting to find a lapidary inscription (C. I. G., No. 2108*f.*), dated “430,” in which the king—Τ[ιβέρρι]ος Ἰού[λιος βασιλεὺς] τοῦ Ποιμητάλκης—expresses his obligations to Hadrian, whom he calls ἴδιον κτίστην (*hoc est, statorem, qui ei regnum dederit. Boeckh ad loc.*).

¹⁵ On the interpretation of this passage, see Brandis, art. “Bosporos,” in Pauly’s *Real-Encyclop.*, iii. 1, p. 784. On Cotys and Rhoemetalces, Latyshev, *Inscript. regni Bosporani*, pp. xlvii., xlviii.

BITHYNIUM (BITHYNIA).

11. *Obv.*—**ΑΥΤΚΛΕΙΤΤΙΜ ΛΕΩΥΗΡΟΛΑΥΓ** Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.

Rev.—**ΒΙΘΥΝΙΕΩ ΝΑ ΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ** Asklepios, with serpent-staff in r., standing l., and Hygieia feeding serpent held in r. from patera held in l., standing r.

Æ. Size 1·3.

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 51 ("Hadrianothera").

HERACLEA (BITHYNIA).

12. *Obv.*—**ΑΥΚΛΣΕΠ ΣΕΥΗΡΟCΤΕΡ** Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.

Rev.—**ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑC Π . . .** Herakles, naked, standing l. striking with club held in r. at Hydra coiled round his r. leg; l. hand grasps Hydra.

Æ. Size 1·1. [Pl. X. 10, *rev.*]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 50.

Cp. Mionnet, *Sup.* v., p. 60, No. 302. This Heraklean labour is represented in nearly the same manner on the coins of Nicopolis ad Istrum (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Tauric Chersonesus*, &c., p. 47, No. 47).¹⁶

JULIOPOLIS (BITHYNIA).

13. *Obv.*—**ΜΑΥΡΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟCΚ** Draped bust r. of Caracalla; beardless; bare-headed.

Rev.—**ΙΟΥΛΙΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ** Kybele, wearing modius, chiton, and peplos, seated l. on throne; in

¹⁶ On Heraklean types at Heraclea, see Pick in *Num. Zeit.*, xxiii. (1891), p. 75.

r., patera; l. elbow rests on tympanum; before her, lion.

Æ. Size 1·1.

From the Bunbury Sale (II), December, 1896, lot 53.

NICAËA (BITHYNIA).

14. *Obv.*—**AV TOKAICAP ANTΩNEINO** Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur.

Rev.—**NEIKAIEΩN** Lion's head r., radiate.

Æ. Size 75. [Pl. XI. 1 rev.]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 55.

The reverse type is unusual. Probably the lion of the Zodiac is represented, though on Greek Imperial coins the Zodiacal *leo* is generally represented by a lion and a star, or by a lion that is not radiate. On other coins of Nicaea, Helios is represented.¹⁷

PRUSA AD OLYMPUM (BITHYNIA).

15. *Obv.*—**AV ΤΚΑΙΤΡΑΙ ΑΝΔΕΚΙΟϸΑΥ** Radiate bust of Trajan Decius l. wearing paludamentum and cuirass; holds spear and shield ornamented with Gorgoneion.

Rev.—**ΤΡΟΥ ΛΑΕΩΝ** Tyche, wearing modius, chiton, and peplos, standing to front; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiæ.

Æ. Size 1.

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 56.

NICOMEDES II., KING OF BITHYNIA.

16. *Obv.*—Head of Nicomedes II. r., wearing diadem.

¹⁷ Mion., *Sup.* v., p. 88, No. 452 (Antoninus Pius); *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Pontus*, p. 170, No. 113.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ** Zeus in himation standing l. crown-
ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ing the name of the king with
ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ wreath held in r.; in l. sceptre;
to l., eagle l. on thunderbolt;
✠ and **ΟΡ** = year 170 =
B.C. 128-7.

Æ. Size 1.3. Wt. 260 grs. (Pl. X. 3.)

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 63.

The date, year "170," is new, and fills the gap between the coins of "169" and "171" in the British Museum and other collections.

ADRAMYTEUM (MYSIA).

Circ. B.C. 133—67.

17. *Obv.*—Cista mystica from which serpent issues l.; whole in ivy-wreath.

Rev.—**ΑΔΡΑ** (in field l.). Bow-case, ornamented with aplustre, containing strung bow; on each side, a coiled serpent; above, **ΛΥ**; in field r., **ΜΕ**, and sceptre?

Æ. Size 1.05. Wt. 186 grs.

18. *Obv.*—Similar to No. 17.

Rev.—**ΑΡ** (in field l.). Bow-case, ornamented with aplustre, containing strung bow; on each side, coiled serpent; above, **ΜΑ**, **ΜΕ**; in field r., thyrsos, with fillet attached.

Æ. Size 1. Wt. 176 grs.

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 73.

No. 17 is a variety of Pinder (*Die Cistoph.* p. 557, No. 1; Pl. I. 1; symbol, ear of corn). The name of the town is more often given in monogram as on No. 18.

The symbol of No. 17 is somewhat worn, but appears to be a short sceptre with a top in the form of a poppy-head. The symbol of No. 18 was described by Sir Edward Bun-

bury¹⁸ as "a filleted caduceus," but it is certainly a thyrsos.

CYZICUS (MYSIA).

19. *Obv.*—Bearded head l., with flowing hair, wearing conical hat wreathed with laurel (Cabirus?); beneath, tunny l.

Rev.—Incuse square, roughly dotted and grained, of mill-sail pattern.

El. Size .8. Wt. 246.1 grs. [Pt. IX. 12.]
(B.C. 400—350; cp. Greenwell, *Cyzicus*, No. 70.)

From the Ashburnham Sale, May, 1895, lot 138; acquired by the British Museum in 1897.

Mr. Greenwell's identification of this type¹⁹ with the storm-tossed warrior Ulysses is attractive, but the view that one of the Cabiri is represented is not to be overlooked, and receives support from a recently published Cyzicene hecte,²⁰ showing a *youthful* male head wearing a laurel-wreathed *πῆλινον*. The old and young Cabiri would seem to be represented, as probably also on the coins of Berytis in the Troad.²¹

PERGAMUM (MYSIA).

20. *Obv.*—Lion's skin hanging over club; whole in oak-wreath.

Rev.—ΠΕ (in field l.). Bunch of grapes on vine-leaf; in field r., staff (or thyrsos?) entwined by serpent; above type, ΜΕ.

¹⁸ *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 184, No. 13.

¹⁹ A similar type occurs on the gold staters of Lampsacus, *B. M. Cat., Mysia*, Pl. XIX. 3.

²⁰ Greenwell Collection, *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 255, No. 5, Pl. XI. 5.

²¹ *B. M. Cat. Troas*, Pl. VIII. 1—5, p. xlv.

Æ. Size .85. Wt. 89.2 grs. (half cistophorus).

Presented by Dr. Hermann Weber.

ALEXANDRIA TROAS (TROAS).

21. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo l., laur.

Rev.—ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ [Ι]ΜΙΘΕΩΣ Apollo Smintheus, in himation, with quiver at shoulder, standing r.; in outstretched r., patera; in l., bow and arrow; in field, l., ΑΕ; in field r., ΣΚΓ (year 223); in ex., ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ
[...]Π[...]

Æ. Size .8. Wt. 50.8. [Pl. X. 4.]

The tetradrachms of the same type are well known,²² but the drachms are rarely met with. A drachm of the year 221 is at the Hague, and another of year 228 is in Mr. Loebbecke's Collection.²³

The magistrate's name on the present coin may possibly be 'Αγχιπυλου, but the letters are very obscure.

ANTANDRUS (TROAS).

22. *Obv.*—Female head r. (Artemis Astyrene?); hair bound with cord and looped up behind.

Rev.—ΑΝΤΑ
N Goat r.; whole in incuse square.

Æ. Size .55. Wt. 56 grs. [Pl. IX. 6.]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 76.

The head is of a severer and simpler style than the head on the coins of Antandrus, described in the British

²² *Brit. Mus. Cat. Troas*, p. 11.

²³ *ib.*, p. xv., note *.

Museum Catalogue²⁴ (*circ.* B.C. 420-400). This coin is probably to be placed some years before 420.

MYRINA (ÆOLIS).

23. *Obv.*—ΙΕΡΑΚΥΝ ΚΛΗΤΟC Youthful bust r. (the Senate).

Rev.—ΑΙΟΛΕΩΝΜΥ ΠΕΙΝΑΙΩΝ Dionysos wearing himation standing l.; in r., kantharos; in l. (which rests on column), thyrsos; before him, panther.

Æ. Size .75. [Pl. XI. 6.]

The usual inscription on coins of Myrina is **ΜΥΡΕΙ-ΝΑΙΩΝ** (or **ΜΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ**), and the addition of **ΑΙΟΛΕΩΝ** is interesting. The coin was probably struck about the time of Hadrian, in whose reign we find at the neighbouring Cyme a similar coin-inscription—**ΑΙΟΛΕΩΝ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ**, which takes the place of the usual **ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ**.²⁵ Myrina and Cyme are two of the eleven ancient cities of Æolis enumerated by Herodotus (i. 149).

Dionysos is here represented as on a coin of Myrina of Annia Faustina.²⁶ The types of this city commonly relate to the Apollo of Grynium, but I have already pointed out (*Brit. Mus. Cat. Troas*, p. lvi.) that an *amphora* seems to have constituted the "town-arms."

EPHESUS.

24. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane; neck draped; bow and quiver at shoulder.

²⁴ *Troas*, p. 33, Nos. 1, 2, Pl. VII. 1, 2.

²⁵ *Brit. Mus. Cat., Troas*, &c., p. 118, No. 132; cp. *ib.*, No. 128, with **ΚΥΜΗ ΑΙΟΛΙC**, Cyme standing l.

²⁶ Published by Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. M.*, p. 633, No. 249; vignette on title-page of Boutkowski's *Petit Mionnet*.

Rev.—Statue of Ephesian Artemis with fillet hanging from each hand; on l., stag; on r., bee.

N. Size .6. Wt. 84.5 grs. [Pl. X. 5.]

This rare coin was obtained by Mr. J. W. Williamson, of Limasol, in Cyprus, but its exact *provenance* is, I believe, unknown. A similar specimen occurred in the Thomas sale (London, 1844; lot 2132; weight $84\frac{3}{10}$ grains).

This coin differs from the other gold money of Ephesus (see Head, *Ephesus*, p. 69; Pl. V. 2—6, and *Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 14, No. 16), in being without the town name: probably not much importance is to be attached to this omission, seeing that the types and adjuncts sufficiently indicate the place of mintage. The Ephesian gold coins usually weigh 130 grains; this coin weighs 84.5 grains and is, in the view of Mommsen,²⁷ a half-aureus of the standard of the aurei of Sulla, struck apparently for circulation in the East.

Mommsen supposes that this particular coin was struck at Ephesus by order of Sulla, who visited the city in B.C. 84.²⁸ Yet as Sulla came to punish Ephesus with a heavy fine, his visit was more likely to have terminated than to have stimulated the local coinage in gold. It would seem, then, that the gold coinage of Ephesus is best assigned—as it is by Mr. Head (*op. cit.*, p. 68)—to the years 87-84 B.C., when the city, in rebellion against Rome, was *de facto* autonomous.

²⁷ *Mon. rom.*, ed. Blacas ii., p. 444 (referring to the Thomas Sale specimen); cp. Head, *Ephesus*, p. 69.

²⁸ In his *Monn. de la rép. rom.* (i. p. 407), M. Babelon refers the gold coinage of Ephesus to B.C. 83 and following years, connecting it with the coinage of Lucullus in the province of Asia, mentioned by Plutarch, *Lucullus*, 4.

ERYTHRAE (IONIA).

25. *Obv.*—**ΑΥ ΤΚΑΙΤΙΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ**.. Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur.; countermarked.

Rev.—**ΕΠΙΣΤΡΚΑΣΕΚΟΝΔ ΟΥ** Youthful river-god (Aleon) wearing himation over lower limbs, reclining l.; in r., branch; l. hand rests on urn from which water flows; beneath, **ΕΡΥΘΡΑ**; above, **ΑΛΕΩΝ**.

Æ. Size 1·2. [Pl. XI. 2 *rev.*]

Two rivers are personified on the Imperial money of Erythræ,²⁹ the Axos (known only from coins)³⁰ and the Aleon. The latter is mentioned by Pliny in *N. H.* v. 117 (ed. Detlefsen), as “Aleon fluvius,” and he elsewhere (xxx. 14) mentions it among various streams said to be possessed of miraculous properties:—“Erythris Aleos [*sic*] amnis pilos gignit in corporibus.”

CIDRAMUS (CARIA).

26. *Obv.*—**ΝΕΡΩ ΝΚΑΙCΑΡ** Bust of young Nero r., beardless; head bare; wears paludamentum and cuirass.

Rev.—**ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥΚΙΔΡΑ ΜΗ ΝΩΝ** Goddess wearing chiton, veil, and modius, standing facing; fore-arms extended at right angles from body.³¹

Æ. Size ·8. [Pl. XI. 3 *rev.*]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot. 928.

27. *Obv.*—**ΑΥΤΚΑΙΜΑΥΑ ΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ·CΕ Β**

²⁹ Cp. Imhoof-Blumer, *Rev. Suisse*, v., p. 306.

³⁰ *B. M. Cat., Ionia*, p. 143, No. 237, Pl. XVI. 14.

³¹ Cp. a similar coin in Mr. Loebbecke's Collection; *Z. f. Num.* xv., p. 52, No. 4; on Polemon and Seleucus, see Ramsay, *Cit. and B. Phryg.*, p. 185.

Bust of young Caracalla r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.

Rev.—**KIAP AMH NON** Distyle Ionic temple within which goddess, wearing flowing chiton, veil, and modius, stands facing; fore-arms extended at right angles from body; beside her, on l., serpent.

Æ. Size 1·4. [Pl. XI. 5 rev.]

The figure on No. 26 is the goddess seen on several coins of Cidramus.³² The formal arrangement of the chiton and the awkward position of the arms show that a primitive cultus-statue is represented. On one coin (Caracalla), the goddess is represented by a terminal figure.³³ The drapery on No. 27, an unpublished coin, is treated more realistically, but it seems likely, especially from the position of the arms, that the same goddess is intended as on No. 26.

The goddess of Cidramus is supposed by Imhoof-Blumer³⁴ to be Artemis; Head calls her Aphrodite, and points to the existence of an undoubted Aphrodite on another coin of the place.³⁵ The serpent on the reverse of No. 27 would rather seem to indicate that she was Demeter, but these varying interpretations show the difficulty of identifying with precision the primitive goddesses of Asia Minor.³⁶

³² Head, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Caria*, "Cidramus," Nos. 5, 6; Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. M.*, p. 732, Pl. XII. 9, 10.

³³ Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. Gr.*, p. 397, No. 102; *Choix*, Pl. V. 190.

³⁴ *Griech. M.*, p. 732.

³⁵ *B. M. Cat., Caria*, pp. 81, 82; p. xlvii.

³⁶ The female figure holding a basket on her head (*B. M. Cat., Caria*, "Cidramus," No. 8) is apparently distinct from the principal goddess of the city; cp. similar types at Cibyra and Sebastopolis, where, according to Imhoof-Blumer (*Griech. M.*, p. 674, No. 446), the goddess is either Artemis or Hekate.

. HYDISUS (CARIA).

28. *Obv.*—Bearded head r. (Ares or Zeus?).

Rev.—**ΔΡΑΚ Ω** Athena wearing chiton standing r.;
ΥΔΙΣΕΩ striking downwards with spear held
 in r.; in l., shield (first century
 B.C.).

Æ. Size .7.

This is an addition to the small coin-series of Hydisus. The magistrate **ΔΡΑΚΩΝ**³⁷ is no doubt the father of the Menestheus who is named on a coin of Hydisus in the Waddington Collection:—"obv. Tête d'Aphrodite à dr. rev. **ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥΣ ΔΡΑΚΟΝ ·ΥΔΙΣΕ[ΩΝ]**. Corne d'abondance. Br. 21." ³⁸

Athena and an armed warrior (Ares or a local form of Zeus?) are the principal divinities represented on the coins.³⁹

RHODES.

29. *Obv.*—Head of Helios radiate, three-quarter face towards r.

Rev.—**Ρ Ο** Rose with bud on r.; above, **[ΑΓΗ]ΣΙ-ΔΑΜΟ[Σ]**; in field l., Artemis in short chiton running r., holding torch with both hands. Border of dots.

Α. Size .8. Wt. 131.5 grs. [Pl. X. 2.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1897, lot 283.

This coin is unique and is of considerable numismatic interest.

³⁷ The final **N** of each word in the inscription is off the flan.

³⁸ Babelon, *Inventaire de la Coll. Waddington*, No. 2428 (*Rev. Num.*, 1897).

³⁹ Babelon, *loc. cit.*, Nos. 2429, 2430; Head, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Caria*, "Hydisus," p. 122, p. lviii.; cp. *Num. Chron.*, 1896, p. 95 f.

Silver coins⁴⁰ of the magistrate Agesidamos with the same types and the same symbol (running Artemis) are already known at Rhodes and are placed in the British Museum Catalogue in the period B.C. 304-166.⁴¹

The later gold coinage of Rhodes (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Caria*, p. 251 f.), has been well assigned by Mr. Head⁴² to the period B.C. 189-166. Reasons for the issue of gold money may be found in the reorganization of Asia in B.C. 189, which included the assignment of the whole of Caria to the Rhodians, and "ushered in a time of peace and a revival of commerce." It would be best on historical grounds to place the gold coin here described in the same period, but it must belong quite to the beginning of the period, as it is without the neat incuse square that characterizes the later gold and silver money of Rhodes (cp. *Cat. Caria*, p. cvi.). On grounds of style, and apart from historical considerations, there would be no difficulty in placing the coin considerably earlier than B.C. 189.⁴³

⁴⁰ Head, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Caria*, p. 242, Nos. 130-132 (didrachms); cp. *Mus. Hunt.*, Rhodes, No. 26 (drachm).

⁴¹ The Agesidamos named on Rhodian drachms of B.C. 166-88 (Head, *op. cit.*, p. 252, No. 238) is no doubt a different person; his symbol is a helmet.

⁴² *Op. cit.*, pp. cvi., cvii.

⁴³ Mr. Montagu, the former possessor of this coin, seems to have doubted its genuineness, for it was found, after his death, placed aside in his collection with some undoubted forgeries of Roman gold coins. At the Montagu Sale the coin was sold as genuine, but realised only ten guineas. Mr. Head, who purchased it for the British Museum, has no doubt whatever of its genuineness.

The ugliness of the obverse head—particularly glaring in gold—can be paralleled on many of the silver coins of Rhodes. The reverse seems to me to be absolutely free from suspicion, and a strong point in its favour is to be found in the magistrate's signature. For, if this coin is false, it must have

CROESUS, KING OF LYDIA.

B.C. 560—546.

30. *Obv.*—Forepart of lion r. facing forepart of bull l.*Rev.*—Double incuse square.

A. Size .75. Wt. 164.2 grs. [Pl. IX. 2.]

The heavy gold stater (168 grains) of Croesus has not, hitherto, been represented in the British Museum, and is much rarer than his light gold stater (126 grains).⁴⁴ The stater of 168 grains was probably intended to be exchanged against the Euboic electrum staters of Samos, and the stater of 126 grains against electrum coins of the Milesian standard struck chiefly at Miletus, Ephesus, and Chios.⁴⁵

HIERAPOLIS (PHRYGIA).

31. *Obv.*—ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙ ΤΩΝ Head of young Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy; border of dots.

Rev.—ΕΥΤΟ CIA Euposia, wearing chiton, peplos, and stephane, standing l.; in r., rudder; in l., cornucopiæ, in the bend of which is seated l. a naked infant (Ploutos) with r. hand raised to pluck grapes from the cornucopiæ. Border of dots. (Imperial times, second century, A.D.?).

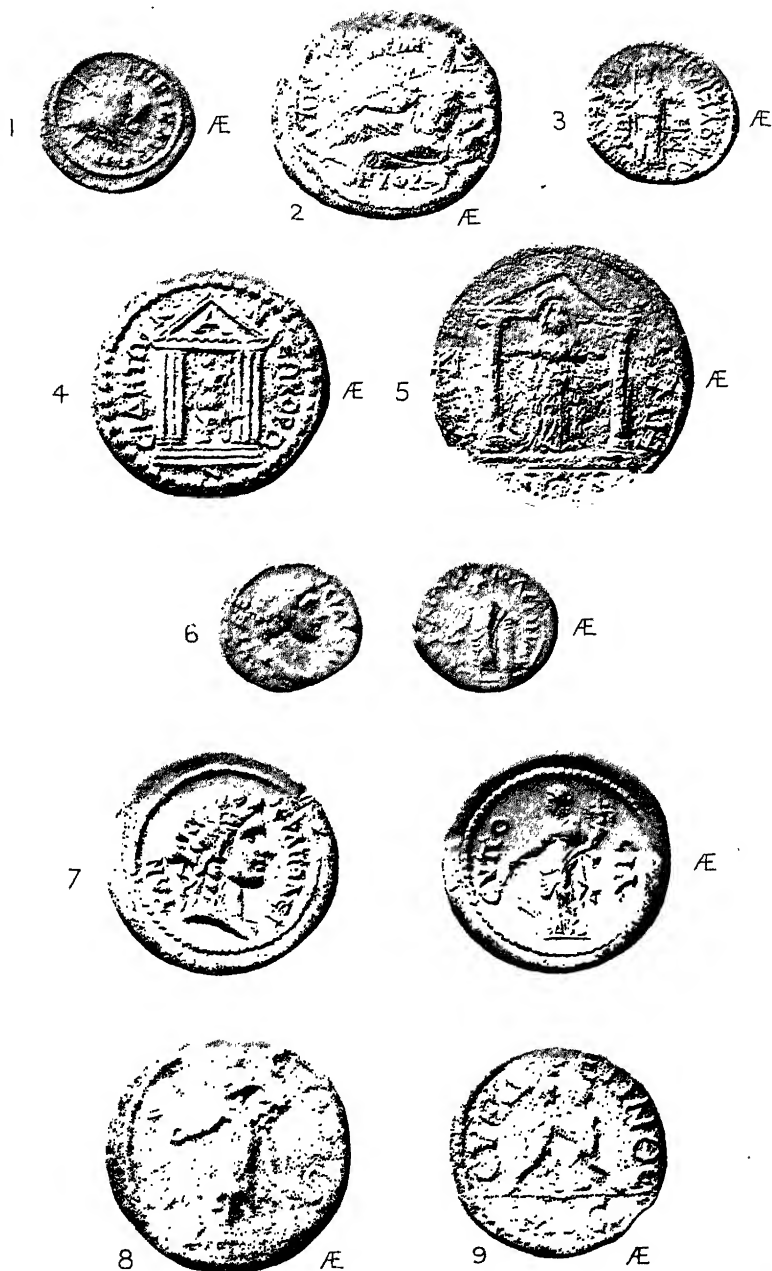
Æ. Size 1.2. [Pl. XI. 7.]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 330.

This is larger and finer than the specimen already in the British Museum, reproduced by Imhoof-Blumer in

been copied from the *didrachms* of Agesidamos, and it may be regarded as certain that a copyist would not have reproduced the ΑΓΗΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ inscription in the incomplete and obscure way in which it here appears.

⁴⁴ Cp. Head, *Coinage of Lydia and Persia*, p. 19 f.⁴⁵ See Babelon in *Rev. Num.*, 1895, p. 358 f.



AUTOTYPE



Monnaies grecques, Pl. G, No. 26, with an excellent commentary (p. 401, No. 110).⁴⁶

Euposia (or Eubosia) is referred to in several inscriptions of Asia Minor, once in an inscription of Hierapolis itself as *θεά Εὐποσία*. She was a goddess of agriculture, fertility, and abundance, having some of the characteristics of Demeter, Tyche, and Eirene.

SIDE (PAMPHYLIA).

32. *Obv.*—**ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑΣΑΛΩΝΙΝ** Bust of Salonina r., wearing stephane; in front, I.

Rev.—**ΣΙΔΗΤΩ Ν Ν ΕΩΚΟΡΩ Ν** Hexastyle temple, within which stands the Apollo of Side,⁴⁷ looking l.; wears short chiton, chlamys, and boots; in r. patera; l. rests on sceptre; in pediment, A.

Æ. Size 1·2. [Pl. XI. 4 rev.]

This well-preserved specimen confirms the description of the similar coin included in *Brit. Mus. Cat., Lycia, &c.*, p. 163, No. 124.

BARIS (PISIDIA).

33. *Obv.*—**ΜΚΕΤΡΟΥΣΚΔΕΚΙΟC** Bust of Herennius Etruscus r.; head bare.

Rev.—**ΒΑΡΗ ΝΩΝ** Mên standing l.; r. foot on bucranium; wears Phrygian cap, crescent at shoul-

⁴⁶ See also Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, pp. 627, 637 f. (Poppæa honoured as "Sebaste Eubosia," "Imperial Fertility," in inscr. of Acmonia). Ramsay quotes Steph. Byz. s.v. 'Αζανοί:—*λιμοῦ δὲ γενομένου συνελθόντες οἱ ποιμένες ἔθνον εὐβοσίαν γενέσθαι*.

⁴⁷ Cp. *Z. f. N.*, x. (1883), 3, Pl. I. 2 = the same Apollo with the inscr. **ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟC ΣΙΔΗΤΟΥ**.

ders, short chiton and high boots; in r. pinecone; in l. sceptre.

Æ. Size 1.

SELEUCIA (PISIDIA).

(Claudio-Seleucia).

34. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤΚΑΙΛΑΕΤΤ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟCΤΕΡ... Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing paludamentum and cuirass.

Rev.—ΚΛΑΥΔΙ[ΟCΕ] Λ ΕΥΚΕΩΝ Zeus, wearing himation, seated l.; in his r. hand, Nike; l. hand on sceptre.

Æ. 1.35.

SELGE (PISIDIA).

35. *Obv.*—ΑΥΤ·Κ·Λ·ΔΟΜ·ΑΥΦΗΛΙΑΝΟΝ ΣΕΒ· Bust of Aurelian r., radiate, wearing paludamentum and cuirass; beneath, globe; in front, H.

Rev.—ΣΕΛΓ ΕΩΝ Male figure (bearded?) standing l., wearing modius and himation; in r., patera; in l., styrax; in front, altar (or club?); behind (?)

Æ. Size 1.25. [Pl. XI. 8 *rev.*]

A new type, interesting in connexion with the styrax, a shrub which grew in the neighbourhood of Selge and which was represented on the coins. The Selgians evidently regarded it as sacred and appear to have connected it with their god Herakles.⁴⁸ The divinity here represented is not, however, Herakles. The modius and himation rather suggest Sarapis. The object before the figure may be an altar, or possibly the club which appears elsewhere at Selge.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ On the styrax types, see especially Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. gr.*, p. 342 f.; cp. Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 18; Hill, *B. M. Cat., Lycia, &c.*, p. cxvii.

⁴⁹ *E.g.*, on coin of Aurelian, near the styrax.; *B. M. Cat., Lycia, &c.*, p. 267, No. 86, Pl. XLI. 6; *ib.*, Pl. XL. 6, 15, 16.

SYEDRA (CILICIA).

36. *Obv.*—ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑ ΚΑΛΩΝΙΝΑC Ε Β Bust of Salonina r. ; in front, ΙΑ.

Rev.—CVEΔ ΡΕΩΝΘΕ ΜΙC Two naked athletes wrestling.

Æ. Size 1·1. [Pl. XI. 9 *rev.*]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 386.

A contest of wrestling (πάλη) in the θέμιδες—games at which money-prizes were awarded (Cp. Longpérier in *Revue numismatique*, 1869-70, p. 61, f. ; Pl. III. 6). The athletic sports of Syedra are often referred to in its lapidary inscriptions⁵⁰ as forming part of the θέμις τετραετηρική. A victor νεκίῃσας ἀνδρῶν πάλην θέμιδος is mentioned, and another νεκίῃσας παίδων πάλην θέμιδος τετραετηρικήs.⁵¹

CYRENE.

37. *Obv.*—Head of bearded Zeus Ammon l., laur. ; horned ; beneath, ΑΡΙΣ (partly obscure).

Rev.—ΑΜ ΑΡ ΥΚ. Silphium ; slight circular incuse.

Æ. Size ·95. Wt. 206 grs. [Pl. IX. 11.]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 727.

This coin, originally in the Bompais Collection,⁵² is of better work than many of the Cyrenaic tetradrachms of the period (*circ.* B.C. 431-321).

⁵⁰ Heberdey and Wilhelm, *Reisen in Kilikien* (Wien, 1896), p. 141 f.

⁵¹ *Ib.*, Nos. 242, 237.

⁵² Engraved in Bompais, *Méd. . . frappées dans la Cyrénaïque*, Pl. II. 7 ; p. 86, No. 13 ; cf. Mion. *Sup.* ix. p. 184, No. 30, Pl. VIII. 1.

38. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair long; behind, quiver; ⁵³ in front, uncertain object; border.

Rev.—**.NAPYX** written between silphium plant and palm-tree; border of dots.

R. Size .8. Wt. 124 grs. [Pl. IX. 13.]

From the Bunbury Sale (II.), December, 1896, lot 739.

A variety of this coin in the French collection was published by Mionnet⁵⁴ and by L. Müller,⁵⁵ who considered the head (which is badly preserved), to be Ptolemy I. Soter, and supposed that the reverse typified the union of Cyrene and Libya under Ptolemy's sceptre. But the head on the specimen here published is an undoubted Apollo, though the coins doubtless belong to the period after B.C. 322, during which the Cyrenaica was mainly under Ptolemaic rule.⁵⁶

A head of Apollo appears on other silver coins of this period,⁵⁷ and on the reverse of the bronze we find the palm-tree as type, with the silphium as an adjunct.⁵⁸

UNCERTAIN. (ÆGEAN ISLANDS?)

39. *Obv.*—Toad.

Rev.—Rude incuse square.

R. Size .85. Wt. 189 grs. [Pl. IX. 1.]

From the Montagu Sale, March, 1897, lot 235.

⁵³ Not a spear-head as described in the *Bunbury Catal.* Müller (incorrectly?) calls the symbol on the Paris coin a club, and bases on it an argument for connecting the head with Ptolemy I.

⁵⁴ vi. p. 562, No. 79.

⁵⁵ *Num. de l'anc. Afrique*, Cyrene, No. 183 and p. 65.

⁵⁶ Cp. Poole, *B. M. Cat., Ptolemies*, p. xx. f.; p. xxviii. f.

⁵⁷ Müller, *op. cit.* Cyrene, No. 180.

⁵⁸ Müller, *op. cit.* Cyrene, No. 251 f.

This coin—a didrachm of the Æginetic standard—is believed to be unique. There is, however, in the French collection a drachm of the same type and standard which, so far as can be judged from the description in Imhoof-Blumer and Keller, *Tier- und Pflanzenbilder*, Pl. VI., 39, p. 42, belongs to the same mint and period as the didrachm. The British Museum possesses an obol of the same type.⁵⁹

The didrachm recalls, in every particular, the seventh and sixth century money of the Santorin Find,⁶⁰ and therefore probably belongs to one of the Ægean Islands, or to the western coast of Asia Minor. The toad occurs as a coin-type on *aes grave* of Italy,⁶¹ but representations of it are extremely rare on ancient monuments. At the early period to which our coin belongs each state and city had, as a rule, its own distinctive and unchanging coin-device, and the coin was probably struck by some mint to which no archaic pieces have hitherto been attributed.⁶²

UNCERTAIN. (LYCIA ?)

40. *Obv.*—Head and neck of bull l.

Rev.—Incuse square divided into halves and containing horizontal lines.

R. Size .5. Wt. 39 grs. [Pl. IX. 3.]

⁵⁹ *Obv.*—Toad. *Rev.*—Incuse square divided diagonally. *R.* Wt. 11·7 grs. Acquired from a coin dealer in 1894.

⁶⁰ *Num. Chron.*, 1884, p. 269 f.; Pl. XII. (Wroth); cp. *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 13 f. (Greenwell).

⁶¹ *Brit. Mus. Cat., Italy*, Index of Types, "Toad." For the frog as a coin-type, see Imhoof-Blumer and Keller, *op. cit.*, Pl. VI. 40, 41, and p. 43.

⁶² There is evidence that frogs were regarded as sacred to Apollo. See M. Fränkel, "Geweiheter Frosch," in *Jahrbuch d. arch. Inst.*, i., p. 48 f.

41. *Obv.*—Head and neck of bull l.

Rev.—Incuse square divided into nine compartments, in three of which a pellet is seen.

R. Size .6. Wt. 42.7 grs. [Pl. IX. 4.]

These coins were purchased of a resident in Smyrna who states that they were found in the island of Nisyros. Nothing in the style and types suggests that they belong to Nisyros itself. The incuse squares seem most to resemble some of the incuses found on early coins of Lycia, B.C. 520-480 (cp. Hill, *Brit. Mus. Cat., Lycia*, Pl. I. ser. 1). The bull's head is treated in a curious "mannered" style not easily to be paralleled on coins. The weight is suitable for Lycian money.

UNCERTAIN. (PHOENICIA ?)

42. *Obv.*—Herakles r., naked, preparing to strike with club, held in r. hand, a lion which with his l. hand he grasps by the mane; in the field l. (near edge of flan), ☉ (?).

Rev.—Lion seated l. with right paw raised above the head of a bull standing l.;⁶³ dotted square; whole in incuse square.

R. Size .55. Wt. 49 grs. [Pl. IX. 7.]

The types somewhat recall those of Citium, in Cyprus,⁶⁴ but the coin has a closer resemblance to the staters that have been attributed (Babelon, *Perses achéménides*, p. lv.; p. 46, Nos. 317, 318; Pl. VIII. I.) to Baana, Phœnician dynast, *circ.* 430. The fabric and border of dots are the

⁶³ There is a slight incision in this part of the reverse.

⁶⁴ The ☉ resembles the Cypriote ☉ = *re*, but being so near the edge of the flan it may be incomplete.

same. The obverse in each case shows a group of Herakles and the lion, our obverse being less archaic in treatment and of somewhat later date. The reverse of the Baana coin (Babelon, Pl. VIII. 1) has, however, the type of a cow suckling a calf. Baana's coins are Persian staters; this coin would be a triobol of the same standard.

WARWICK WROTH.

NUMBERS OF THE LOTS PURCHASED BY THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

I. At the Bunbury Sale (second portion), December, 1896:—

4, 8, 9, 11, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 31, 33, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 73, 76, 88, 89, 91, 96, 97, 105, 106, 118, 158, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 177, 180, 210, 228, 232, 256, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 303, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 314, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 342, 344, 346, 354, 355, 356, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 367, 371, 374, 376, 377, 379, 382, 383, 384, 386, 387, 395, 398, 402, 415, 416, 417, 420, 421, 422, 424, 425, 428, 429, 447, 450, 468, 469, 471, 476, 477, 484, 485, 488, 502, 505, 510, 535, 544, 545, 548, 554, 558, 563, 577, 582, 583, 584, 586, 607, 608, 612, 613, 616, 626, 628, 630, 634, 635, 636, 637, 675, 691, 716, 726, 727, 734, 739, 746, 748, 761.

II. At the Montagu Sale (Greek, second portion), March, 1897:—25, 47, 68, 99, 100, 106, 109, 112, 113, 116, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 138, 141, 145, 149, 170, 171, 172, 173, 176, 189, 190, 235, 272, 283, 292, 294, 295, 304, 306, 309, 310, 326, 360, 361, 366, 382, 383, 402, 403, 452, 455, 571, 573.

V.

POSIDIUM IN COELE-SYRIA.



THE coin of which a description follows has been in my possession for many years. It was originally purchased from a peasant in Syria by M. Peretier, French Consul at Beyrut. It is said to have been found not far from that port.

Obv.—Baal seated l. on chair without back, head facing, lower part of body draped; his l. rests on sceptre, in his r. he holds a vine-branch with bunch of grapes. In field l., thunderbolt. The whole in linear border.

Rev.—ΠΟΞΙ Bearded head of Odysseus in conical cap to r.

R. .55. Wt. 4.19 grammes (64.7 grains).

The letters behind the head of Odysseus are part of the ethnic of one of the many maritime cities named after Poseidon, and situated, as a rule, on or near promontories on which (as being last lost to view by sailors putting out

to sea, and first sighted by those who came to land) temples of the sea-god were most appropriately placed.

In deciding to which of the cities named after Poseidon this coin is to be attributed, it is unnecessary to consider any but the two following, in which alone a coin with the obverse type of ours could have been struck :

Posidium in Cilicia Trachea (Kizliman Burnu).

Posidium in Cassiotis, south of the mouth of the Orontes. Strabo, xvi. 751 : Ποσειδίου πολίχνη; Ptol., v. 15, § 3; Plin., *N.H.*, v. 20 (79).

The resemblance of the obverse-type to the Cilician Baal-Tars might at first suggest that the coin belongs to the Cilician Posidium. Apart, however, from the improbability that this place was ever largely inhabited, the thunderbolt as a symbol is foreign to Cilician coins of this class. The *provenance* of the coin indicates a Syrian origin, and I have therefore little hesitation in attributing the coin to Posidium in Cassiotis. The Baal of the obverse is then probably the god of Mount Casios.

S. M. ALISCHAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

VI.

A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS.

(See Plates XII.—XIV.)

SOME little time ago a large hoard of Roman *denarii* came into my hands, but I am not aware of the circumstances under which it was discovered, though I am led to believe that it came from somewhere in the East of England. There is every appearance of the coins having all lain together, as the bulk of them were coated in a similar manner with a thick layer of green substance, probably some salt of copper. By heating the coins and throwing them, while still hot, into cold water, this coating was removed; and many coins previously much obscured were found to exhibit their devices and inscriptions in a remarkably fine condition.

The range in time of the coins in the hoard is unusually extensive, the whole period from the days of Nero to those of Severus Alexander being more or less fully represented. Not counting the coins on which a head appears on both the obverse and the reverse, there are portraits of no less than thirty-four Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars to be seen in the series. Roughly speaking, the dates of the coins range from about A.D. 60 to certainly so late as A.D. 230, or over a period of about one hundred and seventy years; and, as might reasonably have been expected, the earliest coins exhibit considerable signs of

wear, though their correct attribution is in all cases possible.

Among the later coins there are numerous specimens of the *argenteus Antoninianus*, first struck under Caracalla in A.D. 215. They are distinguished from the ordinary *denarii* not only by their larger module, but by the heads of the emperors upon them being radiated, while those of the empresses are placed upon a crescent. It is difficult to say what relation these larger pieces bore in the currency to the smaller ordinary *denarii*, though not improbably they were double *denarii*, but in compiling the list of the coins I have thought it best to place the *Antoniniani* in a separate category.

The following summary shows the distribution of the coins :—

Nero	2
Galba	1
Vitellius	4
Vespasian	39
Titus	5
Domitian	18
Nerva	6
Trajan	102
Hadrian	122
Sabina	6
Aelius	1
Antoninus Pius	215
Antoninus and Aurelius	1
Faustina I.	70
Marcus Aurelius	114
Faustina II.	56
Lucius Verus	26
Lucilla	14
Commodus	247
Crispina	8
Pertinax	3
Didius Julianus	1
Carried forward	1,061

Brought forward	1,061
Clodius Albinus	8
Septimius Severus	621
Julia Domna	177
„ „ <i>Antoniniani</i>	10
	<hr/> 187
Julia and Geta	1
Caracalla	556
„ <i>Antoniniani</i>	54
	<hr/> 610
Plautilla	21
Geta	199
Macrinus	55
„ <i>Antoniniani</i>	2
	<hr/> 57
Diadumenianus	11
Elagabalus	198
„ <i>Antoniniani</i>	40
	<hr/> 238
Julia Soaemias	10
Julia Maesa	11
„ „ <i>Antoniniani</i>	1
	<hr/> 12
Severus Alexander	125
Julia Mamaea	8
	<hr/>
	<u>3,169</u>

Among so many coins it might well be expected that there would be some remarkable for their rarity or interest, or for presenting new features either in their types or legends; but before calling attention to any such rarities, it will be well to give a somewhat detailed list of the hoard, with references to the second edition of Cohen's *Médailles Impériales*.

Instead of merely referring to the Nos. in Cohen, I have thought it well to give the legends on the reverses in full, together with a succinct description of the types. Where a coin seems to have been unknown to Cohen, the obverse is described as well as the reverse.

The *argentei Antoniniani* of the time of Caracalla and

his successors are placed in separate lists. They were first struck in A.D. 215, and appear, as already observed, to have been current as double *denarii*.

NERO.

IVPPITER CVSTOS. Jupiter seated l.	Cohen.	121	1
SALVS. Salus seated l.		319	1
			— 2

GALBA.

S.P.Q.R. OB C.S., in wreath. <i>Obv.</i> —IMP. SER.			
GALBA AVG	as	285	1
			— 1

VITELLIUS.

CONCORDIA P. R. Concord seated l.		18	1
LIBERTAS RESTITVTA. Liberty standing r.		47 & 48	2
No legend. Victory seated l.		120	1
			— 4

VESPASIANUS.

ANNONA AVG. Female seated l.		28	2
AVGVTR. POT. Sacrificial instruments		45	2
COS. ITER. FORT. RED. Fortune standing l.		81	1
COS. ITER. FORT. RED. Fortune standing l.		84	1
COS. ITER. TR. POT. Peace seated l., with olive branch and caduceus. <i>Obv.</i> —IMP.			
CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Laureate head r.	Not in Cohen		2
COS. ITER. TR. POT. Mars marching r.		87	1
COS. VII. Eagle standing on altar		120	1
COS. VIII. Mars marching l.		125	2
IMP. XIX. Sow and pigs l.		213	2
IMP. XIX. Modius with ears of corn		216	1
IOVIS CVSTOS. Jupiter standing facing		222	3
IVDAEA. Judæa seated r., trophy		226	1
PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. V. Winged caduceus.		362	2
PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. V. Vespasian seated l.		363	1
PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. V. Vespasian seated r.		364	3
PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. VI. Vespasian seated r.		365	7
PON. MAX. TR. P. COS. VI. Victory l. on prow		368	2
PONTIF. MAXIM. Vespasian seated r.		386	1
S.P.Q.R. OB C.S. ? in wreath		516	1
TRI. POT. II. COS. III. P. P. Peace seated l.		566	3
			— 39

Carried forward 46

Brought forward 46

TITUS.

	Cohen.	
ANNONA AVG. Abundance seated l. . . .	17	1
COS. VI. Mars standing l.	65	1
TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P. P. Anchor and dolphin	309	1
TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P. P. Thunder- bolt on throne	319	2
	—	5

DOMITIAN.

COS. IIII. Pegasus standing r.	47	2
COS. V. Wolf and twins l.	51	1
IMP. XII. COS. XII. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas on vessel	204	1
IMP. XIII. COS. XIII. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas on vessel	236	1
IMP. XIX. COS. XIII. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas on vessel	262	1
IMP. XXI. COS. XV. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas standing	264	2
IMP. XXI. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas combating	272	1
IMP. XXI. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas combating	273	1
IMP. XXI. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas on vessel	274	1
IMP. XXII. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P. Pallas with spear	282	3
PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS. Salus standing	384	1
PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS. Altar with garland . .	397	1
TR. P. COS. VII. DES. VIII. P. P. Anchor and dolphin	568	1
Uninscribed. Domitian on horseback. . . .	664	1
	—	18

NERVA.

AEQVITAS AVGVST. Equity standing l. . . .	3	1
CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. Two hands joined .	20	1
COS. III. PATER PATRIAE. Sacrificial instru- ments	48	1
IVSTITIA AVGVST. Justice seated l.	101	1
LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Victory standing l. . . .	117	1
SALVS PVBLICA. Salus seated l.	134	1
	—	6
Carried forward		75

Brought forward 75

TRAJAN.

	Cohen.	
AET. AVG. COS. V. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC.		
Eternity standing l.	3	1
AET. AVG. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.		
Eternity standing l.	5	1
ARAB. ADQ. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.		
Arabia standing	26	1
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Rome		
standing l.	68	1
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Rome		
seated l.	69	3
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Vic-		
tory standing l.	74	6
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Vic-		
tory marching l.	77	4
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Peace		
standing l. with column	83	3
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Hope		
walking l.	84	3
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Equity		
standing l.	85	2
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Equity		
seated l.	86	2
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Fortune		
standing l.	87	1
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Arabia		
standing l.	89	1
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Trophy		
COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Trophy		
DANVVIVS. COS. V. P.P. OPTIMO PRINC.		
Danube seated l.	136	1
DIVVS PATER TRAIAN. Trajan Sen. seated l.	140	1
FORT. RED. PARTHICO P. M. TR. P. COS. VI.		
S.P.Q.R. Fortune seated l.	150	1
FORT. RED. P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. S.P.Q.R.		
Fortune seated l.	154	3
PARTHICO P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R.		
Mars walking r.	190	4
PARTHICO P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R.		
Mars walking r. Ægis on <i>obv.</i> as	190	1
PARTHICO P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R.		
Peace standing l.	191	1
PARTHICO P.M. TR. P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R.		
Peace standing l.	192	1

Carried forward 44 75

Brought forward	Cohen.	41	75
PARTHICO P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R.			
Valour standing r.	193	2	
PAX. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC.			
Peace standing l.	196	1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. Peace standing l.	209	1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. Vesta seated l.	214	1	
" " Peace standing l.	222	1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. IIII. P. P. Mars marching r.	228	1	
" " Hercules on altar	234	2	
" " Abundance seated l.	237	1	
" " Victory facing	240	4	
" " Victory standing r.	241	1	
" " Victory marching l.	242	1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. Victory crowning			
Emperor	261	1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Mars			
marching r.	270	2	
P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Valour			
standing r.	272	1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Genius			
standing l.	276	1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Peace			
standing l.	278	3	
P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Trajan			
on column	284	1	
PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Peace stand-			
ing l.	292	1	
PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Victory			
seated l.	295	1	
PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Abundance			
seated l.	301	1	
PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Concord			
seated l.	302	2	
PRO. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R.			
Providence standing l.	308	1	
PROVID. PARTHICO P. M. TR. P. COS. VI.			
P. P. S. P. Q. R. Providence standing l.	314	3	
PROVID. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R.			
Providence standing l.	315	2	
S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Ceres standing l.	367	1	
" " Mars marching r.	372	1	
" " Genius standing			
l. at altar	396	2	
Carried forward	84	75	

	Brought forward	Cohen.	84	75
S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.	Valour standing r.	402	1	
"	Peace standing l.	412	1	
"	Peace seated l.	417	3	
"	Hope marching l.	455	2	
"	Equity standing l.	462	1	
"	Fortune seated l.	481	1	
"	Trajan on horse l.	497	2	
"	Dacian seated r.	529	1	
"	Dacian with trophy	538	1	
"	Three standards	577	1	
TR. P. COS. II. P. P.	Justice seated l.	589	1	
VIA TRAIANA S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI.				
	Female seated l. with wheel	648	3	
			—	102

HADRIAN.

ADOPTIO. PARTHIC. DIVI TRAIAN. AVG.				
F. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.	Trajan and Hadrian taking hands	4	1	
ADVENTVS AVG.	Hadrian giving hand to Rome	80	1	
AEQVITAS AVG.	Equity standing l.	122	1	
AETER. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Eternity standing, holding Sun and Moon	131	2	
ALEXANDRIA.	Alexandria standing l.	154	3	
ANNONA AVG.	Modius with ears of corn	170	2	
CONCORD. P. M. TR. P. COS. II.	Concord seated l.	252	4	
CONCORD. P. M. TR. P. COS. DES. III.	Concord seated l.	253	1	
COS. III.	Pallas standing r.	295	1	
"	Diana standing r.	315	1	
"	Concord seated l.	328	1	
"	Genius r., sacrificing	335	1	
"	Rome seated r.	337	2	
"	Rome standing l.	349	3	
"	Valour standing r.	353	1	
"	Victory seated l.	362	2	
"	Abundance seated l.	379	1	
"	Abundance standing l.	381	2	
"	Equity standing l.	382	1	

Carried forward 31 177

		Cohen.		
	Brought forward		31	177
COS. III.	Hope walking l.	390	2	
"	Modesty standing l.	392	3	
"	Modesty seated l.	393	2	
"	Star on crescent	461	1	
"	Seven stars on crescent	465	1	
FEL. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. DESIG. III.				
	Felicity standing l.	598	1	
FEL. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Felicity standing l.	599	1	
FEL. P. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Felicity seated l.	600	1	
FELICITAS AVG.	Felicity standing l.	614	2	
"	" Hadrian and Felicity taking each other's hand	628	1	
FELICITATI AVG. COS. III. P. P.	Galley to l.	652	1	
FIDES PVBLICA.	Fidelity standing r.	716	1	
FORT. RED. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Fortune seated l.	747	1	
FORT. RED. PARTH. F. DIVI NER. NEP. P. M. TR. P. COS.	Fortune seated l.	as 749	2	
		but NEP.		
GERMANIA.	Germany standing r.	807	1	
HILAR. P. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Hilarity standing	815	2	
IVSTITIA PARTH. F. DIVI NER. NEP. P. M. TR. P. COS.	Justice seated l.	874	1	
LIB. PVB. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Liberty seated l.	904	1	
LIB. PVB. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Liberty seated l.	905	2	
LIB. PVB. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Liberty standing l.	906	2	
LIBERALITAS AVG. COS. III.	Liberality standing r.	917	1	
MONETA AVG.	Equity standing l.	964	1	
"	"	966	1	
NILVS.	Nile reclining r.	987	1	
PARTHIC. DIVI TRAIAN. AVG. F. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.	Emperors facing each other	1003	1	
PIETAS P. M. TR. P. COS. II.	Piety standing l.	1027	1	
PIETAS AVG.	Piety seated l.	as 1037	2	
		but Piety l.		
Carried forward			68	177

	Brought forward		Cohen.	68	177
P. M. TR. P. COS. DES. III.	Peace standing l.	1049		1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Mars marching r.	1072		4	
" "	Genius standing l. at altar	1093		1	
" "	Rome seated l.	1102		2	
" "	Eternity l. holding sun				
	and moon.	1114		1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Piety lifting both hands	1116		1	
" "	Equity standing l.	1118		1	
" "	Victory r., with trophy	1131		1	
" "	Victory r., with trophy	1132		5	
" "	Felicity standing l. with				
	caduceus	1143		1	
P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Concord seated l.	1149		2	
" "	Fortune standing l.	1157		1	
" "	Hadrian standing l.	1162		1	
PROVIDENTIA AVG.	Providence standing l.	1204		1	
RESTITVTORI HISPANIAE.	Emperor and				
	Province	1270		1	
"ROMA.	Rome standing l. holding palladium				
[Pl. XII., 1].	Obv.—HADRIANVS AVG.				
COS. III. P. P.	Laureate bust r. Not in				
	Cohen	—		1	
ROMA FELIX.	Rome seated l.	1304		2	
ROMA FELIX COS. III. P. P.	Rome seated l.	1306		1	
ROMAE AETERNAE.	Rome seated l.	1312		1	
ROMVLO CONDITORI.	Romulus walking r.	1316		1	
" "	" "	1318		1	
SAL. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III.	Salus				
	seated l.	1324		3	
SALVS AVG.	Salus standing l. at altar	1329		1	
" "	Salus standing l. feeding serpent				
	coiled round altar	1334		1	
SALVS AVG.	Salus standing l. feeding serpent				
	coiled round altar	1335		3	
SALVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. II.	Salus				
	seated l.	1350		2	
SALVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. DES. III.	Salus seated l.	1352		1	
SECVR. PVB. COS. III. P. P.	Security seated l.	1399		1	
SPES P. R.	Hope marching l.	1413		1	
TELLVS STABIL.	Earth standing l.	1427		3	
TRANQVILLITAS AVG. COS. III. P. P.	Tran-				
	quillity standing l.	1440		1	

Carried forward

116 177

	Cohen.	116	177
Brought forward			
VENERIS FELICIS. Venus seated l.	1449	1	
VICTORIA AVG. Victory standing r.	1454	2	
" " Victory seated l.	1460	1	
VOT. PVB. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Piety			
standing r.	1477	1	
VOTA PVBLICA. Hadrian standing l. at altar	1481	1	
		—	122

SABINA.

CONCORDIA AVG. Concord seated l.	12	1	
IVNONI REGINAE. Juno standing l.	43	2	
VESTA. Vesta seated l.	81	1	
Uninscribed. Piety standing l.	95	1	
AMICOY EAEYΘEPAC ETOYC ΠΗΗ (= 168)			
Demeter standing l. <i>B. M. Cat., Pontus</i> , p. 23.			
[Pl. XII. 2]	—	1	
		—	6

ÆLIUS.

TR. POT. COS. II. Hope walking l.	55	1	
		—	1

ANTONINUS PIUS.

ÆQVITAS AVG. Equity standing l.	13	1	
ANNOA AVG. Modius and ears of corn	33	2	
APOLLINI AVGVSTO. Apollo standing looking l.	59	1	
" " " " " "	60	1	
AVG. PIVS P. M. TR. P. COS. DES. II. Equity			
standing l.	78	1	
AVG. PIVS P. M. TR. P. COS. II. Victory			
marching r.	86	1	
AVG. PIVS P. M. TR. P. COS. II. Two hands			
and caduceus	92	1	
AVG. PIVS P. M. TR. P. COS. II. Sacrificial			
instruments	93	1	
CLEMENTIA AVG. Clemency standing l.	126	1	
CONCORDIA AVG. Concord standing r.	135	1	
CONSEGRATIO. Eagle standing looking l.	154	3	
" Eagle on altar	156	4	
" Funeral pyre	164	6	
COS. IIII. Vesta standing l. with simpulum	196	4	
" " " "	197	8	
" " " "	198	4	

Carried forward 40 306

		Cohen.	
Brought forward			40 306
COS. IIII.	Vesta standing l. with altar	199	5
"	" " " "	200	3
"	" " " holding patera and sceptre	203	1
COS. IIII.	Equity standing l. with sceptre	228	2
" "	Equity standing l. holding cornucopiæ	238	4
COS. IIII.	Felicity standing l.	253	2
"	Fortune standing r.	267	2
"	" " " "	270	5
"	" " " "	271	2
"	" " " "	272	2
"	Salus l., feeding serpent and holding rudder	280	2
COS. IIII.	Salus l., feeding serpent and holding rudder	281	3
COS. IIII.	Abundance standing l. with anchor	283	5
"	" " " "	284	2
"	Abundance l. with modius on prow	286	1
"	" " " "	288	1
"	" " " "	290	2
"	" " " "	291	10
"	" " " "	292	4
"	" " " "	293	1
"	Antonine l. sacrificing at tripod	304	2
"	Hands joined, caduceus	344	3
"	Throne and thunderbolt	345	1
DIVO PIO.	Antonine seated l.	352	2
"	Column	353	1
"	Altar	357	2
FELIC. SAEC. COS. IIII.	Felicity standing l.	359	1
FELICITATI AVG. COS. IIII.	Felicity stand- ing l.	373	2
FORTVNA COS. IIII.	Fortune standing r., with rudder	383	1
FORTVNA OPSEQVENS COS. IIII.	Fortune l. with prow as No. 391 Var. of	385	1
FORTVNA OPSEQVENS COS. IIII.	Fortune r. with rudder as	386	1
FORTVNA OPSEQVENS COS. IIII.	as	387	1
GENIO SENATVS.	Genius standing l.	399	1
IMPERATOR II.	Victory standing l.	437	4
ITALIA.	Italy seated l.	463	2

Carried forward 124 306

	Cohen.	124	306
Brought forward			
LIB. III. TR. POT. COS. III. Liberty stand- ing l.	490	4	
LIB. III. TR. POT. COS. III. Liberty stand- ing l.	491	1	
LIBERALITAS VII. COS. III. Liberty stand- ing l.	522	2	
PACI AVG. COS. III. Peace standing l.	573	2	
PAX TR. POT. XV. COS. III. Peace stand- ing l.	585	1	
PAX AVG. Peace standing l.	588	2	
PIETAS TR. POT. XV. COS. III. Piety with altar r.	617	1	
PIETATI AVG. COS. III. Piety with children	631	1	
PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. Bona Fides standing r.	663	1	
PROVIDENTIAE DEORVM. Winged thunder- bolt	681	2	
ROMA COS. III. Rome seated l.	696	1	
SALVTI AVG. COS. III. Salus standing l.	741	1	
TRANQ. TR. POT. XIII COS. III. Tran- quillity standing r.	825	2	
TRANQ. TR. POT. XV. COS. III. Tranquillity standing r.	826	2	
TR. P. COS. II. Sacrificial instruments	836	2	
TR. POT. COS. II. Fortune standing l.	859	1	
„ „ Two hands and caduceus	871	1	
„ „ Sacrificial instruments	877	1	
TR. POT. COS. III. Soldier standing l.	945	1	
TR. POT. XV. COS. III. Vesta standing l., with simulum	956	1	
TR. POT. XIX. COS. III. (no P.P.) Ceres seated l. as	973	2	
TR. POT. XIX. COS. III. Peace l., extending right hand and holding cornucopiæ. Var.	979	2	
TR. POT. XIX. COS. III. Salus seated l., feeding serpent	982	2	
TR. POT. XIX. COS. III. Abundance stand- ing l.	983	6	
TR. POT. XIX. COS. III. Abundance seated r.	985	1	
„ „ Fortune standing r., no globe under rudder	987	3	
TR. POT. XIX. COS. III. Piety placing hands on heads of two children	992	4	
Carried forward		174	306

	Brought forward	Cohen.	174	306
TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII.	Ceres seated l.	1006	3	
" "	Abundance stand-			
ing r.		1016	10	
TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII.	Abundance seated r.	1021	1	
" "	Salus seated l.	1023	3	
TR. POT. XXI COS. IIII.	Abundance stand-			
ing r.		1039	4	
TR. POT. XXI COS. IIII.	Abundance stand-			
ing l.		1038	9	
TRIB. POT. COS.	Piety standing l., at altar	1062	1	
VIRTUS AVG.	Valour standing l.	1088	1	
VOTA SOL. DECENN. II. COS. IIII.	Empe-			
ror sacrificing l.		1110	2	
VOTA SVSCEP. DEC. III. COS. IIII.	Empe-			
ror sacrificing l., TR. P. XXII.	as	1113	3	
VOTA SVSCEPTA DEC. III. COS. IIII.	Em-			
peror sacrificing l., no S. C.	as	1124	2	
VOTA SVSCEPTA DEC. III. COS. IIII.	Obv.			
as 1115		1124	1	
Uncertain		—	1	
			—	215
ANTONINUS AND AURELIUS		15	1	
			—	1

FAUSTINA I.

AED. DIV. FAVSTINAE.	Temple of six co-			
lumnas		1	2	
AETERNITAS.	Eternity standing l., with			
phoenix		11	1	
AETERNITAS.	Eternity standing l., raising			
hands		26	5	
AETERNITAS.	Eternity veiled l. holding globe	32	1	
"	Eternity l. holding globe and			
sceptre (veiled bust)		34	2	
AETERNITAS.	Eternity r. arranging veil;			
sceptre		40	1	
AETERNITAS.	Throne and sceptre	61	1	
AVGVSTA.	Venus standing l., holding apple			
and buckler		73	1	
AVGVSTA.	Ceres r. holding two ears of corn			
and a torch		83	3	
			—	
Carried forward		17	522	

	Cohen.	17	522
Brought forward			
AVGVSTA. Ceres standing r., holding sceptre and ears of corn	94	4	
AVGVSTA. Ceres standing l., holding torch and sceptre	96	2	
AVGVSTA. Ceres standing l., lifting r. hand and holding torch [Pl. XII. 3] as	101	5	
AVGVSTA. Ceres l., holding torch and her robe	104	2	
„ Vesta standing l., with simpulum and palladium	108	3	
AVGVSTA. Vesta standing l., with patera and palladium, at altar	116	3	
AVGVSTA. Vesta seated l., with patera and sceptre	120	3	
AVGVSTA. Piety standing l., at altar	124	11	
CERES. Ceres standing l., with two ears and torch	136	4	
CONCORDIA AVG. Concord standing l., with patera and single cornucopiæ Var.	151	1	
CONCORDIAE. Antonine and Faustina	158	1	
CONSECRATIO. Vesta l., lifting right hand and holding torch	165	4	
CONSECRATIO. Peacock r.	175	1	
IVNO. Juno standing l., with patera and sceptre	209	2	
IVNONI REGINAE. Throne and sceptre	219	2	
PIETAS AVG. Piety at altar l.	234	3	
VESTA. Vesta standing l., holding palladium and sceptre	291	1	
Uninscribed. Ceres standing r., holding two ears and sceptre [Pl. XII. 4]	297	1	
		—	70

MARCUS AURELIUS.

ARMEN. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. Armenia seated l.	6	2	
CLEM. TR. POT. III. COS. II. Clemency standing l.	19	2	
CONCORD. AVG. TR. P. XV. COS. III. Con- cord seated l.	30	2	
CONCORD. AVG. TR. P. XV. COS. III. Con- cord seated l.	32	1	
CONCORD. AVG. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. Con- cord seated l.	35	5	
Carried forward		12	592

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	12	592
CONCORD. AVG. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. Con-		
cord seated l.	37	2
CONSECRATIO. Eagle looking l.	78	1
COS. II. Hope marching l.	103	1
COS. II. Peace standing l. with olive branch and		
cornucopiæ	105	6
COS. III. Jupiter seated l.	114	1
„ Mars marching r.	126	1
„ Diana standing l.	130	1
„ Fortune standing l.	136	1
„ Salus standing r. with serpent	139	1
COS. III. P. P. Pallas standing l.	142	1
DE GERM. TR. P. XXXI. IMP. VIII. COS. III.		
P. P. Pile of arms. [Pl. XII. 5]	156	1
FORT. RED. TR. P. XXII. IMP. V. COS. III.		
Fortune seated l.	208	1
HONOS. Honour standing l. with branch and		
cornucopiæ	236	1
IMP. VI. COS. III. Mars marching r.	254	1
„ „ Equity standing l.	251	1
„ „ Victory marching l.	265	1
„ „ Victory marching l., but		
XXV. as	265	1
IMP. VI. COS. III. Mars standing r.	290	1
„ „ German seated r., trophy	296	1
„ „ Aurelius standing l.	305	1
IMP. VII. COS. III. Mars marching r.	314	1
„ „ Victory marching r.	325	1
IVSTITIA AVG. TR. P. XXXIII. IMP. X. COS.		
III. P. P. Justice seated l.	365	1
IVVENTAS. Youth at altar l.	389	2
PAX TR. P. XX. IMP. III. COS. III. Peace		
standing l.	435	1
PAX AVG. TR. P. XX. COS. III. Peace stand-		
ing l.	437	1
PAX AVG. TR. P. XXX. IMP. VIII. COS. III.		
Peace l. setting fire to arms	438	1
PIETAS AVG. TR. P. XX. COS. III. Piety l.		
at altar	463	1
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. Mars standing r.	469	2
P. M. TR. P. XIX. IMP. II. COS. III. Mars		
standing r.	472	1

Carried forward 50 592

	Cohen.	50	592
Brought forward			
P. M. TR. P. XIX. IMP. II. COS. III. Abun-			
dance standing l.	474	2	
P. M. TR. P. XIX. IMP. II. COS. III. Felicity			
standing l.	476	1	
P. M. TR. P. XIX. IMP. III. COS. II. Rome			
seated l.	481	2	
PROV. DEOR. TR. P. XV. COS. III. Provi-			
dence standing l.	507	3	
PROV. DEOR. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. Provi-			
dence standing l.	522	1	
PROV. DEOR. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. Provi-			
dence standing l.	525	1	
RELIG. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. Mercury			
standing facing	530	1	
SALVTI AVG. COS. III. Salus l. feeding ser-			
pent	543	4	
TR. POT. II. COS. II. Pallas standing r.	608	2	
TR. POT. III. COS. II. Pallas standing r.	618	2	
TR. POT. VIII. COS. II. Genius of the Army			
standing l.	673	2	
TR. POT. VIII. COS. II. Pallas standing l.	676	3	
TR. POT. X. COS. II. Genius standing r.	700	1	
„ „ „ Equity standing l.	701	2	
„ „ „ Equity standing l.	702	1	
TR. POT. XI. COS. II. Soldier standing l.	721	4	
TR. POT. XII. COS. II. Felicity standing l.	729	7	
„ „ „ Hope walking l.	731	1	
TR. POT. XIII. COS. II. Pallas marching r.	762	2	
„ „ „ Mars standing look-			
ing l.	764	1	
TR. POT. XV. COS. III. Emperor standing l.	785	1	
TR. P. XVIII. ? IMP. II. COS. III. Equity			
standing l. with balance and cornucopie.—			
<i>Obv.</i> M. ANTONINVS AVG. ARM. PARTH.			
MAX. Laureate head r. Not in Cohen	—	1	
TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. Pallas standing l.	849	1	
TR. P. XX. IMP. III. COS. III. Victory			
writing VIC. PAR. on shield [Pl. XII. 6].	878	3	
TR. P. XXI. IMP. III. COS. III. Providence			
standing l.	881	1	
TR. P. XXI. IMP. III. COS. III. Equity			
standing l.	882	3	

Carried forward 103 592

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	103	592
TR. P. XXV. IMP. V. COS. III. Equity seated l.	906	1
TR. P. XXXI. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Salus at altar l.	944	2
TR. P. XXXI. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Female l. with globe and legionary eagle	945	1
TR. P. XXXI. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Vic- tory l.	949	1
TR. P. XXXIII. IMP. X. COS. III. P. P. Fortune seated l.	967	3
TR. P. XXXIII. IMP. X. COS. III. P. P. Salus seated l.	968	2
VOTA SVSCEP. DECENN. II. COS. III. Emperor l. at altar	1036	1
	—	114

FAUSTINA II.

AETERNITAS. Eternity looking l. holding torch	1	1
„ Eternity l. holding phoenix	6	2
AVGVSTI PII FIL. Venus standing l. with buckler	15	6
AVGVSTI PII FIL. Concord standing l. with patera	21	2
AVGVSTI PII FIL. Hope standing l.	24	4
CERES. Ceres seated l.	35	2
CONCORDIA. Concord standing l.	44	1
„ Concord seated l.	54	8
CONSECRATIO. Peacock standing r.	71	1
„ Throne	73	2
DIANA LVCIF. Diana standing l.	85	2
FECVNDITAS. Fecundity standing r.	99	5
HILARITAS. Hilaritas standing l.	111	3
IVNO. Juno standing l.	120	6
LAETITIA. Joy standing l.	148	1
MATRI MAGNAE. Cybele seated l.	172	1
PVDICITIA. Modesty standing l. at altar	184	2
SAECVLI FELICIT. Throne	190	2
SALVS. Salus standing l. with snake at altar	197	1
VENVS. Venus standing l.	254	3
VENVS GENETRIX. Venus standing l. with buckler	280	1
	—	56
Carried forward		762



AUTOTYPE

ROMAN COINS.
HADRIAN - JULIA DOMNA.

Brought forward

802

COMMODUS.

Cohen.

ANN. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. III.		
P. P. Abundance standing l.	17	2
APOL. MONET. P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. VI.		
Apollo standing r.	22	5
APOL. PAL. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI.		
Apollo l. at column	24	1
APOL. PAL. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI.		
Apollo r. at column	25	7
APOLLINI PALATINO. Apollo r. at column	30	1
AVOI. PIET. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS.		
V. P. P. Piety standing l. at altar	34	2
CONC. COM. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. Con-		
cord standing l.	45	1
CONC. MIL. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS.		
III. P. P. Concord l. between two standards	53	4
COS. P. P. Salus seated l.	66	1
FEL. AVG. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS.		
III. P. P. Felicity standing l.	112	3
FEL. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS.		
III. P. P. Felicity standing l.	114	1
FEL. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P.		
Felicity standing l.	117	1
FELIC. PERPETVA AVG. Felicity giving her		
hand to Commodus	120	2
FIDEI COHORTIVM AVG. Fidelity standing l.	124	1
FIDEI COH. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. Fi-		
delity standing l.	127	4
FOR. FEL. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. DES.		
VI. Fortune standing l.	146	1
FOR. RED.—P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS.		
V. P. P. Fortune seated l.	152	2
FOR. RED.—P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS.		
V. P. P. Fortune seated l. Obv. as 148	152	1
FORT. FEL. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P.		
Fortune standing l.	162	2
GEN. AVG. FELIC. COS. VI. Genius standing		
at altar l.	172	1
GEN. AVG. FELIC. COS. V. Genius standing		
at altar l.	173	2
HERCVLI ROMANO AVG. Bow, club, quiver	195	1
” ” Hercules placing		
helmet on trophy	202	8

Carried forward

54 802

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	54	802
HILAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII.		
COS. V. P. P. Joy standing with palm and cornucopiæ	212	8
I. O. M. SPONSOR SEC. AVG. Commodus and Jupiter standing [Pl. XII. 8]	239	2
IOV. EXSVP. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Jupiter seated l.	242	2
IOVI DEFENS. SALVTIS AVG. Jupiter l., in field seven stars	245	7
IOVI IVVEN. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	259	2
LAETITIAE AVG. Joy standing l.	279	1
LIB. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS V. P. P. Liberty standing l.	280	1
LIB. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. VI. Liberty standing l.	282	2
LIB. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VII. P. P. Liberty standing l.	286	1
LIB. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. VII. P. P. Liberty standing l.	288	10
LIB. AVG. V. TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. Liberty standing l.	311	4
LIB. AVG. VI. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Commodus seated l.	315	1
As 315 but Liberty standing l.	316	1
LIBERALITAS AVG. VII. Liberty standing l.	323	1
LIB. AVG. VIII. P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. VII. P. P. Liberty standing l.	325	3
LIBERT. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Liberty standing l.	340	1
MART. PAC. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P. Mars standing l.	350	2
MIN. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. Minerva to r. looking back	358	5
MIN. VIC. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P. Minerva l. with trophy	365	1
NOBILIT. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Nobility standing r.	385	4
OPTIME MAXIME C. V. P. P. Jupiter standing l. with spear and fulmen	387	3
PATER SENAT. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Commodus standing l.	397	6

Carried forward 122 802

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	122	802
P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. Pallas standing r.	424	2
P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. Abundance standing l.	445	1
P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. Modius with ears of corn	447	2
P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. Bona Fides with fruit	448	1
Same with COMM. ANT. AVG. P. BRIT.	449	1
P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P. Rome standing l.	460	1
P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P. Bona Fides standing r. with corn and fruit	463	1
Same with COMM. ANT. AVG. P. BRIT.	463	1
P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Jupi- ter seated l.	486	1
P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Vic- tory marching l.	492	2
P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Equity standing l.	499	1
P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Emperor seated l.	504	2
P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Peace l. with caduceus	523	4
P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Genius standing l.	532	2
P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Equity standing l.	536	3
P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Liberty standing l.	542	1
P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Salus seated l.	544	2
P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Jupiter standing l. with spear and fulmen. Unpublished	—	1
P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Commodus seated l.	555 bis	2
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. Victory marching l.	568	8
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. Peace standing l.	571	2
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. Piety seated l.	574	9
Carried forward	172	802

	Cohen.		
Brought forward	172	802	
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P.			
Fortune standing l.	578	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P.			
Commodus holding standard r.	583	3	
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P.			
Fidelity standing l. with sceptre and cornucopiae; some, star in field	586	10	
PRINC. IVVENT. Commodus and trophy	609	1	
PROVIDENTIAE AVG. Hercules and Africa	643	2	
ROM. AETER. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P.			
Rome seated l.; reads FEL. on <i>obv.</i>	649	1	
ROM. FEL. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. Rome seated l.	655	4	
ROM. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. III.			
P. P. Rome seated l.	658	1	
ROM. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. III.			
P. P. Rome seated l.	661	1	
SAEC. FEL. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V.			
P. P. Victory writing VO. DE. on shield	664	1	
SEC. ORB. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. DES. VI.			
Security seated l.	695	1	
SEC. ORB. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. DES. VI.			
Security seated l. Variety	—	1	
SECVR. ORB. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P.			
Security seated l.	697	1	
TEMP. FELIC. P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. VI.			
Caduceus between two cornucopiae	719	2	
TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Salus standing l.	746	1	
" " Fides standing l. with standard	747	1	
TR. P. II. IMP. III. COS. P. P. Salus seated l.	762	2	
" " Ceres seated l.	763	1	
TR. P. III. IMP. III. COS. II. P. P. Victory seated l.	775	1	
TR. P. V. IMP. III. COS. II. P. P. Fortune seated l.	779	1	
TR. P. V. IMP. III. COS. II. P. P. Trophy between two captives	791	2	
TR. P. VI. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. Peace standing l. with caduceus	805	1	
TR. P. VI. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. Peace standing l.	806	2	
TR. P. VI. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. Abundance standing l.	811	1	
Carried forward	216	802	

	Brought forward	Cohen.	216	802
TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P.	Abundance standing l.	811	2	
TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P.	Mars marching l.	821	1	
TR. P. VII. IMP. V. COS. III. P. P.	Rome standing l.	843	1	
TR. P. VII. IMP. V. COS. III. P. P.	Salus standing l.	845	2	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Mars marching r.	878	2	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Equity standing l.	892	1	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Peace standing l.	906	3	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Salus standing l.	903	1	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Providence standing l.	905	2	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Pallas marching r.	914	1	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Peace standing l.	928	1	
TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P.	Equity standing l.	932	2	
VICTORIAE FELICI C. V. P. P.	Victory l.	952	1	
VIRTVT. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII.	COS V. P. P. Valour standing l.	966	2	
VOTA SOLV. PRO SAL. P. R.	Emperor sacrificing l.	984	4	
VOT. SOL. DEC. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VIII.	COS. V. P. P. Emperor sacrificing	1000	3	
VOT. SVSC. DEC. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII.	COS. IIII. P. P. Emperor l. sacrificing	1003	2	
			—	247

CRISPINA.

CERES.	Ceres standing l. with ears of corn and torch	1	4	
CONCORDIA.	Concord standing l. with patera and cornucopiae	5	2	
DIS GENITALIBVS.	Altar. [Pl. XII. 9]	16	2	
			—	8
	Carried forward			1057

Brought forward 1057

PERTINAX.

	Cohen.	
LAETITIA TEMPOR. COS. II. Laetitia standing l. with garland and sceptre. [Pl. XII. 10]	20	1
OPI DIVIN. TR. P. COS. II. Divine Aid seated l. [Pl. XII. 11]	33	2
	—	3

DIDIUS JULIANUS.

IMP. CAES. M. DID. IVLIAN. AVG. Laureate head r.		
CONCORD. MILIT. Concord standing l. holding two standards var. of	2	1
	—	1

CLODIUS ALBINUS.

COS. II. Æsculapius standing l. [Pl. XII. 12]	9	2
FELICITAS COS. II. Felicitas standing l. with caduceus and sceptre	15	1
PROVID. AVG. COS. Providence standing l. with sceptre, globe at feet	55	2
PROVID. AVG. COS. Providence standing l. with sceptre, globe at feet	59	1
ROMAE AETERNAE. Rome seated l.	60	2
	—	8

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

ADVENT. AVG. Severus on horseback l. soldier in front. [Pl. XII. 15]	1	2
ADVENTVI AVG. FELICISSIMO. Emperor on horseback r.	6	4
AEQVITATI AVGG. Equity standing l. with balance and cornucopiæ	21	3
AFRICA. Africa standing r.; lion at feet.	25	2
ANNONAE AVGG. Abundance standing l.	36	1
„ „ „	37	4
„ „ „	39	6
ARAB. ADIAB. COS. II. P. P. Victory l.	50	4
BONA SPES. Hope marching l. with flower	56	1
BONA SPES. Bona Fides standing l. with basket of fruits and two ears of corn, unpublished [Pl. XII. 17]		1
Carried forward	28	1069

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	28	1069
BONI EVENTVS. Bona Fides l., holding basket of fruit and ear of corn	66	1
CERER. FRVGIF. Ceres standing l. with sceptre and ears of corn	70	1
CONCORDIAE MILITVM. Concord l. holding two standards	76	1
CONCORDIAE MILITVM. Concord l. holding two standards	78	3
COS. II. P. P. Victory l., with garland and palm	96	38
COS. II. P. P. Victory l., with garland and palm	98	3
COS. III. P. P. Victory l., with garland and palm	102	3
FELICITAS AVGG. Felicitas standing l., with caduceus and cornucopiæ	135	4
FELICITAS TEMPOR. Ear of corn between two cornucopiæ	142	2
FIDEI LEG. TR. P. COS. Fides standing l.	146	1
FORTVN. REDVC. Fortune standing l.	174	1
FORTVN. REDVC. Fortune seated l.	177	1
FORTVNA REDVX	181	7
FORTVNA. REDVOI	185	1
FORTVNAE REDVOI	188	1
FORTVNAE AVGG. Fortune standing l.	195	1
FVNDATOR PACIS. Veiled emperor l. holding branch	203	3
FVNDATOR PACIS. Veiled emperor l. holding branch	205	2
GENIVS P. R. Genius l. at altar	209	2
HEROVLII DEFENS. Hercules standing r. with club and bow	210	4
INDVLGENTIA AVG. Indulgentia seated l. with patera and s.	216	4
INDVLGENTIA AVGG IN CARTH. Cybele on lion r.	222	21
IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter seated l. as Victory and sceptre. <i>Obv.</i> —L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. I. Laureate head r. [Pl. XII. 18]. Unpublished	236	2
IVSTITIA. Justice seated l.	251	5

Carried forward 141 1069

		Cohen.	
Brought forward		242	1069
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P.	Fortune stand- ing l. with rudder	386	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Apollo stand- ing l. [Pl. XII. 16]	389	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Pallas stand- ing l.	390	6
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Pallas stand- ing l.	391	3
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Mars march- ing r.	395	1
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Mars march- ing r.	396	7
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Mars march- ing r.	397	4
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Pallas stand- ing l.	417	2
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Victory marching l.	419	3
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Fortune standing l.	423	3
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P.	Peace seated l.	429	3
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P.	The Sun stand- ing l.	433	2
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P.	Fortune stand- ing l.	442	3
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P.	Peace seated l.	443	13
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P.	Fortune seated l.	444	2
P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P.	The Sun stand- ing l.	449	2
P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. P. P.	Victory l., shield in front	454	20
P. MAX. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. P. P.	Bona Fides standing l.	455	3
P. M. TR. P. XI. COS. III. P. P.	Fortune seated l.	461	9
P. M. TR. P. XII. COS. III. P. P.	Genius standing at altar l.	464	7
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P.	Jupiter standing l.	469	10
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P.	Pallas standing l.	470	3
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P.	Mars stand- ing l.	471	3

Carried forward 353 1069

Brought forward	Cohen.	353	1069
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Genius standing l., at altar	475	3	
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Abundance standing l.	476	7	
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Severus galloping r.	480	1	
P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Victory writing on buckler r.	489	10	
P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Africa standing r.	493	1	
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter marching l.	501	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter marching l.	502	3	
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. Genius l., at altar	505	4	
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. Clemency seated l.	514	5	
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter between Caracalla and Geta	525	9	
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. P. P. Neptune standing l.	529	4	
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. P. P. Salus seated l.	531	7	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter standing between Caracalla and Geta	539	6	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. Salus seated l.	541	8	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. Neptune standing l.	542	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. Neptune standing l.	543	6	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. Severus galloping l.	556	1	
P. M. TR. P. XIX. COS. III. P. P. Neptune standing l.	564	1	
PROFECT. AVGG. FEL. Severus galloping r.	576	1	
PROFECTIO AVG. Severus on horseback r.	578	3	
" " " "	580	1	
PROVID. AVGG. Providentia standing l.	586	9	
" " " "	587	1	
PROVIDENTIA AVG. " "	592	9	

Carried forward 457 1069

Brought forward	Cohen.	457	1069
RESTITVTOR VRBIS. Severus standing l. at tripod	599	26	
RESTITVTOR VRBIS. Rome seated l.	606	12	
SALVTI AVGG. Salus seated l.	641	3	
" " " " " "	642	10	
SECVRITAS PVBLICA. Security seated l.	647	5	
S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Severus on horseback l. [Pl. XII. 13]	652	1	
TR. P. III. IMP. V. COS. P. P. Trophy between two captives	658	1	
VICT. AETERN. Victory l. with buckler	670	2	
VICT. AVG. Victory l. with wreath and palm.	675	1	
VICT. AVG. TR. P. COS. Victory l. with wreath and palm	680	3	
VICT. AVG. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Victory r. with wreath and palm	690	1	
VICT. AVGG. COS. II. P. P. Victory l.	694	6	
" " " " " "	695	5	
VICTOR. AVG. Victory r. with wreath and trophy	696	1	
VICTOR. AVG. Victory l. with wreath and palm	698	1	
VICTOR. AVG. Victory l. with wreath and palm	699	1	
VICTORIAE AVGG. FEL. Victory l. with buckler	719	14	
VICTORIAE BRIT. Victory r. with wreath and palm	727	4	
VICT. PARTHICAE. Victory l., captive at foot	741	9	
VICT. PART. MAX. Victory l. with wreath and palm	744	13	
VICTORIA PARTH. MAX. Victory l. with wreath and palm	746	1	
VIRT. AVGG. Valour standing l.	761	10	
VIRT. AVG. TR. P. COS. Valour standing l.	752	7	
VOTA PVBLICA. Veiled emperor l. at altar	777	6	
VOTA SVSC. DEC. P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. Veiled emperor l. at altar	786	1	
VOTA SVSCEPTA XX. Veiled emperor l. at altar	790	19	
VOTIS DECENNALIBVS in wreath	798	1	
		—	621
Carried forward			1690

Brought forward 1877

JULIA AND GETA.

IVLIA AVGVSTA. Head r.	Cohen.	
P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT. Bare head		1 1
r. [Pl. XIII. 2]		— 1

CARACALLA.

BONVS EVENTVS. Genius standing l. at altar	19	2
CONCORDIA FELIX. Plautilla and Caracalla holding hands. [Pl. XIII. 8]	23	3
COS. II. A triumphal arch. [Pl. XIII. 10.]		
Not in Cohen	—	1
DESTINATO IMPERAT. Sacrificial instruments	53	1
FELICITAS AVGG. Felicity standing l.	64	10
	62	2
FIDEI EXERCITVS. "Fides standing l. holding two standards	76	4
FIDES PVBLICA. Fides standing r.	82	1
FORT. RED. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III.		
P. P. Fortune standing l.	84	3
IMPERII FELICITAS. Felicity standing l.	94	1
INDVLGENTIA AVGG. IN CARTH. Goddess on lion r.	97	9
INDVLGENTIAE AVG. Seated figure l.	103	5
INDVLG. FECVNDÆ. Veiled figure seated l.		
[Pl. XIII. 9]	104	4
IOVI SOSPITATORI. Jupiter in a temple. [Pl. XIII. 7]	108	1
III. LIBERALITAS AVGG. Liberality standing l.	122	2
LIBERALITAS AVGG. V. Liberality standing l.	124	4
" AVGG. VI. " "	128	5
" " " "		
(one with globe)	129	5
LIBERALITAS AVGG. VIII. Liberality standing l.	134	3
LIBERAL. AVGG. VIII. Liberality standing l.	139	8
LIBERTAS AVGG. Liberty standing l.		
Obv.—ANTONINVS PIVS AVGG. Var.	144	1
MARTI PACATORI. Mars standing l.	149	10
MARTI PROPVGNATORI. Mars marching l.	150	17
" " " "	151	1
Carried forward	103	1878

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	103	1878
MARTI PROPVGNATORI. Mars marching l.	152	2
MINER. VICTRIX. Minerva standing l., trophy behind	159	11
MINER. VICTRIX. Minerva standing l., trophy behind	161	2
MONETA AVG. Moneta standing l.	165	19
" " " " " " " "	166	4
" " " " " " " "	167	6
MONETA AVGG. " " " " " " " "	168	4
PART. MAX. PONT. TR. P. IIII. Trophy be- tween two captives	175	11
PART. MAX. PONT. TR. P. V. COS. Trophy between two captives	179	5
P. MAX. TR. P. III. Rome seated l.	181	2
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Victory marching r.	188	3
P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Peace marching l.	190	3
P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Serapis standing l.	195	10
P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Hercules standing l.	196	8
P. M. TR. P. XV COS. III. P. P. Abundance seated l.	205	1
P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Salus seated l.	206	5
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. P. P. Serapis standing l.	211	10
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. P. P. Hercules standing l.	220	6
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. P. P. Liberty standing l.	224	3
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	239	4
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P. Apollo seated l.	242	10
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P. Hercules standing l.	244	2
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P. Caracalla ? standing l.	247	6
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. P. P. Elephant		
Carried forward	240	1878

Brought forward	Cohen.	240	1878
standing r. [Pl. XIII. 11]. — <i>Obv.</i> ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. BRIT. Laureate head r.			
Not in Cohen	—	1	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter standing r.	279	1	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	278	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Apollo standing l.	282	14	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun standing l.	283	1	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Pluto seated l.	299	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Æsculapius standing, looking l.	302	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Æsculapius standing, looking l.	306	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Æsculapius standing, looking l.	307	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Peace standing l.	314	12	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Fides holding two standards	315	11	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Serapis standing l.	296	1	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Fides l. holding four standards	316	1	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	337	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter seated l.	343	2	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Serapis standing l.	351	6	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun in quadriga l.	355	1	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun standing l.	359	5	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Radiated lion l.	367	1	
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	373	1	
Carried forward		310	1878

	Brought forward	Cohen.	310 1878
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P.	Jupiter seated l.	378	1
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P.	Serapis standing l., holding ears of corn	382	3
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P.	Serapis ? l. raising hand and holding spear. Not in Cohen	—	2
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P.	The Sun standing l., holding whip	389	1
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P.	The Sun l. holding globe. Not in Cohen	—	1
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P.	Radiated lion r.	402	1
PONTIF. TR. P. III. The Sun	standing l.	413	15
PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. Mars	standing l.	420	6
" " "	" " "	421	3
" " "	Salus seated l.	422	4
PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. Mars	standing l.	424	14
PONTIF. TR. P. X. COS. II. Mars	marching r.	431	10
" " "	Mars standing l.	432	1
PONTIF. TR. P. X. COS. II. Security	seated r.	434	7
PONTIF. TR. P. X. COS. II. Caracalla	standing r.	440	6
" " "	" " "	441	3
PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. Mars	standing r. with river god	447	5
PONTIF. TR. P. XII. COS. III. Valour	standing r.	464	6
" " "	Concord seated l.	465	7
PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. Valour	standing r.	477	3
PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. Valour	standing r.	478	2
PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. Concord	seated l.	483	3
" " "	" " "	484	4
PONT. TR. P. II. Security	seated r.	498	2
PONT. TR. P. VI. COS. Rome	standing l.	499	5
PROFECTIO AVG. Caracalla	standing r., two standards [Pl. XIII. 4]	508	6
PROFECTIO AVG. Caracalla	standing r., a vexillary behind [Pl. XIII. 5]	509	1
PROF. PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. Caracalla	on horse r.	510	2
PROVIDENTIAE DEORVM. Providence	standing l.	529	3
Carried forward		437	1878

	Brought forward		Cohen.	
				437 1878
RECTOR ORBIS.	Caracalla standing looking l., with globe. <i>Obv.</i> —ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.	as	542	9
SAL. GEN. HVM.	Salus l. raising a kneeling figure		558	9
SECVRITAS PERPETVA.	Pallas standing l.		566	5
SECVRITAS PVBLICA.	Security seated l.		568	2
SECVRIT. ORBIS.	Security seated r.		572	2
SECVRIT. ORBIS.	Security seated l.		574	7
SEVERI PII AVG. FIL.	Sacrificial instruments		587	1
SEVERI PII AVG. FIL.	Caracalla standing l., at foot a captive		590	1
SPEI PERPETVAE.	Hope walking l.		593	2
SPES PVBLICA.	Hope walking l.		599	1
"	"		600	13
VENVS VICTRIX.	Venus standing l.		606	15
"	" Venus standing l., captives at foot		612	5
VICT. AETERN.	Victory l. with shield		614	3
VICTORIAE BRIT.	Victory r. carrying trophy		629	3
"	" Victory l. with wreath and palm		632	3
VICT. PART., in ex. P. M. T. R. P. XX. COS. IIII.	P. P. Victory seated r. inscribing VO. XX., trophy and captives [Pl. XIII. 6]		650	1
VICT. PART. MAX.	Victory l. with wreath and palm		658	15
VICTORIA PARTH. MAX.	Victory l. with wreath and palm		661	1
VIRT. AVGG.	Virtus standing l. with victory		664	6
VIRTVS AVGG.	Mars standing l.		667	3
VIRTVS AVGVSTOR.	Valour seated l.		672	2
VOTA SVSCEPTA X.	Caracalla standing l.		688	9
"	XX. Severus and Caracalla sacrificing [Pl. XIII. 3]		693	1

— 556

Antoniniani.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII COS. IIII. PP.	Jupiter seated l.	277	2
" " "	Jupiter stand-		
ing r. [Pl. XIII. 14]	.	279	4
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P.	The Sun		
standing r.	.	287	7

Carried forward	13 2434
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		Cohen.	
Brought forward			13 2434
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Serapis			
standing l.	295	8	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter			
standing l.	338	6	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Serapis			
standing l.	349	3	
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun			
standing l.	358	1	
P. M. TR. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	375	1	
" " " " The Sun standing l.	390	7	
VENVS VICTRIX. Venus standing l.	608	13	
" " " " Venus standing l., captives			
at foot [Pl. XIII. 13]	612	2	
		—	54

PLAUTILLA.

CONCORDIA AVGG. Concord standing l.	1	2	
CONCORDIAE. Concord seated l.	7	2	
" " " " " "	8	1	
CONCORDIAE AETERNAE. Plautilla giving her			
hand to Caracalla	10	3	
PIETAS AVGG. Piety standing r.	16	2	
VENVS VICTRIX. Venus standing l. with cornucopiae	25	11	
		—	21

GETA.

ADVENTVS AVGVSTI. Geta on horseback l.			
[Pl. XIII. 12]	3	1	
CASTOR. Castor with horse l. [Pl. XIII. 15]	12	1	
FELICITAS AVGG. Felicity standing l.	35	2	
" " " " " "	36	3	
FELICITAS PVBLICA. Felicity standing l.	38	16	
FELICITAS TEMPOR. Felicity standing l.	43	6	
" " " " Felicity giving hand to			
Geta [Pl. XIII. 16]	49	4	
FIDES EXERC. TR. P. III. COS. II. Fidelity			
standing l., two standards	50	1	
FORT. RED. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Fortune			
seated l.	51	2	
FORT. RED. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Fortune			
seated r.	62	2	
Carried forward		—	38 2509



AUTOTYPE

ROMAN COINS.
JULIA DOMNA - MACRINUS.

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	38	2509
LIBERALITAS AVG. V. Liberty standing l.	68	4
MARTI VICTORI. Mars marching r.	76	8
MINERVA. Minerva standing l.	77	1
MINERV. SANCT. Minerva standing l.	83	7
" " " " " "	84	1
MINER. VICTRIX. Minerva standing l., trophy behind	88	1
NOBILITAS. Nobility standing l.	90	16
PIETAS AVG. Pietas standing l. [Pl. XIII. 17]		
Obv.—P. SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT. Draped bust r. Not in Cohen	—	1
PONTIF. COS. Minerva standing l.	104	12
PONTIF. COS. II. Genius standing at altar l.	114	10
" " Geta standing l.	117	4
" " Geta l. sacrificing at altar	119	4
PONTIF. TR. P. COS. II. Geta galloping l.	130	1
" " " Peace standing l.	137	3
" " " " " "	138	1
" " " Genius l. sacrificing at altar	139	1
PONTIF. TR. P. III. COS. II. Peace standing l.	149	1
PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Geta standing l., trophy behind	157	20
PRINC. IVVENT. Geta standing l.	159	7
PROVID. DEORVM. Providence standing l.	170	9
SECVRIT. IMPERII. Security seated l.	183	10
SEVERI PII AVG. FIL. Sacrificial implements	188	5
" " " " " "	189	1
SPEI PERPETVAE. Spes marching l.	192	4
TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Janiform Jupiter standing	197	2
TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Felicity standing l.	198	1
" " " Providence with torch	200	3
VICT. AETERN. Victory l. with shield	206	18
VOTA PVBLICA. Geta sacrificing l.	230	5
	—	199

MACRINUS.

AEQVITAS AVG. Equity standing l.	2	3
ANNOA AVG. Abundance seated l.	8	1
FELICITAS TEMPORVM. Felicity standing l.	15	8

Carried forward 12 2708

Brought forward	Cohen.	12 2708
FIDES MILITVM. Fidelity l. between two standards	23	5
FIDES MILITVM. Fidelity l. between four standards	26	1
IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter standing l., below Macrinus. [Pl. XIII. 18]	37	6
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Abundance standing l. with modius	47	7
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Macrinus seated l.	51	3
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. P. P. Abundance seated l.	56	1
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. P. P. Fidelity between two standards	60	2
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. P. P. Felicity standing l.	65	3
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. P. P. Felicity standing l.	76	1
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Security standing l.	87	1
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	89	1
PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Fidelity between two standards	96	1
PROVIDENTIA DEORVM. Providence standing l.	108	4
SALVS PVBLICA. Salus seated l.	114	4
SECVRITAS TEMPORVM. Security standing l.	122	2
VOTA PVBL. P. M. TR. P. Felicity standing l.	147	1

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Antoniniani.

FELICITAS TEMPORVM. Felicity standing l. [Pl. XIV. 1]	20	1
SALVS PVBLICA. Salus seated l. [Pl. XIV. 2]	115	1

— 2

DIADUMENIANUS.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Diadumenian l. holding a standard; two standards behind. [Pl. XIV. 3]	3	9
PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Diadumenian l.; two standards behind. [Pl. XIV. 4.]	14	1
SPES PVBLICA. Hope marching l. [Pl. XIV. 5.]	21	1

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Carried forward 2776

Brought forward			277
	ELAGABALUS.	Cohen.	
ABUNDANTIA AVG.	Abundance standing l.	1	4
ANNONA AVG. VSTI.	Abundance standing l.	13	2
FIDES EXERCITVS.	Fides seated l. between two standards	30	3
FIDES EXERCITVS.	Fides seated l. between two standards	32	5
FIDES MILITVM.	Fidelity holding standard	38	4
" "	Eagle between two standards	44	4
FORTVNAE REDVCI.	Fortune standing l.		
Obv.—IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG.		50	4
HILARITAS AVG.	Joy standing l. between two children	54	1
INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG.	Elagabalus l. sacri- ficing. [Pl. XIV. 6]	58	1
INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG.	Elagabalus l. sacri- ficing. [Pl. XIV. 10]	61	10
INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG.	Elagabalus l. sacri- ficing	62	4
IOVI CONSERVATORI.	Jupiter standing l., standard behind	68	1
LAETITIA PVBL.	Gladness standing l.	70	4
LIBERALITAS AVG. II.	Liberality standing l.	79	2
" " "	Obv.—IMP. ANTO- NINVS PIVS AVG.	80	3
LIBERALITAS AVG. III.	Liberality standing l.	86	4
LIBERTAS AVG.	Liberty standing l.	90	13
LIBERTAS AVG. VSTI.	Liberty seated l.	101	1
MARS VICTOR.	Mars marching r.	109	4
MARS VICTOR.	Mars marching r. Obv.—IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG.		
	Lau- reate head	110?	5
PAX AVG. VSTI.	Peace hurrying l.	120	4
P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.	Rome seated l.	127	1
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P.	The Sun standing l.	134	2
" " "	Rome seated l.	136	1
" " "	"	142	3
" " "	Peace marching l.	143	1
" " "	Fortune seated l.	147	4
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P.	Jupiter seated l.	151	1
" " "	The Sun standing l.	154	6
P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P.	The Sun standing l.	184	4
Carried forward			106 2776

Brought forward	Cohen.	106 2776
P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Providence stand- ing l.	189	1
P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Victory flying l. Horned head on <i>obv.</i>	194	7
P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Emperor l. sacrificing. Horned head on <i>obv.</i>	196	16
P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Emperor sacri- ficing l., two standards	205	1
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. III. P. P. Emperor sacri- ficing l.	213	7
PROVID. DEORVM. Providence standing l.	242	2
"	244	4
SACERD. DEI SOLIS ELAGAB. Elagabalus sacri- ficing r. Some with horned bust	246	15
SALVS ANTONINI AVG. Salus standing r.	254	1
"	259	4
SECVRIT. IMPERI. Security seated r. [Pl. XIV. 8]	270	1
SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. Emperor sacrificing l.	276	9
TEMPORVM FELICITAS. Felicity standing l.	282	5
VICTOR. ANTONINI AVG. Victory marching r.	289	3
"	293	2
VICTORIA AVG. Victory l.	299	1
"	300	4
"	304	9

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Antoniniani.

FIDES EXERCITVS. Fidelity seated l. [Pl. XIV. 9]	28	2
FIDES EXERCITVS. Fidelity seated l.	31	6
FIDES MILITVM. Fidelity standing	39	2
MARS VICTOR. Mars marching r.	112	3
P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Rome seated l.	125	
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Rome seated l.	138	1
"	140	2
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Providence standing l.	145	3
" Fortune seated l.	148	1
SALVS ANTONINI AVG. Salus standing r.	254	4
"	259	1
VICTOR. ANTONINI AVG. Victory marching r.	291	10
"	294	1

Carried forward 3014



AUTOTYPE

ROMAN COINS.
MACRINUS - JULIA AMAEA.
(N° 7 Enlarged)



Brought forward 3014

JULIA SOAEMIAS.

VENVS CAELESTIS. Venus standing l. [Pl. XIV. 13]	Cohen. 8	5
„ „ Venus seated l. [Pl. XIV. 14]	14	5
		— 10

JULIA MAESA.

FECVNDITAS AVG. Fecundity standing l.	8	1
PIETAS AVG. Piety standing l. at altar	29	3
PVDICITIA. Modesty seated l.	36	4
SAECVLI FELICITAS. Felicity standing l. at altar [Pl. XIV. 11]	45	3
		— 11

Antoninianus.

PIETAS AVG. Piety standing l. at altar [Pl. XIV. 12]	30	1
		— 1

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

AEQVITAS AVG. Equity standing l.	9	3
ANNONA AVG. Abundance standing l. at modius.	23	5
CONCORDIA. Concord seated l.	38	1
FIDES MILITVM. Fidelity standing l. holding two standards	52	5
IOVI CONSERVATORI. Jupiter standing l.	70	4
IOVI VLTORI. Jupiter seated l.	95	3
LIBERALITAS AVG. Liberality standing l.	108	3
LIBERTAS AVG. Liberality standing l. [Pl. XIV. 15]	115	1
LIBERALITAS AVG. IIII. Liberality standing l. [Pl. XIV. 16]	133	1
LIBERTAS AVG. Liberty standing l.	147	2
MARTI PACIFERO. Mars standing l.	173	6
PAX AETERNA AVG. Peace standing l.	183	7
PAX AVG. Peace hurrying l.	187	1
P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	204	13
„ „ Mars standing l. with branch	207	4
P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Liberty standing l.	215	6
„ „ Salus seated l.	218	3
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	229	6

Carried forward 74 3036

	Cohen.	
Brought forward	74	3036
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Mars standing l.		
with branch	231	4
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Peace standing l.	236	9
" " Salus seated l.	239	5
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Jupiter standing l.	249	1
" " Mars standing l. with		
branch	251	2
P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Peace standing l.	254	1
" " Salus seated l.	255	1
P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. P. P. Alexander standing l.	270	1
P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. Alexander sacri-		
ficing l.	289	1
P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. Equity standing l.	312	2
" " Peace hurrying l.	319	4
" " Alexander sacri-		
ficing l.	325	1
PROVID. DEORVM. Providence standing l.	495	1
PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence standing l.	498	8
SALVS PVBLICA. Salus seated l.	530	2
VICTORIA AVG. Victory hurrying r.	559	1
" " "	560	1
" " " l.	563	2
VIRTVS AVG. Valour standing r.	576	2
" Romulus marching r.	584	2
		— 125

JULIA MAMAEA.

IVNO CONSERVATRIX. Juno standing l. [Pl.		
XIV. 17]	35	5
VENVS VICTRIX. Venus standing l.	76	1
VESTA. Vesta standing l.	81	2
		— 8
		3169

Turning now to the special features of the coins, it seems not improbable that the absence of the coin of Galba from Cohen's list is due to a printer's error. The type with the obverse legend GALBA IMP. alone is given, while two identical coins in gold figure as Nos. 286 and 287. The coin here described is given by Mezza-

barba, as is also that of Vespasian with Peace seated, and the legend COS. ITER. TR. POT.

Among the coins of Titus, Domitian and Nerva are none of especial importance, but among those of Trajan may be mentioned those with the reverses, No. 140, DIVVS PATER TRAIAN, with the elder Trajan seated; No. 497 with Trajan on horseback, and No. 648 commemorative of the Via Trajana.

Several of the coins of Hadrian are of some considerable degree of rarity. Amongst them may be cited No. 4, ADOPTIO, with Trajan giving his hand to Hadrian; No. 80, ADVENTVS AVG., with the Emperor presenting his hand to the City of Rome; No. 628, FELICITAS AVG., also with two figures joining hands; No. 652, FELICITATI AVG., with the Galley; No. 1009, with Trajan and Hadrian facing each other; and No. 1427 with TELLVS STABIL.

The silver coin with ROMA [Pl. XII. 1] has the figure of the city with the Palladium and a spear, as on the large brass coin, Cohen No. 1297, but is not included in his work, and seems to be unpublished.

Of the six coins of Sabina two are of some interest: the one with an uninscribed reverse and the standing figure of Pietas, and the other with Greek legends struck at Amisus, in Pontus, in the year 168 of its era = A.D. 135 [Pl. XII. 2]. The coin of Aelius Cæsar with Spes walking to the left is also scarce.

The denarii of Antoninus Pius are 215 in number, and some of them are worthy of a short notice. Those with TRANQ., Nos. 825 and 826, appear to be the rarest, but APOLLINI AVGVSTO, Nos. 59 and 60, GENIO SENATVS, No. 399, ITALIA, No. 463, and Nos. 78, 86, 617, and 631 are by no means common.

A very rare coin of Faustina I., No. 297, has the reverse uninscribed, with the type of a graceful figure of Ceres standing [Pl. XII. 4]. Those with AED. DIV. FAVSTINAE, No. 1, and AETERNITAS, holding a Phoenix, No. 11, are also rare. A coin reading AV-GVSTA, with Ceres standing to the left, raising her right hand and holding a torch in the other [Pl. XII. 3], is of the type of Cohen's No. 101, which is, however, of gold and not of silver; one with CONCORDIA AVG. differs from Cohen, No. 151, in the figure bearing a single and not a double cornucopiae.

Among the numerous coins of Marcus Aurelius but few call for any remark. That with DE GERM., No. 156, and the pile of arms, is rare and interesting [Pl. XII. 5]; that with Mars, No. 254, is described by Cohen from a specimen at Copenhagen; No. 878 [Pl. XII. 6], on the Parthian victories, is also scarce; No. 265, with a Victory bearing a wreath and palm, is rare, and a similar coin with the date TR. P. XXV. instead of XXVI. is not given by Cohen, nor is that with Equity standing and the legend TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III., in which, however, the XVIII. is somewhat uncertain.

The only coins of Faustina the Younger to which Cohen ascribes some degree of rarity, are those with CONCORDIA and the seated figure (No. 54), but I think that the type is not uncommon.

The CONSECRATIO coin of Verus with the eagle looking left (No. 55, and Pl. XII. 7) is undoubtedly rare, and those of Lucilla with PVDICITIA (Nos. 60 and 62), and VENVS VICTRIX (No. 89) may be regarded as scarce.

Among the 247 coins of Commodus are several worthy of notice. Those of the highest degree of rarity are No. 45, CONC. COM., &c., with Concord standing to the

left holding a patera and a sceptre; No. 239, I. O. M. SPONSOR SEC. AVG., with Jupiter placing his hand on the shoulder of the youthful emperor, and becoming sponsor for his security [Pl. XII. 8], and No. 643, PROVIDENTIAE AVG., with the type of Hercules placing his foot on the prow of a vessel, his club upon a rock, and extending his right hand to Africa, who holds a sistrum and ears of corn, and has a lion at her feet.

Of a second degree of rarity are the pieces No. 120, FELIC. PERPETVAE AVG., Felicity giving her hand to Commodus; No. 242, IOVI EXSVP., &c., Jupiter the *exsuperantissimus* seated; No. 245, IOVI DEFENS., &c., Jupiter the Defender marching, and No. 387, OPTIME MAXIME C. V. P. P., of the emperor's fifth consulate = A.D. 186-189, with Jupiter standing.

Other types somewhat scarce are No. 30, with the Palatine Apollo; No. 34, with the AVCTORI PIETATIS device; Nos. 172 and 173, with the Genius of the Roman people; No. 259, with the youthful Jove; No. 385, with NOBILITAS; No. 664, with SAECVLI FELICITAS; No. 791, with a trophy and captives, and No. 952, with a Victory and cippus.

The two first types of Crispina are scarce, and that with DIS GENITALIBVS rare [Pl. XII. 9]. It is a legend that does not occur on the coins of any other Empress, and notwithstanding this public devotion to these gods Crispina is not credited with any offspring by the historians.

The silver coins of Pertinax [Pl. XII. 10, 11] are very rare, and those of Didius Julianus even more rare. The only coin of the latter found in the hoard presents an unpublished variety, as it gives his name as M. DID. IVLIAN. on the obverse.

No specimens of the coinage of Manlia Scantilla, Didia Clara, or Pescennius Niger are present in the hoard, but

there are eight of Clodius Albinus. All these are scarce, but the types are well known. The rarest are those with COS. II. and with the standing figure of Æsculapius [Pl. XII. 12].

We now come to the coins of Septimius Severus, which predominate in the hoard; there being no less than 621 specimens present, a number approached only by the coins of Caracalla. Apart from a few unpublished varieties, which will subsequently be mentioned, the rarest of his coins seems to be No. 652, S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, with Severus on horseback to the left [Pl. XII. 13]. The Legionary coins (Nos. 261, 264, and 272) are also of rarity and interest. The *Legio Secunda Italica*, the *Quarta Flavia* [Pl. XII. 14], and the *Decima quarta Gemina Martia Victrix*, being all represented. None of these Legions appear to have been in Britain in the time of Severus, though in earlier days the fourteenth Legion was twice quartered in this country, and inscriptions to the memory of some of its soldiers have been found at Wroxeter.

Of his other coins may be mentioned No. 1, ADVENT. AVG [Pl. XII. 15]; No. 293, commemorating his fourth Liberality in A.D. 203; No. 389, with Apollo in female robes holding a *patera* and a lyre [Pl. XII. 16]; Nos. 576, 578, and 580, with Severus on horseback starting on an expedition, and No. 658, with a trophy between two captives, commemorating his Parthian victories in A.D. 195.

Of unpublished coins there is one with the legend BONA SPES, but with the figure of Bona Fides to the left holding a basket of fruits and two ears of corn, instead of the usual figure of Hope [Pl. XII. 17]. A variety of No. 369 differs from it in reading, PAR. AR. AD. instead of PART. ARAB.

The coin placed after No. 236 is unfortunately in

imperfect preservation. I am, however, inclined to think that what seems to be an O, and to make the legend end in OCTORI [Pl. XII. 18], is in reality a wreath in the hand of the Victory, and that the legend was originally IOVI VICTORI. If so, it is unpublished, though the type with IOVI VICT. is known. See Cohen, No. 247

Among the numerous coins of Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus, present in the hoard, there are ten of the *Antoniniani* of large module, which must have been struck during the reign of Caracalla. Severus died at York in A.D. 211, and Caracalla at Carrhes in 217, in which year also his mother, Julia Domna, died. During the whole period of the reign of her son she took an active part in the government, and in all probability a large proportion of the coins bearing her portrait were struck during his reign, though many no doubt belong to the time of Severus.

The coins of Domna, as a rule, are not scarce, but No. 173, SAECVL. FELICIT., with a crescent and seven stars [Pl. XII. 19] is among her rarest silver coins. No. 185, VENERI GENETRICI; No. 194, VENERI VICTR., are not so rare, but are still scarce. With regard to No. 174, SAECVLI FELICITAS [Pl. XII. 20], Cohen mentions in a note that there are some coins on which the altar behind Isis does not appear, but she seems to be standing in front of a vessel on which she is placing her foot. Two of the coins discovered in this hoard show this variety very distinctly.

The *Antoniniani* of Julia Domna are very handsome coins. One of those reading VENVS GENETRIX shows a cupid standing in front of the seated Venus [Pl. XIII. 1], like the coin of ordinary module described by Cohen under No. 205.

The coin with the portrait of Julia on the obverse, and that of Geta on the reverse, is of very great rarity, and is a remarkably beautiful specimen of medallie art. [Pl. XIII. 2.]

The coins of Caracalla in the deposit are almost as numerous as those of Severus, there being 610 in all, of which 54 are *Antoniniani*. Among them are several exhibiting rare types, as well as some with unpublished reverses, or with new varieties of those already known.

Among the coins already known, No. 693, with VOTA SVSCEPTA XX., with Severus and Caracalla sacrificing at a tripod, and with a flute-player standing between them, appears to be the rarest [Pl. XIII. 3]. Cohen and Eckhel attribute this coin to the same year as No. 688, with VOTA SVSCEPTA X. and Caracalla alone sacrificing, but the portrait on the coin referring to the *Vota vicennalia* is distinctly older than on that of the *decennalia*, which is ascribed to A.D. 202. I do not think that there is an interval of anything like ten years between the two coins; and indeed, if it be Severus who is represented on the reverse, the fact that he died in A.D. 211 would be subversive of such a view. The portrait of Caracalla, however, corresponds with that on his coins of the twelfth year of his tribunitian power, or A.D. 209, and to that date I would assign it.

Two other rare coins, Nos. 508 and 509, both reading PROPECTIO AVG. but with somewhat differing devices, seem to relate to an expedition undertaken in A.D. 213, probably that into Gaul or that against the Germans and Dacians [Pl. XIII. 4 and 5]. The coins No. 510, with Caracalla on horseback, and PROF. in the exergue, commemorate an earlier expedition of A.D. 208, when he joined his father Severus in Britain. No. 661, with

VICTORIA PARTH. MAX, records the Parthian victories in his father's time, A.D. 201-204; but No. 650, with VICT. PART. in the exergue [Pl. XIII. 6], bears the date of the twentieth tribunitian power of Caracalla, A.D. 217, and refers to the victories that he intended to gain over the Parthians had he not been assassinated soon after leaving Edessa. It will be noticed that the Victory is inscribing VO. XX. on the shield, as if the twentieth year of his Imperial power had not been as yet completed. All these four coins are rare. There are in the hoard several coins both of Severus and Caracalla, relating to the conquest of Britain, with VICTORIAE BRIT. upon them, but though of great historical interest, they cannot be classed as numismatic rarities.

A coin of Caracalla (No. 108), with IOVI SOSPITATORI, is, however, decidedly rare [Pl. XIII. 7]. It is to be remarked that this title of the saviour or redeemer is not to be found applied to Jupiter on any coins but those of Severus and his two sons. The god is always represented standing in a square temple and crowned with a modius.

Some few other scarce coins deserve a passing notice, such as No. 23, CONCORDIA FELIX, with Caracalla and Plautilla joining hands [Pl. XIII. 8]; No. 53, DESTINATO IMPERAT., with a lituus, cap of a flamen, a bull's head, and a simpulum, a coin dating from A.D. 197, when Severus changed the name of his son from Bassianus to Antoninus, and decreed to him the insignia of an emperor; and No. 104, with INDVLG. FECVNDÆ and a veiled and turreted female figure, seated in a curule chair [Pl. XIII. 9], which is by Cohen supposed to represent Plautilla or Domna.

Other scarce coins, perhaps of less importance, are, No. 181, with Rome seated and P. MAX. for Parthicus, not Pontifex, Maximus; No. 242, with Apollo seated, holding a branch of laurel and leaning on his lyre, which rests on a tripod; No. 441, Caracalla standing with three figures at his feet, one of them a river-god, which have been regarded by Eckhel as personifying Arabia, Parthia, and Adiabene; and No. 558, with SAL. GEN. HVM. and Salus raising a kneeling figure. This type differs from that on the coins of Galba and Trajan, with the same legend in an extended form, but agrees with that on the coins of Commodus.

Among the unpublished coins of Caracalla is one that stands out as being of especial interest. It bears on the obverse his laureate and draped bust to the right, exhibiting his portrait as it appeared in A.D. 204, with the legend ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. The reverse reads COS. II. with the type of a triumphal arch with three gateways and four columns, decorated at the top with statuary [Pl. XIII. 10]. A similar reverse occurs on an extremely rare coin of Severus, Cohen, No. 104, with the legend COS. III. P.P. The same triumphal arch is represented on *dupondii* both of Severus and Caracalla, with the legend ARCVS AVGG. The statues upon the arch on the coin that I am now describing are not very clearly visible, but they seem to be the same as on the silver coin of Severus as described by Cohen, viz., of Severus in a six-horse chariot, facing, with on either side an equestrian statue and one on foot. The arch of Severus is still in existence at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, and is one of the principal architectural monuments of Rome.

A variety of Cohen No. 144, LIBERTAS AVG, shows the bust of Caracalla undraped, and a coin reading P. M.

TR. P. XVII. COS. III. P. P., bears an elephant standing to the right, and is unpublished [Pl. XIII. 11]. There is another instance, Cohen No. 238, of COS. III. being erroneously associated with TR. P. XVII. A variety of Cohen No. 389 shows the Sun standing to the right, but looking to the left, and holding in his left hand a globe instead of a whip. A variety of Cohen No. 382 has Serapis standing facing, but looking to the left, raising his right hand, and holding a sceptre in his left. The *Antoniniani* are for the most part in fine preservation, and present eleven different types—all well known. It may be remarked that the types relate exclusively to Jupiter, Serapis, the Sun, and Venus Victrix. Two are shown in Pl. XIII. 13 and 14.

The coins of Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla, are all scarce, but none of those present in the hoard seem to be of exceptional rarity. One or two of them are of Syrian fabric.

There are 199 of the coins of the unfortunate Geta, some of which are of considerable rarity, and one of them unpublished. That with ADVENTVS AVGVSTI (Cohen No. 3) is very rare [Pl. XIII. 12], while No. 12, with CASTOR [Pl. XIII. 15], and No. 49, with FELICITAS TEMPOR. [Pl. XIII. 16], are only some degrees less rare. The reverse PIETAS AVG., with Pietas veiled, standing at an altar and extending her right hand [Pl. XIII. 17], is unpublished. The first issue of the *Antoniniani* did not take place until after the murder of Geta by his brother.

After the assassination of Caracalla in A.D. 217, Macrinus was proclaimed emperor, and held the supreme power for a period of fourteen months only. All his coins are reputed to be rare, but 55 of his *denarii* were present in the hoard, as well as two of the larger coins. Of

the 19 types of reverse none seems to exceed the others in rarity. That of IOVI CONSERVATORI, with a diminutive emperor standing under the protection of the mighty Jove [Pl. XIII. 18], is interesting, and calls to mind a coin of Trajan a hundred years earlier in date. The *Antoniniani* are both rare, but neither of them presents a type of special interest [Pl. XIV. 1 and 2].

The coins bearing the image and superscription of Diadumenianus are even rarer than those of his father Macrinus, but eleven were present in the hoard. Two of the types show him as *Princeps Juventutis* with somewhat different attributes [Pl. XIV. 3 and 4]. The third gives the figure of Hope with the legend SPES PVBLICA [Pl. XIV. 5]. They are all of the ordinary module, and none present the radiate bust characteristic of the *Antoniniani*.

We now come to an emperor whose coins are far more common than those of Macrinus and Diadumenianus—Elagabalus, whose *denarii* number 198, and whose *Antoniniani* 40. Among the *denarii*, the most noteworthy is one [Pl. XIV. 6] that corresponds in all its details with Cohen's No. 58, of which he gives a woodcut and the following description.

Obv.—IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Bust, laureate, horned and draped, to right.

Rev.—INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG. Elagabalus, horned, standing to left, holding a patera and a branch; to the left an altar; to the right, on the ground, a horn; in the field a star (A.D. 221).

In a note he adds, "This coin is of the highest importance. In comparing the appendage, which is so frequently found on the head of Elagabalus, with the object that is seen on the reverse of this coin, one is driven

to the conclusion that this object is beyond all doubt a horn, the same as the appendage which is found on the head. This horn is a symbol of power, and without its being placed in the same manner as that which adorns the head of Jupiter Ammon, of Alexander on the coins of Lysimachus, of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and Seleucus I., it is none the less recognisable. The horn which appears on the head of Elagabalus, especially on coins relating to his Pontificate (those with the legend SACERD. DEI SOLIS ELAGABAL. are nevertheless usually without it) has been passed over in silence by all numismatists, while that on the reverse of this coin has not been understood. Lavy, in the description of the Museum of Turin, speaks of some pontifical vessels ('alcuni vasi pontificali'). In the catalogue of the cabinet of the Abbé Rothelin, of which the MS. is preserved in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, the same type of Elagabalus standing (No. 150) is described as presenting in the field to the left 'aliquid incognitum.' The horn, however, as will be seen, adorns the head of Elagabalus sometimes with the laurel wreath and sometimes with the radiated crown on middle-brass coins."

I have thought it well to quote Cohen at length, inasmuch as notwithstanding his high authority, two questions may still be raised: 1. Whether the appendage to the wreath coming forward as a curved branch over the front of the head is really a horn; and 2. Whether the object at the foot of the sacrificing emperor on the reverse is of precisely the same character as the presumed horn on the obverse. It is certainly much longer in proportion to the standing figure than is the ornament on the head. It has a far stronger resemblance to a Phrygian cap or *mitra*, such as was worn by priests in some religious ceremonies, and such as is so commonly seen on the head

of Mithras when sacrificing a bull. It is worthy of note that the episcopal mitre of modern times is a direct descendant of the Asiatic mitra, and that in mediæval days it was termed by some ecclesiastical writers a *Phrygium*.¹ On some of the coins of Elagabalus with the same legend (Cohen, Nos. 61 and 62), but a slightly different type, a recumbent bull is shown behind the altar [Pl. XIV. 10]. It seems, therefore, by no means impossible that we have here some allusion to Mithraic rites in which the Emperor took part.

The peculiar wreath with the presumed horn seems also to have been associated with some pontifical ceremony, as suggested by Cohen. The reverses usually represent the Emperor sacrificing, though on a gold coin in my collection (Cohen, No. 217) Elagabalus is shown in a quadriga [Pl. XIV. 7 enlarged]. He is, however, veiled and probably taking part in some religious ceremony. In addition to the veil which covers the side of his face, he wears a kind of cap with apparently a folded part like a peak projecting in front. Altogether there is a marked resemblance between his head-dress and that of Mithra on the coins of ²Amastris in Paphlagonia. Moreover, the folded flap of the cap on these coins has much the same shape as the presumed horn over the head of Elagabalus on the coins now under consideration.

On the gold coin the Emperor holds in one hand a branch of cypress, laurel, or myrtle, the same as on this silver coin and on those reading SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG. This branch is absent on those reading SACERDOS DEI SOLIS ELAGAB., on several of which the

¹ Smith's *Dict. of Ants.*, s.v. MITRA.

² Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 432. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, Pontus, &c., Pl. XIX. 1.

so-called horn is found on the obverse. These legends, as well as that with INVICTVS, do not occur on the coins of any of the other emperors. The sacred conical stone, the *Elagabal*, appears on coins of the Emperor in different metals, but none of those in silver were present in the hoard. The legends SANCT. DEO SOLI ELAGABAL. and SACERDOS DEI SOLIS ELAGAB. show that this stone, which was probably a meteorite, was regarded as a form of the sun-god, while there is ample epigraphic evidence of the identity of Mithra with the Sun,³ SOLI INVICTO MITRAE SACRVM being the usual inscription on his altars. The epithet of INVICTVS is constantly applied to the Sun also, as, for instance, on the coins with SOLI INVICTO and its varieties from the time of Gallienus onwards. We have here the epithet transferred from the divinity to the priest, and I think that we are justified in drawing the inference from the legends and attributes on these coins, that the pompous rites celebrated by Elagabalus combined the worship of the Sun, of the sacred stone and of Mithra.

To return to a consideration of the hoard, the coin, Cohen No. 101, LIBERTAS AVGVSTI, is of considerable rarity, the standing figure of Liberty being more common on coins of this period than that which is seated. A coin with LIBERALITAS AVG. II. differs from Cohen, No. 80, in the reading of the obverse. All the coins placed under No. 213 differ from Cohen in the Emperor holding a club and not a branch of cypress. No. 270, SECVRIT. IMPERI. is uncommon [Pl. XIV. 8]. There is an altar in front of the seated figure which is not mentioned by Cohen.

³ *Archæol.*, vol. xlvii. p. 205.

The *Antoniniani* of Elagabalus constitute a handsome series of coins, and present fourteen varieties of type; none of which, however, call for any special remark. One with FIDES EXERCITVS is figured [Pl. XIV. 9].

Of Julia Soaemias, the mother of Elagabalus and daughter of Julia Maesa, ten coins were found, presenting two types of VENVS CAELESTIS, with standing and seated figures [Pl. XIV. 13 and 14]. No *Antoniniani* struck in her name were present.

Her mother, Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus and sister of Julia Domna, is represented by twelve coins, only one of which, an *Antoninianus*, has any claims to rarity. This has, however, the ordinary type of PIETAS AVG. [Pl. XIV. 12]. Another of the ordinary module with SAECVLI FELICITAS is shown in Pl. XIV. No. 11.

The coins issued by Severus Alexander are probably the latest in the hoard, though following the ordinary arrangement those of his mother, Julia Mamaea, occupy a subsequent position. The great majority of his coins in the hoard, 125 in number, are of well-known and common types; Cohen, No. 115, with LIBERTAS instead of LIBERALITAS, is, however, esteemed rare [Pl. XIV. 15]. A similar coin was found in Cambridge, in the hoard lately described by Mr. Boyd.⁴ Cohen, No. 133, with LIBERALITAS AVG. IIII., is also scarce [Pl. XIV. 16], as is also No. 325, with Alexander sacrificing, and No. 584, VIRTVS AVG., with Romulus marching to the right.

The coins of Julia Mamaea which were probably struck by the authority of her son are eight in number, but pre-

⁴ *N. C.*, vol. xvii. p. 123.

sent no types of any degree of rarity. The scarcest is Cohen No. 35, with IVNO CONSERVATRIX [Pl. XIV. 17]. Of Sallustia Barbia Orbiana, the wife of Severus Alexander, there are no coins present.

We now come to the question of the date of the deposit of the hoard, the most important clue to which is afforded by the date of the latest coin included in it. This must of course be one of Severus Alexander, whose coins with VICTORIA AVG. are assigned by Cohen to A.D. 230, while No. 499, with PROVIDENTIA AVG., is regarded by him as issued later than A.D. 231. It was in that year that Alexander started on his Persian expedition; and in March, A.D. 235, both he and his mother were murdered at Sicila, in Gaul, near the Rhine. He was in the thirtieth year of his age and the fourteenth of his reign. No coins of his successor Maximinus, by whose orders Alexander was probably assassinated, occur in the hoard.

Looking at these facts and at the absence of any of the later coins of Alexander, it seems probable that the date of the deposit must be placed within the reign of that emperor after A.D. 231, but before A.D. 235, or about the year A.D. 233. Of what was going on in Britain at that time we know but little, though Aelius Lampridius suggests that at the time of his assassination Alexander was on his way to Britain, though others say to Gaul. Salmasius, in his note upon the passage, suggests that the proper name of Sicila, the place where the emperor was murdered, was Sicilia, and that it was a town in Britain.

Whatever may have been the circumstances under which this accumulation of coins was deposited in the ground, it can hardly have been a military treasure, as in such a case the currency of the reigning emperor would

have predominated and the dates of the coins would not in all probability have extended over a period so long as half a century. Here, however, we have coins beginning with those of Nero and ranging down to the time of Severus Alexander, thus covering a period of about a hundred and seventy years. It seems, therefore, to have been a private or even a hereditary hoard, gradually amassed; though judging from the state of wear of the earlier coins the hoarding did not begin before the days of the Antonines and may not have extended over more than sixty or eighty years. Who were those that formed it will ever remain a mystery, and we can only in a vague manner conjecture as to when and where it was formed.

JOHN EVANS.

VII.

THE LEGEND IATON ON COINS OF HIMERA.

IN preparing a revised catalogue of the Hunter Cabinet, I have recently had occasion to examine the evidence as to the word **IATON**, whose appearance on certain coins of Himera has long been a numismatic puzzle. Through the kindness of Professor Young, Mr. G. F. Hill, Herr Arthur Löbbecke of Brunswick, Signor Ettore Gabrici of Naples, and Dr. Hans Riggauer of Munich, I have been able to obtain impressions of all the pieces on which the legend is recorded, as well as detailed information regarding the originals. A study of the material thus brought together has led to a somewhat unexpected result. It would, perhaps, be rash to assert that the mystery has been solved. But it is safe to say that, for the present at all events, further speculation has become unnecessary.

The "question" has passed through various phases. The first person to publish the legend was Ugdulena, who in his treatise *Sulle Monete Punico-Sicule* (Palermo, 1857) figured two coins, on one of which the whole word was visible, while on the other the last three letters could be deciphered (*op. cit.* Tav. II., 2 and 5). These two coins were at this time the property of Salinas. They were sold by him to the British Museum in 1868, and will be fully discussed below. Ugdulena's reason for classing them as Siculo-Punic lies in the interpretation he offered of **IATON**. A certain Phœnician inscription frequently found on Sicilian coins had been transliterated by him as

Ia, and explained as the Phœnician name of some "city on the coast." The discovery of the word *Ἰατῶν* on coins of Himera enabled him to identify the exact spot; it was clearly the genitive plural of an ethnic nominative *Ἰάτης*, meaning "inhabitant of Ia," and Ia must therefore be Himera. For some time Ugdulena's theory met with a more or less warm acceptance at the hands of numismatists. In 1886, however, it was disposed of once for all by Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, who showed that the proper transliteration of the Phœnician inscription in question was *zis*, and that in all probability it was not the name of a town at all.¹ The next important attempt to deal with the question was made three years ago by K. F. Kinch in the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik* (vol. xix., 1895, pp. 135 ff.). He considered *IATON* to be the genitive plural of the ordinary Greek word *ἰατός*, used in the hitherto unknown (though not impossible) sense of "healed," and he saw in the inscription a reference to the curative powers of the *θερμὰ Νυμφᾶν λουτρά* of Pindar's Twelfth Olympian. The very volume in which Kinch's article was published, contained a similar theory that had been arrived at independently by E. J. Seltmann (pp. 173 ff.). And this is the view that at present holds the field. It has been adopted by Gabrici in his admirable monograph on the coins of Himera,² and also by Kubitschek in what is, so far as I am aware, the most recent pronouncement on the subject.³

¹ *Zur Münzkunde Grossgriechenlands*, etc., pp. 263 ff.

² *Topografia e Numismatica dell' antica Imera e di Terme*, p. 59 (Milan, 1894). I have made constant use of Signor Gabrici's book in the course of this inquiry.

³ *Rundschau über ein Quinquennium der Antiken Numismatik* (Vienna, 1896), p. 19. So also Holm, *Geschichte Siciliens*, iii., p. 596 (1898).

In discussing the meaning of the word it has always been assumed that the legend was authentic, and that there was no lack of evidence as to its existence. A statement of the facts may lead us to a very different conclusion. The coins on which the word has been recognised number nine in all. Three of these belong to the earliest period in the history of Himera (648-482 B.C.), before the city passed under the sway of Theron of Akragas, while the remainder are subsequent to its liberation (472 B.C.). It will be convenient to take the latter group first.

The six didrachms of which it is composed, agree generally as to their types. These may be thus described—

Naked horseman in the act of leaping from horse gallop- ing l.	Nymph sacrificing at altar l.; behind her, upright cadu- ceus, round which snake twines; in field l., grain of corn.
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On the obverse is the name of the town. On the reverse,⁴ in the exergue, are found the letters that are read **IATOW** or **IATON**. The best known of this set of coins is the one in the British Museum. Ugdulena, who first described it, gave the legend as . . **TON**. In the British Museum Catalogue (*Sicily*, p. 79) it is said to read [I]**ATOW**. Mr. Hill, whose assistance I invoked, reported that on the original he could detect no trace of **A**, while **N** was very doubtful. A second specimen is in the Royal Coin Cabinet at Munich. It is in poor condition, and Dr. Riggauer writes that he can see only

⁴ Usually called the obverse. Its decided concavity, however, shows that it was the side that received the blow of the hammer. I therefore follow Head (*Hist. Num.*, p. 127).

"very slight traces" of a legend at all. A third is in the National Museum at Naples, and this, as Signor Gabrici informs me in a private letter, is in such an unsatisfactory state that practically nothing can be made out ("*non si distingue quasi nulla*"). Two other specimens are in the collection of Herr Löbbecke. Their owner was good enough to send me the result of an inspection of the coins made at my request. On the lighter of the two he thought that the remains of **TO** were "perhaps" decipherable; on the heavier **TO** appeared fairly certain, while on the extreme left there was a third letter which was very indistinct. To my suggestion that the doubtful letter was **Q**, Herr Löbbecke replied that it might be either **Q** or **A**, but could not possibly be **I**.

So far, then, as five out of the six didrachms are concerned there is no reliable evidence for anything beyond **TO**. The sixth and last specimen, that of the Hunter Cabinet, fortunately yields more positive information. It is not included in Combe's *Descriptio Nummorum*, and must therefore have been bought after the sheets of that work had gone to press. Possibly it formed part of the Giraldi collection, which was purchased by Hunter, through Charles Townley, in the winter of 1781-82, and which consisted of nearly 600 "Medals of the Magna Grecia"—a loose description that may well cover coins of Sicily. The obverse is somewhat worn. The reverse, to which special interest attaches, is much better preserved. In particular, the legend in the exergue is complete, and it reads not **IATON** but **QETON**. The only letter that is not tolerably distinct, is the one on the extreme right. The coin is at that point slightly disfigured by surface scratches, which serve to conceal the form of the **Q**. The effect of these scratches, however, disappears to a large

extent on a sealing-wax impression. Such an impression was forwarded to the British Museum, with the result that Mr. Head and Mr. Hill, who examined it, at once confirmed my reading ϠΕΤοϚ . The precise shape of the letter on the extreme left was the one thing that seemed to them to admit of doubt; they hesitated between Ϡ and ϡ .

The Hunter specimen, therefore, falls into line with the series of didrachms of similar types, but with ΞΟΤΗΡ in the field r., the first description of which was given from a coin in his own collection, by Dr. Hermann Weber, in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1892 (3rd series, vol. xii., p. 187, Pl. XV., 3). Nor is this all. The reading of the Hunter coin settles that of the London, Munich, and Naples examples. For all four are, without doubt, *from the same die*. With regard to the two coins in Herr Löbbecke's collection, an interesting and difficult question arises. When put side by side, the two casts were found to resemble each other almost exactly. Closer observation fixed upon two points of difference. On the lighter coin, the altar lies at a slightly different angle, and is also slightly farther away from the right hand and the robe of the nymph. On the heavier coin, the nymph's head and neck appear larger and broader. I wrote to Herr Löbbecke, drawing his attention to the fact that the lighter coin was double-struck, and inviting his opinion as to whether the two were from the same die. He replied that the fault in striking would account for the difference regarding the altar, but not for the variation in the size of the head. In other respects, he said, the two were precisely alike, and he was quite at a loss what to think on the question of the die. To me, with the whole series of casts before me, only one solution appeared possible. For, while the lighter of Herr Löb-

becke's coins agreed with all the rest in every detail save the altar, the heavier agreed in every detail save the head. Moreover, on the upper part of the latter, there were signs of an accidental flattening of the *flan*, which might serve to explain the greater size of the head. The opinion I arrived at was confirmed by eyes of greater experience than my own. The casts were submitted, along with the impression of the Hunter coin, to the authorities of the British Museum, when Mr. Head and Mr. Hill came to the conclusion that the extraordinary resemblances were inexplicable, except on the supposition that only one die had been used for all. Mr. Hill made the interesting suggestion that the variation in the head might be due to an alteration in the die. If, then, all six didrachms originally read **ϠΕΤΟΞ**, two-thirds of the evidence for **IATON** at once disappears.

The remaining third cannot perhaps be disposed of quite so effectually. But examination will make it clear that it is much more doubtful than is usually supposed. Two of the coins in question are in the British Museum, the other is in the museum at Termini, the modern town that lies near the site of the ancient Himera. The last mentioned is an Aeginetic obol, having a cock on the obverse, and an incuse square on the reverse. It was first published by Salinas in his *Appendice alle monete punico-sicule* (p. 9. Tav. 7.), and was subsequently described and figured by Gabrici in his *Topografia e Numismatica dell' antica Imera* (p. 23, Tav. iv. 17). It is said to have on the obverse the inscription **ΑΤΟΗ**. I have scanned the cast carefully, and can see nothing but a small **O** beneath the cock's neck, and lower down what appears to be a large **V** with the narrow end turned towards the bird's breast. It is possible that more may be visible on the

original. But it should be noted that even those who can read most, can *not* read **IATON**. We have still to deal with the two British Museum coins. The evidence furnished by the first of these is even less convincing. It is an Aeginetic drachm, numbered 21 in the Catalogue (*Sicily*, p. 77), and has on the obverse a cock, and on the reverse a hen in a linear square within an incuse square. According to the Catalogue the only legend is **HIME**. There are, however, in addition, very distinct marks in front of the cock's breast, which are not noticed by the compiler. Gabrici (*op. cit.*, p. 25) reads these as **VT . . . ON**, indicating that the inscription was originally **VTIATON**; the first two characters he interprets as value-marks. For my part, I can see on the cast **VT**, and then, somewhat farther to the right, **O**. These are quite plain, and there is besides, in the left-hand portion of the space between them, something which I take to be simply a roughness in the surface of the coin, and which is certainly no part of the missing letters. Of **N** I can detect no trace whatever. In this I am supported by Mr. Hill, whose report on the original coincides absolutely with my view of the cast. All that is left of **IATON** is thus the single letter **O**.

The most important of the three early coins has been left to the last. It is numbered 23 in the British Museum list. Like the preceding, which it resembles in types, it is an Aeginetic drachm, having an inscription on the obverse. The legend has been variously read. Ugdulena in his *Monete Punico-Sicule* gave it as **IATON** (p. 33). In the British Museum Catalogue (*Sicily*, p. 77) the compiler makes it **IATON**, while the engraver represents it as **IATOM**. Lastly, Gabrici (*op. cit.*, p. 26) prints it as **IATON**. None of these readings appear to me satis-

factory. To begin with, the character on the extreme left is not a simple I; it is too far removed from the next character for that, and, besides, there is something visible at the lower end of it. I should suggest that it is really L. Again, I follow Gabrici and the British Museum engraver in reading the character next on the right as Λ, and surely Λ for A is hardly possible in Sicily in the sixth century B.C. Is it not more probable that the "letters" usually taken for IA should be interpreted LΛ, and should therefore take their places among the unexplained marks of value on the coins of Himera? It may be observed that they are nearly identical with those which I have printed as VT in describing British Museum No. 21; in both cases the broad end of the Λ is turned towards the breast of the cock. Two of the remaining three letters are perfectly plain: there can be no doubt as to To. The letter on the extreme right is, however, very uncertain. I am inclined to read it as V. Is it possible that the die-engraver misplaced it slightly through a miscalculation of space or direction? In that case, I should hazard the conjecture that in ToS we have the first three letters of IEToS. It will be remembered that the name of the town is similarly contracted in coins of this period. That, however, is a point on which it would be unwise to insist, in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence at present available. We must wait till fresh material comes to light. To scholars who have been baffled by IATON, it will, in the meantime, be a certain satisfaction to know that the much-discussed legend is a myth.

GEO. MACDONALD.

VIII.

MONNAIES GRECQUES, INÉDITES ET INCERTAINES. (Suite.¹)

(Voir Pl. XV.)

XLIII.—SCIONÉ EN PALLÈNÉ.

6^e et 5^e Siècle.

1. *Casque corinthien, à droite.*

Rev.—Carré creux rude divisé en triangles.

Æ 5. 17⁰ gr.

2. *Même casque, à gauche.*

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre carrés réguliers.

Æ 1. 1⁰, 0⁹, 0⁸. Trois exemplaires.

3. *Tête imberbe, les cheveux courts, ceinte d'une ténie, à droite (Apollon ?) ; style encore archaïque.*

Rev.—Même casque, à gauche ; autour $\begin{smallmatrix} \Sigma & K \\ \Omega & I \end{smallmatrix}$; le tout dans un carré creux.

Æ 2½. 2⁰². Mus. de Berlin, *Beschreib.* II. p. 124, n. 1, *vign.* ; Prokesch, *Archæol. Zeit.*, 1847, T. X, 1 ; *Inedita*, 1854, p. 6, T. I, 17.

4. *Même tête, la ténie fermée sur le front ; style plus récent.*

Rev.—Le casque à droite, $\begin{smallmatrix} \Sigma & \\ I & \Omega \end{smallmatrix}$.

¹ Voir *Num. Chron.* 3rd S., Vol. XVII, p. 190.

Æ 2½. 275. Brit. Mus. *Cat. Maced.*, p. 102, n. 1, *vign.*
Num. Chron. 1880, pl. iv. 10.

5. Autre, $\begin{smallmatrix} \Sigma & K \\ \Omega & I \end{smallmatrix}$.

Æ 2. — Cadavène, *Recueil*, p. 87, 1, Pl. II, 1 (Scotussa.)

6. Autre, la tête plus grande et de style plus récent, $\begin{smallmatrix} \Omega & \Sigma \\ I & K \end{smallmatrix}$.

Æ 2½. 225 usé. Brit. Mus.; Wroth, *Num. Chron.* 1891,
 p. 121, 6, Pl. IV, 4.

7. Autre, $\begin{smallmatrix} \Omega \\ I \\ A \\ I \end{smallmatrix}$, les deux dernières lettres indistinctes; champ creux.

$\Sigma K I \Omega$

Æ 2. 143 fruste. Ma coll.; *Cat. Whittall*, 1858, n. 860.

8. Autre, la légende disposée de la même manière, mais les deux dernières lettres de $\Sigma K I \Omega N A I (\Omega N)$ ne sont pas venues au flan; champ creux.

Æ 4. — — Mus. de Berlin; *Beschreib.* II, p. 125, n. 2;
 comp. Neumann, *Num. vet.* II, p. 171, T. VI, 4;
Mus. Hederv. p. 118, n. 8061, T. XII, 265;
 Sestini, *Descr. d. molt. med.* p. 44, 8.

9. Autre, sous le casque $\Sigma K I \Omega$.

Æ 5. 3½, 444. Brit. Mus. p. 103, n. 3; ma coll., *Cat.*
Whittall, 1884, n. 414.

Æ 3½ — — Mus. de Berlin, *Beschr.* p. 125, n. 3.

10. Autre, $\begin{smallmatrix} \Sigma \\ K \end{smallmatrix}$.

Æ 4 — — Mus. de Berlin, n. 4.

Le type du *casque corinthien* et le poids chalcidien-euboïque ne laissent aucun doute sur l'attribution du statère, n. 1, et des dioboles de la drachme de 275, n. 2, à Scioné, située non loin de Mendé, en Palléné.

Les statères euboïques, émis par les villes voisines, Aineia, Dicaia, Potidaia, Mende, Olynthos, Sermyle,

Acanthos, au 6^e et 5^e siècles, étaient connus;² ceux de Scioné faisaient défaut. Aussi suis-je heureux que l'amitié de M. F. Feuarden, qui a bien voulu me communiquer les n. 1 et 2, provenant sans doute d'une trouvaille récente, me permette de combler cette lacune regrettable.

Le statère, n. 1, date du milieu du 6^e siècle, la fabrique en est belle, mais le carré creux fort rude encore; les divisions, n. 2, d'environ 500. Les drachmes et leurs divisions, n. 3—7, où le casque occupe le revers, pour laisser place, au droit, à la tête d'Apollon (?), type qui convient à la Chalcidique, se placent au milieu du 5^e siècle, jusqu'en 423/1, quand Scioné a dû cesser de battre monnaie en argent.

Membre de la Symmachie athénienne, à laquelle elle contribuait 6 talents de 454 à 440 et 9 talents depuis 426 —presqu'autant que Mendé, ce qui prouve son importance³—Scioné s'en détacha pour se joindre à Brasidas,⁴ 423, mais elle fut reprise par les Athéniens qui, après avoir tué les hommes adultes et vendu femmes et enfants en esclavage, donnèrent le territoire aux Platéens.⁵ Quand les nouveaux habitants frappèrent plus tard monnaie, les types des bronzes, tête d'*Aphrodité* et colombe, sont tout-à-fait différents.⁶ Il n'est donc pas douteux que les rares bronzes, n. 8—10, qui ne diffèrent

² *Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 187, où il faut intercaler dans le tableau des poids entre Mendé et Olynthos :

Scione, 17⁰—2⁷⁵, 2⁰², 1⁴², 1⁰—0⁸.

³ *Corp. Inscr. Attic.* I, p. 230.

⁴ Thucydide, IV, 120.

⁵ *Ibid.* V, 32.

⁶ Mus. de Berlin, *Beschr.*, II, p. 125, n. 5; Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 91, n. 113—115.; ma coll.

des pièces en argent que par le module et le poids, ne leur soient contemporains et datent aussi d'avant 421. Sur le n. 8 la légende est disposée de la même manière insolite en commençant par le bas et remontant en haut, que sur mon hémidrachme, n. 7.

A cette époque les monnaies en bronze sont si rares qu'il est permis de soupçonner que le manque d'argent ait contraint les Scionéens, pendant le siège prolongé, à une émission de monnaies de nécessité, légalement équivalentes aux plus petites divisions de la drachme.⁷

Pourtant Scioné ne fut pas une des premières à se servir de bronze comme monnaie. Nous rencontrons à Crotone des litres, à types variés, d'un style encore si archaïque que l'œil des têtes est presque entièrement de face, ce qui joint au *coppa* de la légende nous conduit au second quart du 5^e siècle, pour une de ces litres ;⁸ le *cappa* des autres⁹ indique que toutes ont été émises à une époque de transition, avant 450 probablement.

L'ancien type de Scioné, devenu vacant, fut occupé par Amyntas II, 389—383.

Tête imberbe, les cheveux courts, sans ténie, à droite.

Rev.—Casque corinthien, à droite, dessous **AMYNTA**.

Æ 2½. — Mus. de Berlin, *Beschreib.* II, p. 193, n. 12, 13, vign. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Maced.*, p. 169, n. 3, 4.

⁷ A. Blanchet, *Les monnaies grecques*, 1894, p. 25. Voir maintenant M. C. Soutzo, *Rev. Num.* 1898, p. 238 suiv.

⁸ Sambon, *Recherch.*, 1870, p. 327, n. 65, Pl. XXIV, 34, Æ 8, 28¹⁰ gr.; coll. Imhoof, 26¹² grs.; lièvre de Messana, ou de Rhégion et dans ce cas d'avant 461.

⁹ *Ibid.* n. 68, Æ 8, 28³⁰ gr.; coll. Imhoof, 25⁸¹ gr.; tête de Pallas. *Ibid.* n. 69, 70, Pl. XXIV, 32, Æ 8, 25⁶⁶, 24⁶; ma coll., 24⁴⁶; tête d'Hercule, l'œil de face.

Le territoire de Scioné était-il alors en possession du roi de Macédoine? L'alliance qu'Amyntas conclut avec les Chalcidiéens, 389 env.¹⁰, le ferait croire.

XLIV.—CYZIQUE. TIMOTHEOS.

363.

1. *Eleuthéria* assise, à gauche, sur une base, inscrite ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ, se penchant en avant pour offrir une couronne au vainqueur; dessous, thon, à gauche.

Rev.—Carré creux divisé en quatre parties granulées.

EL 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ /3. 16^{or}. Greenwell, *Electr. Coin. of Cyzicus, Num. Chron.*, 1887, p. 76, n. 51, Pl. III, 3.

2. Tête barbue, presque chauve, couronnée de laurier; dessous, thon, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers.

EL 4. 16^u. Coll. Imhoof; Greenwell, *Num. Chron.* 1880, pl. I. 10; 1887, p. 92, n. 81, Pl. IV, 2, 3; Brit. Mus. *Cat. Mysia*, p. 33, n. 103, Pl. VIII, 9.

Cette tête est si individuelle qu'il n'est pas douteux que ce soit un portrait, et même, comme l'a bien vu M. Greenwell, modelé d'après nature. Il faut donc que ce vainqueur, couronné de laurier, ait séjourné à Cyzique; puis, que pour être admis parmi les dieux, déesses et héros, qui servent de types aux statères, il y ait été honoré comme un héros, au moins égal aux libérateurs d'Athènes, Harmodios et Aristogiton, qui figurent sur le Cyzicène, Pl. III. 28 (Greenwell).

Tel doit avoir été le cas pour le stratège athénien

¹⁰ Inscr. d'Olynthos, Dittenberger, *Sylloge inscr. Graec.*, n. 60: Συνθήκαι Ἀμύνται τῷ Ἐρριδαίου καὶ Χαλκιδεῦσι, et la note de Dittenberger.

Timothéos, fils de Conon. Envoyé, 366, avec la flotte d'Athènes contre Samos, occupée par les Perses, il parvint, après un siège de dix mois, à prendre la ville, 365. Les Samiens furent expulsés et Samos devint colonie athénienne, 364.¹¹ Ce seront ces clérouques athéniens, qui auront érigé la statue de Timothée dans le temple de Héra,¹² comme vainqueur des Perses et fondateur de la colonie. Cette qualité seule aurait suffi pour le mettre au rang des héros dignes de figurer sur les monnaies. Mais il y a plus. L'année suivante, 363, il obtint un nouveau succès sur les Perses¹³ en leur faisant lever le siège de Cyzique,¹⁴ restée autonome à la paix d'Antalcidas,¹⁵ 386, et qui, sans son aide efficace, était menacée de tomber au pouvoir du roi de Perse.

Nul doute que le démos de Cyzique ait décerné, selon l'usage,¹⁶ une couronne d'or à son libérateur et qui sait si le statère, n. 1, sur lequel Eleuthéria tient une couronne à la main, ne commémore pas cet hommage.

Mais on peut, ce me semble, admettre encore que parmi les autres témoignages de sa reconnaissance, Cyzique ait décrété de placer le portrait du vainqueur des Perses, de l'οἰκιστής de la nouvelle Samos et de son propre σωτήρ, ceint de la couronne d'or qui lui avait été

¹¹ W. Judeich, *Kleinasiatische Studien*, p. 200, 273.

¹² Pausan. VI, 3, 17. καὶ Κόνωνα ἀνακείμενον χαλκοῦν καὶ Τιμόθεον ἐν Σάμῳ τε ἔστιν ἰδεῖν παρὰ τῇ Ἡρᾷ καὶ ὡσαύτως ἐν Ἐφέσῳ παρὰ τῇ Ἐφεσείᾳ θεῷ.

¹³ Judeich, p. 275.

¹⁴ Nepos, *Timoth.* 1. Cyzicium obsidione liberavit. Diodor., XV, 8 (364/3). Τιμόθεος ὁ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς ἔχων δύναμιν πεζικὴν τε καὶ ναυτικὴν—Κυζικηνοῖς δὲ πολιορκουμένοις ἐβοήθησε.

¹⁵ Judeich, p. 106.

¹⁶ Thucyd., IV, 121. τὸν Βρασίδαν τὰ τ' ἄλλα καλῶς ἐδέξαντο καὶ δημοσίᾳ μὲν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ὥς ἐλευθεροῦντα τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

offerte, sur les Cyzicènes qui, comme monnaie de commerce, avaient cours à l'étranger et y feraient mieux connaître les traits du nouvel héros qu'une statue placée dans un des temples de la ville.

Timothée était né en 407 env.¹⁷ Si donc le portrait a été modelé à Cyzique en 363,¹⁸ il nous a conservé les traits du stratège à 44 ans env. Les débauches de jeunesse¹⁹ et les fatigues des expéditions continuelles l'auront rendu chauve et ridé avant le temps. A sa mort, 353, il n'avait encore que 54 ans env.

Le nom de Timothée m'a été suggéré par mon fils, J. Six, après une étude des portraits du 4^e siècle, et nul autre ne me semble convenir aussi bien.

XLV.—LYCIE.

XANTHOS.

1. Tête d'*Athéna*, coiffée du casque athénien, à cimier, orné d'une volute et de trois feuilles d'olivier et parée de boucles d'oreilles, à *droite*, copiée d'après une monnaie d'Athènes.
- a. *Rev.*—Tête laurée d'*Apollon*, les cheveux en tresses enroulées autour de la tête, à *droite*; devant *discelés*; carré creux.

¹⁷ En 358 Timothée était encore en service actif comme triérarque. En 356 il avait passé la cinquantaine. Nepos, *Timoth.*; 3. Hic cum esset magno natu (*πρεσβύρατος*) et magistratus gerere desiisset (356). Les Athéniens n'étaient obligés de prendre part aux guerres à l'étranger qu'entre 20 et 50 ans. Entre 50 et 60 ans ils étaient *πρεσβύρατοι* et restaient à Athènes pour la défense du pays. Gilbert, *Griech. Staatsalterth.* I. p. 300.

¹⁸ Cette date s'accorde avec celle que MM. Greenwell, Head, et Wroth assignent à ce statère.

¹⁹ Schwelgerei, neppiges Leben. Cless, dans Pauly, *Real-encycl.* s. v. Timotheos.

Æ 5/4 8³³. *Cat. Waddington*, n. 2995, *Revue numism.*, 1898, p. 13.

- b. *Rev.*—Tête barbue de *Keréi*, coiffée de la tiare, dont les fanons dépendent le long du cou, à droite; derrière $\text{P}\text{E}\text{N}\text{P}+\text{A}$ (*Arinnae*, *Ἐρινναίος*), devant $\text{V}\text{P}\text{W}\text{E}$ (*Keréi*).

Æ 4. 8³⁷. *Brit. Mus. Cat. Lycia*, p. 22, n. 101, Pl. VI, 1; le coin du droit tout usé.

CANDYBA.

2. Tête d'*Athéna*, coiffée du casque athénien, à cimier, à gauche.

Rev.—Même tête d'*Athéna*, à gauche; carré creux. Devant la tête :

- a. $\text{V}\text{P}\text{E}\text{P}$ (*Keriga*, *Καρίκας*).

Æ 4 2³⁷. *Cab. de France*, *Babelon*, *Perses Achémén.* p. 73, n. 498, Pl. XII, 27.

- b. $\text{V}\text{KBE}+\text{A}$ (*Kâcbihe*, *Κανδυβαῖος*).

Æ 3½. 2⁴⁰. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2981, Pl. VI, 17; *Rev. num.*, 1898, Pl. I, 17.

CADYANDA.

3. Même tête d'*Athéna*, à droite.

Rev.—Tête d'*Hermès*, coiffée du pétase ailé, attaché sous le menton, la chlamyde nouée sous le cou, à gauche; derrière, caducée; carré creux bordé d'un grènetis. Devant la tête :

- a. $\text{P}\text{R}\text{T}\text{T}\text{O}\text{X}\text{P}\text{P}$ (*Arttumpara*, *Ἀρτεμύβάρης*).

Æ 5½. 8¹². *Brit. Mus.*, p. 284, n. 111a, Pl. XLIII, 2; *Cat. Bunbury*, n. 342.

- b. $\text{V}\text{A}\text{D}\text{P}\text{X}\text{TE}+\text{A}$ ²⁰ (*Kadaétihe*, *Καδανδαῖος*), derrière, *discelés*.

Æ 5½. 8¹⁵. *Cab. de France*, *Babelon*, *l. c.*, p. 76, n. 517, Pl. XIV, 14 (*Khadritimis*).

²⁰ La 5^e lettre, *é*, peu distincte, est pourtant visible, à la loupe, sur la planche.

TEIMIUSA ²¹ (Cyaneae).

4. Même tête d'*Athéna*, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—Tête d'*Hermès*, coiffé du pétase ailé, la chlamyde nouée sous le cou, à droite; creux rond bordé d'un grénétis. Autour de la tête:

- a. $\text{F}\uparrow\downarrow\text{SS}\uparrow\text{P}\uparrow$ (Vekssere, (H)uwachsara, *Kvaξάρης*).

Æ 5. 8³⁶. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 26, n. 114, Pl. VI, 15; *Fellows, Coins of Lycia*, XVIII, 8.

8⁶⁵. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2942.

8³⁶. *Cab. de France*, Babelon, p. 76, n. 518, Pl. XIV, 15; légende retrograde.

- b. $\Delta\Delta\text{EMEO}+\uparrow\text{F}\uparrow$ (Ddimiuhe Ve(kssere?), *Τειμιουσαῖος*).

Æ 5/4. 8⁰⁷. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2952.

TELMESSOS.

5. Même tête d'*Athéna*, à droite.

Rev.—Tête barbue d'*Héraclès*, coiffé de la peau de lion, à droite; carré creux.

- a. Devant la tête: $\text{P}\uparrow\text{TOX}\Pi\uparrow\text{P}\uparrow+\uparrow$ (Artumparahe, *Ἀρτεμπαρείος*).

Æ 6. 8²¹. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2954 (lég. inex.).

Tête semblable, plus grande, le casque orné d'une volute, et parée de pendants d'oreilles et d'un collier.

- b. *Rev.*—Devant la tête: $\text{T}\uparrow\wedge\uparrow\text{B}\uparrow+\text{E}+\uparrow$ (Telebehihe, *Τελμήςσιος*).

Æ 5. 8⁴⁷. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 29, n. 127, Pl. VII, 12; *Fellows*, VII, 2.

8¹⁵. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2937; *Fellows*, VII, 8; le coin du droit tout usé.

²¹ La *Τειμιουσέων κόμη*, maintenant Tristomo, au sud de Kyaneae, Benndorf, *Reisen in Lykien*, II, p. 58, n. 114, semble avoir été le port de cette ville dont Vekssere aura été le dynaste. Ses types variés conviennent à cette situation centrale.

6. Tête semblable à 5^a, le casque orné d'une volute et de trois feuilles d'olivier, à gauche; grènetis.

a. Rev.—**ΑΡΟΦΥΤΕΙΛΣΕ** (Aruvātiyesi, *'Αρυνδίασις), autour d'un lion, s'élançant sur sa proie, à gauche; carré creux bordé d'un grènetis.

AR 6. 8⁵⁵. Cab. de Munich; Fellows, VII, 7; Brit. Mus. Cat., p. xli, Pl. XLIV, 18.

8¹⁷. Mus. de Berlin.

7⁹². Cat. Wadd., n. 2941, Pl. VI, 19.

b. Rev.—**ΑΡΒΒΕΛ** (Erbbina, 'Αρβίνας), derrière Héraclès combattant, à gauche, le carquois au flanc, tenant l'arc de la main gauche et la massue de la droite, la tête et le bras gauche couverts de la peau de lion; carré creux bordé d'un grènetis.

AR 5. 8⁹⁹. Mus. Hunter, Fellows, VII, 6.

AR 6. 8²⁹. Cab. de Munich; Fellows, VII, 5; Brit. Mus. Cat., p. xli, Pl. XLIV, 12; le coin du droit usé; dans le champ du rev. les lettres cariennes **ΒΓ**, *er*.

Rev.—Même type et légende dans un rond creux bordé d'un grènetis.

AR 6½. 8⁴⁵⁶. Brit. Mus. p. 30, n. 132, Pl. VII, 16.

Le combat d'Héraclès contre le lion semble divisé en deux types sur les statères des deux dynastes.

7. Même tête d'Athéna, à droite; devant **Υ** (Kntavata, στραταγός).²²

²² Sophus Bugge, *Lykische Studien*, 1897, p. 62. Bacchylidès nomme, V, 1, Hiéron Συρακοσίων στραταγέ; XVII, 120, Minos Κνώσσιον στραταγέταιν et XVII, 39, πολέμαρχε Κνωσσίων, titres qui me semblent répondre exactement à la position qu'occupaient les "dynastes" dans les villes lyciennes. C'est pourquoi le sigle, composé de *k* et d'un T retourné, me paraît être le monogramme de Kntavata, stratège; en grec, probablement, Γαδάρας, v. Bull. de Corr. Hellén., XIII, 1889, p. 529, suiv.

Rev.—Tête barbue d'*Héraclès*, coiffé de la peau de lion, à droite; grènetis.

a. Autour $\text{T}\uparrow\wedge\uparrow\text{B}\uparrow\text{PBBENV}\uparrow$ (Teleb. Erbinna); derrière, symbole.

\mathcal{R} 6/5. 8²⁹. Mus. Hunter; Fellows, VII, 1.

b. Devant $\Delta\Delta\uparrow(\text{N}\uparrow\text{F}\uparrow\wedge)\uparrow$ (Ddenevele); derrière, Ψ .

\mathcal{R} 6/5. 8²⁰. Brit. Mus., p. 29, n. 131, Pl. VII, 15; Fellows, VII, 4.

XANTHOS.

8. Tête d'*Athéna* du n. 5^b, sans pendants d'oreilles, mais du même faire.

a. *Rev.*—Tête d'*Artémis*, parée de pendants d'oreilles et d'un collier, à droite; derrière, *discelès*; grènetis. Devant la tête $\text{P}\Xi\text{N}\text{P}+\text{P}$ (Arinnahe, *Ἐάνδιος*).

\mathcal{R} 6½/4½. 7⁸¹. Coll. Imhoof.

Tête semblable à *gauche*; coin très usé.

b. *Rev.*—Tête d'*Artémis*, diadémée, à droite; grènetis; devant, $\text{P}\Xi\text{N}\text{P}+\uparrow$ (Arinnahe).

\mathcal{R} 6/4. 6⁶³. Cat. Wadd., n. 996.

Tête d'*Athéna*, à droite, de style plus récent.

c. *Rev.*—Tête laurée d'*Apollon*, à droite; derrière, *discelès*; grènetis; devant $\text{P}\Xi\text{N}\text{P}+\uparrow$ (Arinnahe).


\mathcal{R} . 6/5. 8¹². Brit. Mus., p. 23, n. 106, Pl. VI, 7; Fellows, XVIII, 5.

SEMTIA (voir p. 245, note additionnelle).

9. Tête de *lion* rugissant, à droite, avec une patte en avant; devant $\text{M}(\text{W})\text{I}$ (Zém), indistinct; grènetis.

Rev.—Tête d'*Athéna*, coiffée du casque athénien, à cimier, à droite; devant, discelès; rond creux bordé d'un grènetis.

AR 6/5. 8¹⁰. Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. XI, 22; *Num. Cypr.*, Pl. VII, 5; Fellows, XIII, 4; Babelon, p. 80, n. 544, Pl. XV, 16.

Tête d'*Artémis*, vue de trois-quarts, à gauche,²³  — M (Zém); grènetis.

Rev.—Même revers.

AR 3. 1⁹⁶. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 3004.


Même tête d'*Athéna*, à droite; grènetis.

Rev.—Même revers.

AR 2. 0⁷⁵. Cab. de France; Babelon, n. 545, Pl. XV, 17.


AR 1. 0⁶⁵. Brit. Mus., p. 24, n. 108, Pl. VI, 9.

Même tête à droite; grènetis.

Rev.—Même revers, à gauche, dessus  (K. P.; Kn-tavata de Prili ?)

AR 2½. 1⁸⁵. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 3003, Pl. VI, 27; *Cat. Ivanoff*, n. 405; Fellows, XVIII, 8.

Même tête d'*Athéna*, à gauche; grènetis.

Rev.—Tête barbue laurée d'*Héraclès*, à droite; derrière,  (Vahnte? 'Αντίφελλος?); rond creux bordé d'un grènetis.

AR 2½. 1⁹⁴. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2997.

Même droit.

Rev.—Même tête d'*Athéna*, à gauche; grènetis.

AR 1. 0⁶². Brit. Mus., n. 109, Pl. VI, 10.

²³ Imitation de la tête d'Aréthuse d'une drachme de Syracuse, *Cat. Hoffmann*, 1898, n. 146, Pl. I, qui date de 413 env. Comp. Camarina, *Num. Chron.*, 1891, Pl. XI, 9.

10. Tête de lion rugissant, à gauche.

Rev.—Triscelès, à g.; champ creux. Autour :

a. $\text{I} \text{W} \text{—MO—+O}$ (Zémuhu).

AR 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ /2. 2⁹⁵. Ma coll. [Pl. XV, No. 1.]

1. 0⁷⁷. Cat. Wadd., n. 2955.

b. $(\text{I}) \text{P—P—+O}$ (Zagahu).²⁴

AR 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. 1²⁵. Cat. Wadd., n. 2866; cp. Cat. Whittall, 1867, n. 1052.

c. $\text{F} \uparrow \text{—}\Delta \text{—P}$ (Vedr(e), κοινόν).²⁵

AR 1. 0⁹⁵. Ma coll. Don de M. J. Imbert.

11. Triscelès, à g.; autour $\text{I} \text{W} \text{—MO—+O}$ (Zémuhu); grènetis.

Rev.—Triscelès, à g.; autour $\text{TPB—B} \text{W} \text{—NEM}$ (Trb-bènimi); grènetis.

AR 2. 1⁵⁷. Cat. Wadd., n. 2964; Cat. Ivanoff, n. 416; Fellows, IV, 8.

1⁵². Mus. Hunter, T. 66, 27; Fellows, III, 5; Babelon, p. CIX, vign.

12. Mufle de lion de face; dessous T^{26} (= TPB, Brit. Mus., n. 144, Pl. VIII, 11).

Rev.—Triscelès, à g.; carré creux. Autour :—

²⁴ Zémuhu et Zagahu semblent être les accusatifs des adjectifs Zémuha et Zagaha. Bugge, p. 22. Zaga, Σάκας, est le dynaste qui bat les monnaies inscrites Zagaha et Zaga, Brit. Mus., n. 153, 154, Pl. IX, 1, 2; Babelon, n. 533, Pl. XV, 6; Cat. Wadd., n. 2972—2974; Fellows, IV, 1, 2. De Zému paraît dérivé Zémtiya, nom de ville ou de district, nommé : Stèle de Xanthos, Sud, l. 36, avant Zagaba, Tumine, Pttara, et Kbani (Cyaneae); c'est donc une ville, peut-être Σέβεδα, aujourd'hui Sévedo, le port de Phellos, Hill, Cat. Lycia, p. LX, note.

²⁵ Vedre ne signifie pas ville, comme on l'admet généralement, mais plutôt confédération, κοινόν. La confédération d'Antiphellos avec les villes voisines, la vedre Vehnteze, est mentionnée dans l'inscr. d'Antiph. 3, l. 4. Comp. huvedre, confédéré.

²⁶ Comp. la forme de T dans l'inscription bilingue de Tlos.

- a. **Ι—W—M** (Zém); sur le front du lion **H**²⁷ (= X, forme archaïque de **M** ? *Múpa* ?).

Æ 6½. 9⁸⁰. Brit. Mus., p. 33, n. 142, Pl. VIII, 10.

9⁷⁵. Ma coll.; *Rev. num.*, 1886, Pl. X, 14; sans **H**.

9⁸⁵. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2975, Pl. VI, 23; dans le champ du rev. √.

- b. **T—P—B** (Trbbénimi); dans le champ *massue*.

Æ 6. 10⁰⁴. *Rev. num.*, 1886, p. 424, n. 251.

6½. 9⁸⁵. Cab. de France, Babelon, p. 78, n. 527, Pl. XV, 2.

7/4½. 9⁸⁴. Ma coll.; *Rev. num.*, 1886, Pl. IX, 15; dans le champ *triscelès*.

7. 9⁷⁸. Mus. de Berlin; dans le champ, **M** (*Múpa* ?).

13. *Mufle de lion de face*; dessous *triscelès*.

Rev.—*Triscelès*, à g.; rond creux. Autour :

- a. **F—Λ—Δ** (Vedr(e), *κοινόν*).

Æ 7. 9⁷⁹. Mus. de Berlin.

- b. **TPB—BWN—EME** (Trbbénimi, *Τρέβημις*, *Τέρβημις*).

Æ 6. 9⁷⁵. Coll. Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 330, n. 33; *Choix*, Pl. V, n. 156.

6½. 9⁷¹. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2962.

7. 9⁵⁵. Mus. de Berlin.

SACABA.

14. *Mufle de lion*, de face.

Rev.—Tête d'*Athéna*, coiffée d'un casque à triple cimier et parée d'un riche collier, de face;²⁸

²⁷ Hill, *Cat. Lycia*, p. XXVIII, note.

²⁸ Cette tête d'*Athéna* est une copie exacte de celle du graveur Eucleidas sur une drachme de Syracuse, émise en 413 env. Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1874, Pl. V, 6; Brit. Mus., *Cat. Sicily*, p. 180, n. 226—230; Evans, *Num. Chron.*, 1891, p. 352. La drachme lycienne aura été émise en 412, quand le contingent Syracusain avait aidé la flotte de Sparte à remporter la victoire sur les Athéniens. Thucyd., VIII, 26 et 42. Ces Siciliens, *Si(ke)li(y)ahi*, et la défaite des Athéniens sont men-

rond creux. A gauche, $\text{IPVBP}+\text{P}$ (Zakabaha).²⁹

AR 4. 2⁵². *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2985.

La langue lycienne était si différente de celle des Grecs que plusieurs des caractères, que les Lyciens empruntèrent aux alphabets grecs, ne purent servir à l'écrire qu'en leur donnant une valeur toute autre que celle qu'ils avaient en grec. Ainsi V, v, X, ξ, Ψ , χ, *, ψ, et Ξ, ξ, V, v, +, χ, \downarrow , ψ, fournis par deux alphabets distincts, furent ingénieusement utilisés; \downarrow devint g, + h, les deux ξ, X et Ξ, m et n, et les deux ψ, * et \downarrow , deux k variés. Aussi Ψ , qui est toujours rendu en grec par γ ou par κ, ne me fait pas l'effet d'être ici un χ archaïque. Je le transcris k et rendrai K par c, qui en indique environ la valeur. Pour les autres lettres je me conformerai aux observations de M. Thurneysen,³⁰ confirmées ou corrigées par M. Bugge, dont la brillante découverte que le lycien est étroitement apparenté à l'arménien, permettra bientôt, je l'espère, de traduire les textes historiques lyciens, restés en grande partie une énigme, malgré les noms de personnages connus qui faisaient soupçonner de quels événements il s'agissait.

tionnés sur le Stèle de Xanthos, *Nord*, l. 2, 3; cp. Bugge, p. 54. La même date convient au triobole, n. 9, à la tête d'Artémis de face.

²⁹ Si *Zakaba* est une forme variée de *Zagaba*, mentionnée sur la Stèle, *Sud*, l. 37, avec *Zéntiya*, l. 36, *Tumine* (Τύμνηα, sur le Dumân Dagh? près de Xanthos), *Pttara* (Πάταρα), l. 38, et *Kbane* (Κβάβαι), l. 39, c'est probablement le nom d'une ville située entre Patara, Tymèna et Cyaneae. Puis il est dit, l. 39, 40, que *Trbbénimi* défit Melèsandre, à? Cyaneae; c'est donc dans ces parages que *Trbbénimi* doit avoir régné.

³⁰ R. Thurneysen, *Zum Umschrift des Lykischen*, 1897, *Zeitschr. f. vergleich. Sprachf. N. F.*, XV, 2, p. 221—226.

Les légendes monétaires lyciennes ne contiennent, la plupart, que des noms de dynastes qui régnaient sur une ou plusieurs villes.

Quelques fois, pourtant, le nom de la ville est ajouté, soit abrégé, soit en entier.³¹ D'autrefois ce nom se lit seul, sans nom de dynaste ajouté.

Dans les deux cas, la ville est nommée de trois manières différentes. A Tlos, au centre du pays, c'est le datif *Tlavi*, c.à.d. à Tlos, du nominatif *Tlava*, Tlos; aussi la même désinence du nom *Ertuñpari* sur un statère³² de ce Mède,³³ induirait à classer cette monnaie à Tlos, où il peut avoir régné. A Antiphellos et à Patara, au sud, c'est l'ethnique, formé par le nom de la ville avec le suffixe—*zi*, ou—*zé* (accusatif).³⁴ *Vehñtezi*, Ἀντιφελλίτης, *Vahñtezè*, Ἀντιφελλικόν, *Pttarazè*, Παταραῖον, de *Vahñte-Vehñte*, Ἀντίφελλος et de *Pttara*, Πάταρα.

A Candyba, Xanthos, Cadyanda et à Telmessos à l'ouest, c'est l'adjectif formé par le substantif avec le suffixe—*ha*—*he*, et peut-être—*hu* (accusatif),³⁵ *Kacbihe*, Ἀρρῖναῖα et Ἀρρῖναῖα, *Kadaëtihe*,³⁶ *Telebehihe*, *Ddimiuhe*,

³¹ Par ex. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2934, *Kerèi Arñn*; n. 2936, *Kerè Tlavi*; n. 2914, *Cuprlli Arñ*.

³² *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, p. xxxvi, Pl. XLIV, 10, coll. Weber; la légende est *Ertuñpari*.

³³ *Arttuñpara Medese*, Stèle de Tlos, découverte 1891 par M. Arkwright.

³⁴ Bugge, p. 22.

³⁵ *Ibid.* Par ex. *ladu*, *kupu*, à coté de *lada*, *kupá*, des nominatifs *lada*, *kupa*. *Urebillaha* est un nominatif masculin. Bugge, p. 70.

³⁶ Il semble que Kadyanda était nommée Kadaendi dans la ville même et Kadavandi chez les voisins, comp. Agrigentum, Tarentum et Ἀκράγας, Τάρας. Bugge, p. 12.

Zakabahe, *Κανδυβαῖος*, *Ξάνθιος*, *Καδυνδαῖος*, *Τελμήσσιος*, *Τειμουσαῖος*, etc., de *Käcbi*—*Κάνδυβα*,³⁷ *Arîna*—*Ξάνθος*, *Kadavâti*—*Καδύνδα*,³⁸ *Telebehi*—*Τελμησός*,³⁹ *Ddimiu*—*Τειμίονσα*, etc.

Mais ici se présente une difficulté ; des adjectifs pareils sont formés de noms de personnes, comme le montre entr'autres le statère, n. 5^a, dont la légende *Artwînpapahe*, *Ἀρτεμπαρεῖος*, contient le nom d'Artumpara avec le suffixe—*he*, qui le change en adjectif.

Une forme adjectivale seule ne permet donc pas de discerner si une légende qui se termine en—*ha*, *he* ou *hu*, donne un nom de ville ou de dynaste.

Cette difficulté serait sans valeur si le nom lycien de toutes les villes quelque peu importantes nous était connu. Mais il n'en est rien et ce n'est qu'à la perspicacité de M. Arkwright et de M. Bugge que nous devons de savoir que *Telebehi* est Telmessos et *Käcbi* Kandyba. Il serait donc incertain si les légendes *Zêm* et *Zêmuhu*, n. 9—12, désignent un nom de ville, si le nom de *Zêmîtiya*, qui se lit sur la Stèle, *Sud*, l. 36, entre autres villes, et qui

³⁷ *Käcbi* est nommée sur la stèle, *Est*, l. 7, puis, l. 49 et 54 (*Käcbiye*), ensemble avec *Arîna*-Xanthos. Comme le nom est écrit *Kazbi*, Stèle, *Nord*, l. 55, M. Bugge en conclut, p. 43, à une forme primitive *Kâtbi* (*Kädbi*), d'où le grec *Κάνδυβα*.

³⁸ Bugge, p. 10.

³⁹ La ville de *Telebehi* est nommée entre *Pinale* (Pinara) et *Kadavâti* (Kadyanda), dans une inscription de Tlos, d'où M. Arkwright a déduit que ce doit être Telmessos, opinion confirmée par les monnaies, Hill, *Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 38¹²; *Cat. Lycia*, p. XL. Les Termessiens, *Tṛîmmis*, ne sont pas les Telmessiens (Bugge, p. 62, 70), mais les habitants de la vallée du Xanthos, dont les villes Patara, Xanthos, Pinara, Tlos formaient la confédération des Termessiens, la *tṛîmmisîn*—*vedre*, Stèle, *Est*, l. 29/30.

paraît dérivé de *Zemu*, ne me semblait résoudre la question.

Par contre la légende *Arturmparahe*, n. 5^a, permet de fixer le sens de ces adjectifs, inscrits sur les monnaies. Ce ne peut être que, monnaie Artembarienne, Ἀρτεμ-
βαρείον κόμμα ou νόμισμα, Ἀρτεμβαρείος στατήρ.

Donc quand nous lisons *Arīnahe Kerēi*, *Arīnahe Keriga*, nous traduirons (monnaie) Xanthienne⁴⁰—*Kerēi* ou *Keriga* (roi ou stratège) et non pas *Kērei* ou *Keriga* le Xanthien. A Antiphellos, par contre, la légende *Keriga Vchintesi*⁴¹ indique que *Keriga* se dit l'Antiphellite, Ἀντιφελλίτης,⁴² comme le roi de Salamine Nicodamos se dit Σελαμίνι(ος)⁴³ et le roi de Marion Stasioicos se dit Μαριεύς.⁴⁴ C'est que le dialecte d'Antiphellos différerait sensiblement de celui de Xanthos et qu'on s'y exprimait autrement.⁴⁵

Mais un autre fait, bien curieux, nous est révélé par les statères et drachmes décrites plus haut. Ici les noms de la ville et du dynaste sont repartis sur deux monnaies différentes, mais du même poids, aux mêmes types, du

⁴⁰ Ce qui répondrait au grec : Τερμερικόν, Ναγιδικόν, Κελεν-
δερικόν, Ὀλμικόν, Σολικόν, Τερσικόν, Ἴσικόν, etc., κόμμα ou
νόμισμα. Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. LXIII ; Babelon, *Pers. Achém.*
p. XXVII ; comp. surtout Τερμερικόν Τύμνο, Brit. Mus., *Cat.*
Curia, p. 176, 2, Pl. XXVII, 2.

⁴¹ Babelon, *l. c.*, p. 73, n. 500, Pl. XIII, 22 ; Brit. Mus. *Cat.*,
p. xxxvi, Pl. XLIV, 9.

⁴² Hill, *l. c.*, p. xxxvi, cp. Polyen. V, 42 : Περικλέους τοῦ
Λυκίου, de Périclès le roi des Lyciens.

⁴³ *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 274, n. 26, 27 ; Babelon, *l. c.*, p. 85,
n. 573, 574, Pl. XVI, 14, 15.

⁴⁴ *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 348, n. 1, où Κυριεύς est à corriger en
Μαριεύς.

⁴⁵ Voir l'inscription du sarcophage de Pigrès, *Antiph.* 1.
Bugge, p. 7.

même style et parfois sorties du même coin, qui font la paire.

On le voit distinctement sur les deux drachmes Candybiennes de Caricas, les deux statères Cadyandiens d'Artembarès, les deux statères Telmessiens du même Mède, les deux statères Cyanéens ? de Vexere—*Κυαξάρης*, si j'ai bien reconnu les initiales de ce personnage, à nom Mède, à la fin du nom de Teimiousa. Enfin sur les deux statères, n. 7, où le nom de Telmessos ne se lit qu'à côté du nom d'Arbinnas.

Que faut-il en conclure sinon que le droit de battre monnaie était partagé entre la ville et son stratège ou polemarque, qui en faisaient usage soit en même temps, soit l'un après l'autre, selon les besoins de la guerre ou du commerce ?

Mais comment expliquer que deux dynastes frappent des monnaies tout-à-fait pareilles et se servent des mêmes coins, comme *Kuprilli* et *Kariga*,⁴⁶ *Teththiveibi* et *Spprntaza*,⁴⁷ Aryandiasis et Arbinnas, n. 6, Arbinnas et *Ddenevele* à Telmessos, n. 7. ? Règnaient-ils ensemble dans une même ville, ou se sont-ils succédés ? Faut-il se souvenir de l'épigramme grec de la stèle, où le fils d'Harpagos nous dit qu'après avoir pris de force plus d'une place forte, il donna une part de son empire aux membres de sa famille ?⁴⁸ L'un des deux dynastes était-il suzerain de l'autre ? Les dynastes de deux villes confédérées battaient-ils monnaie en commun ?

⁴⁶ Hill, *Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 31, Pl. II, 3 ; *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, n. 63, Pl. IV, 5.

⁴⁷ Hill, *l. c.*, p. 25—28 ; *Brit. Mus.*, n. 89—93, 95—98, Pl. V, 8—12, 14—17.

⁴⁸ L. 27, 28. πολλὰς δὲ ἀκροπόλεις—πέρσας, συγγενέσιν δῶκε μέρος βασιλείας.

Ce sont là des questions que je me pose, sans pouvoir les résoudre. Une étude spéciale des confédérations entre les villes d'un même district pourrait peut-être donner la solution du problème.

Des quatre statères d'Artembarès, connus jusqu'ici et tous variés, trois ont pu être localisés, avec plus ou moins de certitude, par la correspondance des types où de la légende avec ceux d'autres monnaies à nom de ville. Le quatrième⁴⁹ pourrait être revendiqué par Pinara, où Artembarès paraît avoir régné, d'après une inscription qui le mentionne.⁵⁰

Nous obtenons ainsi le tableau suivant :

1. *Cadyanda*. T. de Pallas à droite.

Rev.—T. d'Hermès. *Artunipara*. Carré creux.

2. *Telmessos*. T. de Pallas à droite.

Rev.—T. d'Héraclès. *Artuniparahe*. Carré creux.

3. *Pinara* ? T. de Pallas à droite.

Rev.—T. d'Artembarès. *Artunipara*. Aire creuse.

4. *Tlos* ? T. de Pallas à gauche.

Rev.—T. d'Artembarès. *Ertunipari*. Aire creuse.

En regardant cette série, on croirait lire l'histoire de ce Mède. Venu de Carie ou de l'intérieur, il prend d'abord Cadyanda, puis il avance en Lycie et s'empare de Telmessos, puis de Pinara, enfin de Tlos, quand il est arrêté dans sa marche par Périclès et que sa défaite met fin à un règne qui ne peut avoir duré longtemps.

A Pinara, *Pinale*, se classent, ce me semble, les pièces suivantes :

⁴⁹ Brit. Mus., p. 25, n. 111, Pl. VI, 12 ; Fellows, XVII, 7.

⁵⁰ Inscr. de Pinara 2, Bugge, p. 70.

15. 1. Γ . *Aigle*, à dr. ; diquètre.

Rev.— ΓE (Pinale). Tête d'*Aphrodite*, à dr. ; diquètre.

R 2. 1²². *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 3000. Le Γ au droit, désignerait-il Périclès ?

2. Tête d'*Athéna*, coiffée du casque athénien, à cimier, à droite.

Rev.—*Aigle* debout à gauche, les ailes éployées ; devant, *discelès* ; grénétis.

R 2. 1²⁴⁴. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 24, n. 107, Pl. VI, 8.

1¹⁸. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2999.

3. *Bouclier* rond, orné de deux *cocqs* affrontés, entr'eux ∇ .

Rev.—*Aigle* debout à gauche, derrière ∇ ; autour, $\nabla ADWE$; carré creux bordé d'un grénétis.

R 4. 2⁶¹. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2935.

R 3/2. 2³⁵. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 22, n. 103 ; Pl. VI, 3 ; *Fellows*, XIV, 6.

4. *Mufle* de lion de face ; dessous, *triscelès* ; sur le front, *triscelès*.

Rev.—*Triscelès* ; autour, $\Gamma \text{---} \uparrow PE \text{---} K \wedge \uparrow$; dans le champ, *aigle* debout à gauche ; carré creux.

R 6. 9⁶⁵. *Coll. Peez* ; *Imhoof, Numism. Zeitschr.*, XVI, 1884, p. 275, 109, T. V. 14.

Avant Artembarès *Ddenevele* paraît avoir régné à Tlos, à en juger d'après les monnaies suivantes :

16. 1. Tête d'*Athéna*, coiffée du casque athénien, à cimier, à droite. Style archaïque.

Rev.—Grand ∇ ⁵¹ ; à g., $\nabla \uparrow P \nabla$ (Keré), dessus $T \wedge F E$ (Tlavi, à Tlos) ; carré creux.

R 2. 1⁸⁴. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2936.

⁵¹ Ici le monogramme qui me paraît se résoudre en *kítavata*, stratège, est employé comme type, en preuve que ce mot est bien le titre des dynastes lyciens, comme l'a reconnu aussi M. Heberdey, *Jahresh. d. Oest. Archaeol. Inst. in Wien*, I, 1898, p. 41. Seulement les expressions : *Arrppakuhe* ou *Periclehe kítavata* sont à traduire : Stratège de Harpagos ou de Périclès.

2. Autre, sans légende.

AR $\frac{3}{4}$. 0²³. Cab. de France, Babelon, p. 77, n. 520, Pl. XIV, 27.

3. Tête barbue de *Ddenevele*, coiffée de la tiare dont les fanons dépendent le long du cou, à droite; grénétis.

a. Rev.—Même type; carré creux.

AR 5/4. 8³⁰. Mus. de Berlin; Fellows, XVII, 1.

b. Rev.—Têted'*Athéna*, coiffée du casque athénien, à cimier, orné d'une volute et de trois feuilles d'olivier, et parée de boucles d'oreilles, à droite; autour $\Delta\Delta\uparrow N - \uparrow F\uparrow\wedge\uparrow$; rond creux bordé d'un grénétis.

AR 5½/4. 8³³. Cab. de France; Babelon, p. 77, n. 521, Pl. XIV, 18; *Rev. num.*, 1886, Pl. X, 11.

Encore une paire de statères du même coin au droit; les revers réunis repètent les types du triobole précédent de Tlos, frappé sous *Kerei*. Le \square retourné, sur d'autres exemplaires du statère 16,3^b, devant la tête du dynaste, pourrait désigner Pinara, sur laquelle *Ddenevele* aura régné en même temps que sur Tlos, comme après lui Artembarès. Il faudrait alors ranger à Pinara les statères figurés: Fellows, xvii. 3—6; Babelon, Pl. XIV. 19, 20; *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2948.

Les monnaies lyciennes à la tête d'Athéna, coiffée du casque athénien, forment un groupe distinct et compact. Elles ont été émises depuis Candyba et Cyaneae?, à l'est, jusqu'à Telmessos, à l'ouest, et depuis Tlos, au nord, jusqu'à Patara, au sud, et surtout au centre, à Xanthos.

La première en date est le statère n. 1^a, dont la tête d'Athéna est une copie servile d'une monnaie d'Athènes contemporaine et qui doit dater du temps que les Lyciens

devinrent membres de la symmachie Athénienne, 468, et que leur contingent se joignit à la flotte de Cimon, qui défait les Perses sur l'Eurymédon.⁵² Le statère 1^b, à la tête de *Kerēi*, dont le droit est sorti d'un même coin tout usé, semble être d'une date un peu postérieure.

Les statères les plus récents sont ceux d'Artembarès le Mède, qui après avoir détrôné *Ddenevele*, à nom lycien, ou lui être succédé, fut défait, à son tour, par Périclès, le roi des Lyciens, vers 410, et ceux de Xanthos, comme le n. 8^e, qui ne semble guère plus récent.

Le groupe se laisse diviser en deux périodes, d'après que les personnages sont mentionnés sur la stèle de Xanthos, comme *Kerēi*, *Keriga*, *Erbbina*, et *Arurātiyesi*, dynastes contemporains qui se placent entre 468 et 429 env., ou qu'ils ne sont pas mêlés dans les événements racontés dans cette inscription, comme *Ddenevele*, *Arttumpara*, *Vekssere*, auxquels la date provisoire, 429—410, pourrait être assignée.

Il en est de même des monnaies au type du mufle de lion de face; *Tyrbēnīmi*, qui d'après la stèle⁵³ défait le corps d'armée de Mélésandre, le stratège Athénien, lors de son incursion en Lycie, 429; *Arurātiyesi*, et *Mithrapata* peuvent être placés en 440—420, les autres comme *Puresi* et *Zaga*? un peu plus tard jusqu'en 410 env. quand Périclès, le contemporain d'Euagoras I de Salamine, 410—374, devint roi de toute la Lycie.⁵⁴ Comme il portait le nom de l'illustre Athénien, il sera né en 440/

⁵² Busolt, *Griech. Gesch.*, III, p. 145—150.

⁵³ Stèle, *Sud*, I, 39, 40. *Tyrbēnīmi tebetē terē se Milasintrā* = Tyrbēnīmi défait l'armée et Mélésandre. Bugge, p. 31.

⁵⁴ Théopompe raconte l'histoire de Périclès dans son XII^e livre, qui contenait aussi celle d'Euagoras I, puis son XIII^e livre commence avec 374.

439, quand le siège et la prise de Samos par les Athéniens rendirent le nom de leur stratège Périclès célèbre dans ces parages et le mirent en relation avec les dynastes Lyciens.⁵⁵ A vingt ans, 420, il peut avoir succédé à son père, *Keriga* ou *Kerei*,⁵⁶ et c'est lui que je voudrais reconnaître dans le portrait suivant :

17. Tête d'*Athéna* des statères n. 5^b et 8^a (Xanthos), à droite.

Rev.—Tête imberbe de *Périclès* ?, coiffé de la tiare, dont les fanons dépendent le long du cou, à droite ; devant *discelès* ; grènetis ; rond creux.

Æ 1½. 1⁰³⁶. Brit. Mus., p. 24, n. 110, Pl. VI, 11.

Autre, la tête d'*Athéna* plus petite ; sans symbole.

Æ 2. 1⁰. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 3002.

Ces dioboles paraissent contemporains du statère n. 8^a de Xanthos. De 412 date, comme il a été remarqué, la drachme, n. 14, de *Sakaba* et le triobole, n. 9, de *Zému*, à types Syracusains.

Chaque monnaie lycienne nouvelle donne une nouvelle énigme à résoudre et le nombre de types nouveaux et de légendes inconnues que le catalogue de la collection Waddington vient de nous révéler, est si grand qu'il y aura longtemps avant que tous les problèmes, qui en découlent, aient trouvé leur solution.

⁵⁵ Busolt, *Griech. Gesch.*, III, p. 547 suiv.

⁵⁶ Sur la stèle, *Nord*, l. 80, le fils d'Harpagos, *Kerei*, se vante d'avoir tué sept hoplites mercenaires grecs en un jour ; en 440 probablement, Thucyd., I, 115. Cet exploit me semble représenté sur un des frontons du monument, dit des Néréides ; sur l'autre *Kerei* serait assis vis-à-vis de sa femme, la fille de *Kuprlli*, entouré de sa nombreuse famille. Si, comme on le croit, ce monument a été érigé par Périclès, il aurait été fils de *Kerei*. Mais il me semble plus probable que *Keriga* l'a fait construire pour son beaufrère ou frère, le héros de la famille. Comp. A. Torp, *Lyk. Beitræge*, 1898, I. p. 8.

C'est pourquoi j'ai cru devoir me borner, cette fois, à mettre en relief quelques légendes qui m'ont semblé particulièrement intéressantes parcequ'elles contiennent des noms de ville et qu'elles peuvent servir par là à déterminer les lieux où les dynastes lyciens ont régné, plus exactement que ne l'a pu faire M. Hill dans son excellente introduction au catalogue des monnaies lyciennes du British Museum.⁵⁷

Il me reste à remercier M. Babelon qui a bien voulu faciliter mon travail en me favorisant de moulages des pièces les plus curieuses.

XLVI.—PAMPHYLIE—OLBIA.

L'usage d'émettre des monnaies par paires, au nom de la ville et du dynaste, semble encore avoir été usité à Olbia, sur la frontière de Lycie.

1. *Hermès ailé en course à droite ou à gauche ; caducée sur l'aile.*

Rev.—*Lion en arrêt, à gauche, retournant la tête vers le symbole du dieu ; carré creux bordé d'un grènetis.*
Au-dessus du lion :

a. 18 Λ.

AR 5. 11⁶⁰. Brit. Mus., *Cat. Lycia*, p. 118, n. 2, Pl. XXIII, 15 ; Luynes, *Numism. Cypr.*, Pl. VI, 7.

b. ΤΜΕΙΜΧ.

AR 5. 11⁶⁰. Mus. de Vienne, Luynes, Pl. II, 14 (inexact).

- c. ΤΜΕΙΜΤC ; Τ en contremarque. Le lion lève la patte droite.

AR 5. 11⁷⁰. Brit. Mus., *l. c.*, n. 1, Pl. XXIII, 14 ; Luynes, Pl. VI, 8.

⁵⁷ Comp. Hill, *The Coinage of Lycia*, *Num. Chron.*, 1895, p. 1—44.

2. Protome de *lion*, à droite.

Rev.—Tête laurée d'*Apollon*, à gauche, derrière, symbole ; carré creux. Devant la tête :

d. ΣΤΙΜΙΕΜΤ.

Æ 3/2. 8⁰³. Mus. de Berlin ; *Numism. Zeitschr.*, II, 1870, Pl. XII, 3.

Quand j'ai proposé de classer ce groupe à Olbia,⁵⁸ j'étais sous l'impression que la légende *a* était grecque et pouvait être complétée en ΟΑΒΙΚΟΝ. Plus tard⁵⁹ les types de la drachme me firent pencher pour un atelier de Carie près des frontières de Lycie. Maintenant, une observation très judicieuse de M. Bugge m'a fait voir que M. Hill a bien fait de laisser ces monnaies à Olbia.⁶⁰ La légende ABI (L, b, y) est complète quant aux consonnes ; il n'y manque que les voyelles ; on le voit, en comparant avec M. Bugge,⁶¹ les mots lyciens *lbiyēi* (Ὀλβίαι?), Stèle de Xanthos, *Ouest*, l. 40, et *lbbēi*, *Antiph.* i. 6, qui répondent au nom d'Olbia en Lycien.

Il s'en suit que le nom du dynaste est écrit de la même manière simplifiée, sans voyelles et peut-être sans redoublement de consonnes, comme l'indique le *th* simple et le *n̄*, qui n'est pas suivi du *n* qui le double.

Le commencement de la légende, rétrograde sur la drachme, me semble indiqué par le T, en contremarque sur le statère 1^o, et dont T ne paraît être qu'une forme archaïque. Je transcris donc (*b*) : T . m . n̄ . y . m . th, et (*c, d*) : T . m . n̄ . y . m . t . s. A ces deux désinences en *th* et

⁵⁸ *Zeitschr. f. Numism.*, VI, 1879, p. 82.

⁵⁹ *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 250.

⁶⁰ *Cat. Lycia*, p. lxxvii.

⁶¹ Bugge, *Lykische Studien*, I, 1897, p. 29.

t. s., qui semblent appartenir à deux dialectes différents,⁶² on peut comparer pour *b*, *punamaththi*, Inscr. de Levissi, l. 3, et le nom lycien Ὀρνίμυθος; pour *c*, *d*, Πόρματις et Πυρίματις, *Purihime.tehe*, Lev., *Purihime.ti*, Lim. 2, 35; Kand. 3, Ὀκδάμοτος, *Journ. Hellen. Stud.*, xv. 1895, p. 121. A la première moitié du nom de dynaste, évidemment composé, se laisse comparer : *Zwm-ménneti*, Lim. 8; *Arimñnuha*, Myr. 2, *Mñnuhe*, Lim. 14, 44.

D'après ces formes et en admettant que le nom d'Olbia soit au datif, comme à Tlos, la transcription suivante, tout à fait provisoire, pourrait être proposée : *a*, *Lb(i)y(i)* ou *Lb(bi)y(ei)*; *b*, *T(u)mñ(ni)y(i)m(a)th(thi)*; *c*, *d*, *T(u)mñ(ni)y(i)m(a)t(i)s*, c'est à dire Tumnimatis comme Purimatis et Ponamathis.

XLVII.—ANTIGONE, ROI DE BABYLONE.

317—311.

Après Alexandre le grand, 330—323, et Philippe Arrhidée, 323—317, Antigone fut reconnu roi par les Babyloniens, qui datèrent d'après les années de son règne depuis 317 jusqu'en 311,⁶³ quand il fut succédé par Séleucus.

C'est à ces six années que je voudrais classer les

⁶² Comme les noms propres ne se terminent pas en *s* en lycien, je soupçonne que la légende *b* donne le nom sous sa forme lycienne en *ththi*, et les légendes *c*, *d*, sous sa forme pamphylienne en *tis*. Je n'ai rien trouvé qui s'opposait à cette opinion dans les inscriptions pamphyliennes ou pisidiennes qui me sont connues.

⁶³ Oppert, *Zeitschr. d. D. Morgenl. Gesellsch.*, LI, 1897, p. 157—164.

monnaies suivantes, émises à Babylone, comme l'a vu M. Imhoof. Elles sont antérieures à celles que Séleucus marque de l'ancre, son symbole, et elles paraissent postérieures à celles qui d'après leurs monogrammes et symboles datent du règne d'Alexandre et de Philippe.⁶⁴

Ce sont: I, les doubles dariques marquées $\overline{\text{MHTPo}}$; $\overline{\text{HP}}$; couronne et $\overline{\text{XA}}$; couronne et M ; ⁶⁵ Head, *Hist. num.*, p. 700, n. 16, 4, 3; *Coin. of Lydia, &c.*, Pl. I. n. 19, 18; Babelon, *Pers. Achém.*, p. xix; 14, n. 115, Pl. II. 18; 117; 114, Pl. II. 17; Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 375, n. 79^a.

II, les statères euboïques au lion, marqués $\overline{\text{ANT}}$; torche et $\overline{\text{HP}}$; couronne et MI ; MI ; couronne autour de $\overline{\text{MHTPo}}$, et MI ; $\overline{\text{MHTPo}}$ et M ; $\overline{\text{MAP}}$ seul ou dans un cercle; Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 377, n. 19, 18, 26, 27, 22, 24, cp. 25; Babelon, n. 298, Pl. VII. 6; 299—301.

Ce qui m'induit à dater ces pièces du règne d'Antigone c'est que les mêmes monogrammes et lettres se retrouvent sur un groupe de statères et de tétradrachmes d'Alexandre, réunis par L. Mueller, *Numism. d'Alexandre*, sous les n. 709—749, qui d'après le style et l'addition constante du titre royal sont postérieures aux émissions

⁶⁴ Imhoof, *Die Muenzstaette Babylon*, *Numism. Zeitschr.*, XXVII, 1896, p. 4—7.

⁶⁵ M. Imhoof classe les doubles dariques, marquées d'une couronne, à Mazaios, p. 2; je préfère lui donner celles au symbole de la tiare de satrape, Head, *C. of Lydia*, Pl. I, 24; *Num. Chron.*, 1891, Pl. IV. 19. C'est à tort qu'on a lu X sur un exemplaire, Head, *l. c.*, n. 23; Babelon, *l. c.*, n. 113, Pl. II, 16; il y a en réalité X , comme sur le statère au lion, Imhoof, *l. c.*, n. 23, où le même monogramme est accosté d'un Ξ , et sur les tétradrachmes d'Alexandre, n. 1317, et de Philippe, n. 104, où il est accosté d'un M , au lieu d'un O . Head, *Guide*, Pl. 27, 10.

que M. Imhoof a démontré avoir été faites à Babylone du vivant d'Alexandre et de Philippe.

Les monnaies de ce groupe sont toutes marquées d'une *couronne* entourant le monogramme MP (ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ), seul, n. 709, 710, ou accompagné d'autres lettres ou monogrammes, comme H, 711—714 ; $\overline{\text{HP}}$, 723 ; XA, 724—728 ; M, inédit ; MI, soit seul, 731—735, soit avec des symboles divers, 736—749.

Ce sont les mêmes lettres et monogrammes qui se lisent sur les doubles dariques et les statères au lion cités plus haut, à la seule différence que sur les doubles dariques, faute d'espace, la *couronne* ne renferme pas le monogramme caractéristique.

Ce monogramme qui contient toutes les lettres de Μητρόπολις, me semble désigner Babylone, comme métropole et capitale de l'empire, où d'ailleurs cette série si abondante doit avoir été émise, puisqu'elle fait suite à celles que l'atelier de Babylone avait produites sous Alexandre et Philippe.

Le monogramme $\overline{\text{ANTI}}$, sur un des statères au lion, m'engage à ajouter le statère d'or et le tétradrachme de Philippe III, au même monogramme, Mueller, n. 128, 129, qu'Antigone peut avoir fait battre, 318/7, quand il se trouvait en Mésopotamie comme allié de Séleucus, alors satrape de Babylone,⁶⁶ et avant d'inaugurer, 316, la grande émission au nom du jeune Alexandre, fils de Roxane.

Si la date, 316—311, que je propose pour cette émis-

⁶⁶ Kaerst, Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, I, p. 2408, 2409, v. *Antigonos*, n. 3. Antigone, comme les autres diadoques, doit avoir fait battre des masses énormes de monnaies royales pour la solde de ses troupes. N'aurait-il pas eu de symbole pour les marquer ?

sion, est exacte, on pourrait reconnaître dans la *couronne* qui se voit, soit seule, soit autour du monogramme de la métropole, le symbole particulier d'Antigone, comme l'ancre l'était de Séleucus.

XLVIII.—ANTIOCHUS (I), ROI DE BABYLONE.

293—281.

Après Antigone Séleucus (I) devint roi de Babylone et c'est alors que commence, 2 Avril 311, pour Babylone, l'ère des Séleucides⁶⁷ et l'émission des monnaies, marquées de l'*ancre*, le symbole de Séleucus.⁶⁸

Cinq ans plus tard, 306, le roi de Babylone ceignit le diadème et fut reconnu roi par les Grecs.⁶⁹

Depuis lors il put remplacer le nom d'Alexandre par le sien sur les monnaies royales aux types du fondateur de l'empire et faire suivre aux émissions babyloniennes anonymes ses monnaies aux nouveaux types: tête de Zeus et Athéna combattant dans un bige et un quadriges d'éléphants, à la légende ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ.⁷⁰

Après 13 ans, Séleucus nomma son fils Antiochus roi de Babylone, à l'occasion de son mariage avec Stratonice, 293, et lui confia le gouvernement des satrapies

⁶⁷ Strassmayer, *Zeitschr. f. Assyriol.*, VIII, 1893, p. 108; Oppert, *l. c.*

⁶⁸ Imhoof, *Muenzstaette Babylon*, p. 8, 9.

⁶⁹ Plutarque, *Demetr.*, XVIII. καὶ γὰρ Ανσίμαχος ἤρξατο φορεῖν διάδημα καὶ Σέλευκος ἐντυγχάνων τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, ἐπεὶ τοῖς γε βαρβάρους πρότερον οὗτος ὥς βασιλεὺς ἐχρημάτιζε.

⁷⁰ Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 10—13.

orientales de son vaste empire, qu'il lui céda en entier, 281, quelques mois avant sa mort.⁷¹

Il n'est pas douteux que pendant cette période, 293—281, Antiochus ait fait battre monnaie en son propre nom, en Babylonie, mais il n'est pas toujours facile de distinguer ces émissions de celles qui datent d'après 281, quand il succéda à son père.

Voici celles qui me paraissent certaines :



I. Statères d'or aux types d'Alexandre, marqués de monogrammes qui se retrouvent sur des tétradrachmes aux types d'Alexandre et au nom de Séleucus, d'un style particulier et qui convient à la Babylonie, ainsi que l'a bien vu M. Imhoof.⁷² La tête d'Hercule est copiée d'après celle des tétradrachmes émis à Babylone sous Alexandre le Grand.⁷³

Il ne faut donc pas les placer trop tard. Je voudrais les dater d'un peu avant 293 et les statères d'or d'Antiochus aux mêmes monogrammes du commencement de son règne, en 293. Ce sont :

Tête casqué d'Athéna, à droite.











Rev.—ANTIOXOY ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Niké, avec stylis et couronne. Dans le champ *stylis*, , .

N 4. — — *Catal. Dupré*, 1867, n. 324.

Autre , .

⁷¹ Wileken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, I, p. 2450, 21, Antiochus I Soter.

⁷² Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 6, n. 19.

⁷³ Ils sont marqués d'un  ou de , monogramme qui se décompose en        . C'est le *Φιλόξενος* qu'Alexandre envoya, à la fin de 331, à Suse, pour y mettre en sureté les 50,000 talents d'argent que les rois de Perse y avaient entassés. Arrien, *Anab.*, III, 16, 6, cp. III, 6, 4 ; il aura été chargé de convertir cette somme en monnaie.

N 4½. 8⁵⁵. Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. XV, 3; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. 16, n. 103, Pl. IV, 2.

Tête d'Hercule, coiffé de la peau de lion, à droite.

Rev.—ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Zeus aétophore, Classe III de Mueller, Pl. I, 11, assis à gauche.

Devant lui.	Sous le trône.		
		AR 7. 16 ⁹⁶ .	Ma coll.
Id.		7. 16 ⁹⁴ .	Cat. Walcher de Moltkein, n. 2862, Pl. XXIV.
	Id.	7. —	Cab. de la Haye.
AB		7½. —	Cab. de la Haye.
		8/7. 17 ⁹¹ .	Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 2, n. 13; 16 ⁷³ , ma coll.; Mus. Lavy, I, p. 289, n. 2529, Pl. n. XXXII.
Id.		8. 16 ⁹³ .	Mus. de Berlin, K. Muenzk., 1877, n. 397.
Id.		8. —	Cab. de la Haye.
	Id.	8. 16 ⁹¹ .	Cat. Bunbury, n. 428, Brit. Mus.
	Id.	7. —	Cab. de la Haye.
Id.		8. 16 ⁷⁰	troué. Babelon, <i>R. de Syrie</i> , p. 4, n. 20.

Autres, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY.

Grappe de raisin. AR 8. 16⁷⁹. Mus. de Vienne; Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 428, n. 8.

ΔΙΑΓ Id. AR 8. 16²⁰. Cat. Bunbury, n. 485.

II. Tétradrachme aux types d'Alexandre et à la légende ANTIOXOY ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, c'est à dire, monnaie d'Antiochus fils de Séleucus le roi, *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 189, Pl. X. 2; Babelon, *l. c.* p. xl. vign.

A ce tétradrachme, unique jusqu'ici et qui aura été émis en 293, font suite les tétradrachmes pareils, à la légende ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY.⁷⁴

⁷⁴ Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 422, n. 7—9; Babelon, *l. c.*, p. 16, n. 104, Pl. IV, 3; ma coll.

Puis ceux sur lesquels Zeus porte la Niké, au lieu de l'aigle, sur la main.⁷⁵ Comme ces deux séries sont parallèles à celles de Séleucus aux mêmes types, elles datent d'avant 281 et la Niké doit faire allusion à une victoire remportée entre 293 et 281, bien probablement aux succès obtenus sur Démétrius le Poliorcète, qui se rendit à Seleucus en 286 et mourut trois ans après en captivité.⁷⁶

III. Statères d'or de Séleucus I et drachme d'argent correspondante d'Antiochus aux mêmes types.

Tête diadémée de *Séleucus I*, très âgé, ornée de cornes de taureau, à droite.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ**, buste de *cheval* bridé et muni de cornes de taureau, à droite; devant deux monogrammes; dessous, monogramme.

N 4½. — *Mus. Lavy*, I, n. 2528, Pl. n. 31.

Au-devant le premier monogr.; dessous, autre monogr.

N 5. 8⁶⁰, 8⁸⁵. Babelon, *R. de Syrie*, p. 9, n. 54, Pl. II, 8; Mion., V, p. 1, n. 1, *Rec.* Pl. 77, 6; Blanchet, *Les monnaies grecq.*, 1894, Pl. XI, 1; — *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, p. 3, n. 24, Pl. I, 6.

Même tête; grènetis.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**, même type; devant et dessous monogr.; grènetis.

AR 3½. 4³⁵. Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 424, n. 16, Pl. H, n. 11; *Cat. Gréau*, n. 2247; *Cat. Whittall*, 1858, n. 680.

3⁹⁵. Cunningham, *Journ. Asiat. Soc. of Bengal*, 1881, p. 178, n. 66, Pl. 18, 13.

⁷⁵ Imhoof, *l. c.*, n. 10—12; Babelon, n. 105; *Brit. Mus.*, p. 8, n. 1, Pl. III, 1; *Cat. Montagu*, I, n. 691, Pl. IX, II, n. 328.

⁷⁶ Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellen.*, II, 2, p. 310 suiv.

La tête de Séleucus, divinisé, comme les cornes de taureau l'indiquent, est celle d'un homme très âgé et nous donne le portrait du vieux roi, tel qu'il doit avoir été la dernière année de sa vie, quand il avait 76 ans.

A ces rares monnaies, que je voudrais dater de 281, font suite les statères d'or, tétradrachmes et drachmes au même revers et aux têtes d'Antiochus I et II, dont il sera question plus loin.

XLIX.—SÉLEUCUS, ROI DE BABYLONE.


280—268 env.

Après la mort de son père, Antiochus I s'adjoignit, comme roi de Babylone, son fils aîné Séleucus qui, né au plus tôt en 292, aura eu alors, 280, douze ans. Il est mentionné avec son père dans les inscriptions cunéiformes babyloniennes en (280), 275—273, 269.⁷⁷

C'est à lui que me semblent convenir les monnaies suivantes :

Tête de Zeus laurée, à droite.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**

(Monnaie du roi Seleucus fils d'Antiochus).
Athéna combattant, à droite, dans un quadrigé d'éléphants, à cornes de taureau. Dans le champ 

Æ 6, 7. 13⁷⁷, 13⁸⁵. *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 10, Pl. I, 4 ;
Babelon, *l. c.*, p. 15, n. 19, Pl. III, 4.

Mêmes types et légende, mais bige d'éléphants, au lieu de quadrigé.

Æ 3. 3⁴⁴. *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 189, Pl. X, 3 ; Babelon, p. XL, *vign.*

⁷⁷ Wilcken, Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, I, p. 2452.

Le jeune roi fut mis à mort, 268 ou 267, à 24 ou 25 ans, accusé de rébellion contre son père. Il se pourrait que ces rares monnaies d'un style particulier et d'un poids insolite, sur lesquelles le titre de roi est donné à Séleucus et non à son père, ayent été un des griefs qu'on fit valoir contre lui. Dans ce cas elles auraient été émises en 268 env. et cette date est confirmée par le monogramme qui revient sur toute une série de monnaies de bien peu postérieures à celles-ci.

ANTIOCHUS (II), ROI DE BABYLONE.

266—261.

Après la mort du fils aîné, le cadet, Antiochus (II), né en 286, devint roi de Babylone, à vingt ans. Les inscriptions babyloniennes le mentionnent, 266, 265, 263, avec son père, auquel il succéda, 261, comme monarque de l'empire entier.

A ce règne conjoint, 266—261, me semblent convenir les tétradrachmes suivants.

I. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus I*, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**. *Apollon* assis, à gauche, sur l'omphalos, s'appuyant de la main gauche sur son arc et tenant de la droite deux flèches; dans le champ ∇ et Π ; grénétis.

Æ 8. 17⁰⁴. Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 76, 77, Pl. IV, 2; *Cat. Bunb.*, II, n. 442; *Cat. Whittall*, 1867, n. 811.

Æ 4. 4⁰⁵. Ma coll., mais Apollon ne tient qu'une flèche.

Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus (II)*, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—Même revers et parfois du même coin.

- Æ 8. 17¹⁰—16⁸⁹. Bunbury, *l. c.*, Pl. IV, 2; *Cat. Bunb.*, n. 446; *Cat. Bompois*, n. 1712; *Brit. Mus.*, p. 8, n. 4, 5, 3, Pl. III, 3; *Cat. Whittall*, 1867, n. 815; *cp. K. Muenzk. Berlin*, 1877, n. 405, sans le second monogr.

Les deux flèches qu'Apollon tient en main semblent symboliser les deux Antiochus qui régnaient alors ensemble.

- II. 1. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus I*, très âgé, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY, Apollon lauré et diadémé, assis, à gauche, sur l'omphalos, s'appuyant de la main gauche sur son arc et tenant de la droite trois flèches séparées; devant lui un cheval paissant, à g., caché en partie par sa jambe g.; grénétis. Dans le champ à g. Σ (ΙΩΙΛος?) et un second monogr. qui varie, $\overline{\text{AK}}$.

- Æ 8. — Cab. de la Haye. Superbe portrait et magnifique exemplaire.

7½. 17¹⁷. *Mus. de Berlin*, *K. Muenzk.*, 1877, n. 404, Pl. V.

7½. 16⁸⁶. *Leake, Num. Hell. Kings*, p. 23; *Cat. Révil*, 1845, n. 368.

Autre monogr., $\overline{\text{APT}}$.

Æ 7½. 17¹⁵. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 9, 20, Pl. III, 6; *Head, Guide*, p. 73, 13, Pl. 37; *Imhoof, Muenzst. Babyl.*, p. 15, 20, T. II, 16.

18²¹? *Cat. Montagu*, I, n. 694.

Autre monogr.

Æ 7. 16⁷⁵. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 9, n. 21.

Autre monogr.

Æ 3½. 4¹⁰. *Coll. Imhoof*.

Autres monogr.

Æ 5—4. — *Brit. Mus.*, p. 10, n. 29, 31, Pl. IV, 5.

Æ 2. 2⁷¹. *Ibid.*, n. 32, 33; *Imhoof, Monn. grecq.*, p. 425, n. 18.

2. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus II*,⁷⁸ à droite; grènetis.

Rev.—Même revers; le second monogr, **NIKAP**.

Æ 8½. 16⁸⁷. *Cat. Walcher de Moltheim*, n. 2921^a, Pl. XXV (*Antiochus III*).

8. 16¹⁸. *Ma coll.* [Pl. XV, No. 2.]

Autre monogr. **ME**.

Æ 4. 6⁵⁰. Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 425, n. 17; *Choix*, Pl. VI, 21.

Autre monogr.

Æ 4. 6⁴⁰. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. 21, n. 150, Pl. IV, 20.

La date de ce groupe me semble donnée par les *trois* flèches qu'Apollon tient séparément, et qu'il contemple si attentivement.

C'est qu'Antiochus I est devenu grand-père et qu'à Antiochus (II), marié sans doute, à vingt ans, quand il fut nommé roi de Babylone, 266, vient de naître un fils, Séleucus (II); ce fut probablement en 265.

En 253 Séleucus est mentionné comme roi de Babylone, sans son père, soit par une erreur du scribe,⁷⁹ soit parcequ'il avait réellement reçu ce titre à 12 ans, ce qui fixerait sa naissance à 265. Il aurait alors eu 20 ans en 245, quand il se maria à son tour.⁸⁰

⁷⁸ Cette tête, quoique plus jeune, ressemble à plus d'une tête d'Antiochus I, et en même temps elle est fort semblable à celles d'Hiérax, VII, 5^b, Pl. XV, n. 7 (p. 242). Hiérax avait le profil de son grand-père, comme plus d'une pièce le démontre.

⁷⁹ Wilcken dans Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, I, p. 2455.

⁸⁰ Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellen.*, III, 1, p. 385, 386, n. 1. D'après Justin. XXVII, 2, 6, le fils cadet Antiochus (Hiérax) avait 14 ans quand Séleucus II implora son aide contre le roi d'Egypte, 244/3 env., Holm, *Griech. Gesch.*, IV, p. 272, 273. Il est donc né vers 258—257. Entre les deux frères sont à placer les deux sœurs, mariées, 245 à 242, Droysen, *l. c.*, p. 395, et qu'on peut croire nées en 262 et en 260 env.; cp. Wilcken, *l. c.*, p. 2457.

La tête du grand-père sur les tétradrachmes est d'une exécution magnifique; c'est le portrait le plus caractéristique du roi, tel qu'il était les dernières années de sa vie. Né en 324, il avait 60 ans en 264 et c'est à cette occasion que le nouveau portrait aura été exécuté par un artiste de premier ordre.

La tête du fils est d'un style plus négligé et ressemble un peu trop à celle du père, avec laquelle on l'a parfois confondue, quoique ce soit évidemment celle d'un jeune homme.

Il y a d'autres émissions encore qu'on serait tenté de classer à la même époque parcequ'elles présentent tantôt la tête du père et tantôt celle du fils, si ressemblante au père qu'il est difficile parfois de l'en distinguer, tandis que le revers reste tout-à-fait le même.

Mais il est tout aussi probable qu'Antiochus II ait continué pendant quelque temps le monnayage commencé par son père, sans qu'il y fut fait d'autre changement que de rajeunir les traits du monarque afin de les rendre plus semblables à ceux du nouveau roi. Car je ne pense pas qu'on aura battu monnaie en or à l'effigie du fils tant que vivait le père. Il s'agit des monnaies suivantes.

III. 1. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus I*, à droite.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**, *Apollon* assis, à gauche, sur l'omphalos, s'appuyant de la main gauche sur son arc et tenant de la droite une flèche; dans le champ, (Δ), Θ.

N 4. 8⁵⁵, 8⁴⁸. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 108, n. 1, Pl. XXVIII, 1^a; *Head, Guide*, p. 73, 12, Pl. 37, 12; — *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 11, Pl. II, 4.

Δ au-dessus du bras d'*Apollon*.

N 3½. 8⁴⁶. *Babelon, l. c.*, p. 17, n. 112, Pl. IV, 8.

Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus II*, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers, mais Δ au-dessous du bras d'Apollon.

N 4. 8⁵⁵—8¹⁶. Babelon, n. 110, Pl. IV, 7; Mion., V, p. 16, n. 141, *S.* VIII, Pl. XI, 3;—Luynes, *Choix*, Pl. XV, 4; Babelon, n. 111; — *Num. Chron.*, 1881, Pl. II, 3; — Duane, *C. of the Seleuc.*, Pl. III, 9; — Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 425, 23; — *Cat. Montagu*, I, n. 692, Pl. IX.

2. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus I*, à droite.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**, buste de cheval bridé, muni de cornes de taureau, à droite; grénétis. Devant $\textcircled{\Delta}$.

\mathcal{A} 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. 16⁹⁰, 16⁵⁵. Babelon, p. 15, n. 100, Pl. III, 16; *Brit. Mus.*, p. 108, n. 21^a, Pl. XXVIII, 1^c.

Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus II*, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers.

\mathcal{A} 7. 16⁶⁵. *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 11, Pl. II, 7.

\mathcal{A} 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 4¹⁵, 3⁸⁵. Babelon, p. 15, n. 101, Pl. III, 17; *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 11, Pl. I, 5.

Devant $\textcircled{\Delta}$, dessous **ΑΒΙΑ**($\beta\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$).

\mathcal{A} 7. 16⁶⁰. *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 190, Pl. X, 4; Babelon, p. LVIII, *vign.*

Devant $\textcircled{\Delta}$ ($\Delta\text{ΙΟ}\delta\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$).

N 3. 8⁵¹. *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 11, Pl. II, 6.

\mathcal{A} 3. 4¹². *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 11, Pl. I, 6.

Devant $\Delta\text{Ι}$ ($\delta\delta\omega\rho\omicron\varsigma$).

N 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. 8⁵¹. *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 11, Pl. II, 5; Babelon, p. LVIII, *vign.*

Le mot **ΑΒΙΑ**, écrit en grandes lettres sous le buste de cheval cornu, est, à ce qu'il paraît, à compléter en 'Αβιδβηλος, עבדבעל, nom sémitique connu par les inscriptions, Waddington, *Rec. d. inscr. grecq. Syrie*, n. 1854^d; 2556, 'Αβιδβηλου.

D'après l'observation de M. Clermont-Ganneau,⁸¹ la forme grecque correspondante doit être $\Delta\iota\acute{o}\delta\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$, puisque Bèlos est à rendre par Zeus,⁸² et c'est cette forme qui est exprimée par les monogrammes Δ , $\textcircled{\Delta}$, $\textcircled{\Delta}$, ΔI , qui ne désignent pas un nom de ville, tel que Dionysopolis,⁸³ mais le préposé à la monnaie royale en Babylonie, sous Antiochus I et II, Abidbèlos—Diodoros.

Ce haut fonctionnaire, un Syrien, à en juger d'après son nom, qui se cache sous un monogramme inoffensif pendant le règne du père, doit avoir occupé un rang très élevé, second au roi seul, sous Antiochus II, quand son monogramme devient de plus en plus lisible et que son nom sémitique s'étale en grandes lettres au milieu du champ, fait tout-à-fait exceptionnel et dont je ne trouve d'autre exemple que celui de Mazaios, qui place son nom et son titre sur les statères euboïques de Babylone sous Alexandre.⁸⁴

M. Gardner⁸⁵ pense à un satrape ou un dynaste, à moitié indépendant, d'un district de la Bactriane ou de la Paropamisade, mais un nom sémitique ne convient guère à un tel dynaste.

Il ne reste donc, si je vois bien, qu'un Satrape de la Babylonie, qui, à l'instar de Mazaios, obtint, momentanément peut-être, les pouvoirs de vice-roi de Babylone,

⁸¹ *Revue Critique*, 1885, I, p. 177. "Les noms théophores grecs X + $\delta\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$ correspondent aux noms théophores sémitiques A b d + X"; cité par M. Herzog, *Namensuebersetzungen*, *Philologus*, LVI, 1897, p. 33—70.

⁸² Herzog, *l. c.*, p. 55.

⁸³ Babelon, *l. c.*, p. XXXIX, XL.

⁸⁴ Mazdai, bēl Terz, Mazaios, seigneur de Tarse, *Num. Chron.*, 1884, Pl. VI, 6; Babelon, *Pers. Achémén.*, Pl. VI, 20, 21; Imhoof, *Muenzst. Babyl.*, p. 3, T. I, 1.

⁸⁵ *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 190.

pendant le règne d'un roi, qui ne résidait pas en Orient et dont le fils aîné était encore trop jeune alors pour devenir roi de Babylone.

L.—ANTIOCHUS HIÉRAX.

245—227.

Tandis qu'en Orient les émissions en or et en argent, commencées sous Antiochus I, se continuent sous son fils, sans modifications importantes, de nouveaux types apparaissent en Asie-mineure.

Une série de tétradrachmes, marqués des monogrammes et symboles de Sardes (monogr. et *fer de lance*),⁸⁶ Phocée (mon. et *tête de griffon*), Cymé (*monota*), Myrina (*amphore*) et Ephèse (Arsinoé ?) (mon. et *buste de cerf*),⁸⁷ porte au revers de la tête d'Antiochus II, le type lydien d'Hercule, se reposant de ses travaux, assis d'abord sur une cuve,⁸⁸ puis sur un rocher.⁸⁹

⁸⁶ Pinder, *die Cistophoren*, p. 564, n. 131 (*massue*), 132, T. I, 10, 133 (*fer de lance*), et un monogramme de Sardes qui ne diffère que légèrement de celui des tétradrachmes. *Cat. Bunbury*, n. 291, 292, Brit. Mus.

⁸⁷ Ephèse fut cédée, 248, à Bérénice lors de son mariage avec Antiochus II, mort 246. Pendant ces trois ans le symbole d'Ephèse a pu figurer sur les monnaies du roi.

⁸⁸ Avec ΣΑΡΔΙ en mon., Brit. Mus., p. 8, n. 2, Pl. III, 2; *Cat. Bunb.*, n. 484, Pl. IV.; Babelon, p. 28, n. 209, Pl. VI, 10; Mion. V, p. 16, n. 149, S. VIII, Pl. XI, 4; *Rois grecs*, Pl. XXXVII, 21; ma coll. — Avec la *tête de griffon* de Phocée, Babelon, n. 210; Mion. S. VIII, p. 14, n. 81.

⁸⁹ Avec symboles et mon. de Sardes (*fer de lance*), Myrina, Cymé, Phocée (mon.), Ephèse, Brit. Mus. p. 14, n. 8, 10, Pl. V, 5, 6; Head, *Guide*, p. 73, 14, Pl. 37; Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IV, 4, 5; *Cat. Bunb.*, n. 455, 456; Babelon, n. 207, 208; Mion., n. 148; *Rois grecs*, n. 22; Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 426, n. 28, 29; *Choix*, Pl. VI, 205.

Je les crois frappés dans l'atelier de Sardes, dont Alexandre, le beau-frère du roi, était commandant,⁹⁰ et destinés à la circulation en Lydie et dans les villes voisines de la côte d'Eolide et d'Ionie.

La tête du jeune roi, encore très ressemblante à celle de son père sur la première de ces variétés, devient de plus en plus individuelle sur la seconde et nous donne, ce me semble, quelques bons portraits du monarque.

En les comparant attentivement avec ceux d'une série de tétradrachmes marqués d'un *cheval paissant* à l'exergue du revers, symbole de Néandria, puis d'Alexandrie de Troade, sur laquelle la tête est ornée d'ailes aux tempes, j'ai acquis la conviction, comme Sir Edward Bunbury,⁹¹ que la plupart de ces derniers portraits représentent Antiochus Théos non seulement divinisé mais encore fortement idéalisé. Deux exceptions me sont connues.

1. Tête diadémée, ornée d'ailes aux tempes, d'*Antiochus II*, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**, Apollon assis sur l'omphalos, à gauche, s'appuyant de la main gauche sur son arc et tenant une flèche de la droite; dans le champ à g. **MH**, à dr. **EP**; à l'exergue *cheval paissant à droite*.

Æ 9. — Cab. de la Haye.

Ce portrait est fort caractéristique et nullement idéalisé.

2. Tête diadémée, ornée d'ailes aux tempes, d'un roi très jeune, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—Même revers, et même monogr. à dr.; le cheval paissant à gauche, derrière **HΔ**.

⁹⁰ Euseb., *Chron.*, I, p. 251 (Antiochus Hierax) *adjutorem enim et suppetias (ab) Alexandr(o) etiam habebat, qui Sardoniorum urbem tenebat, qui et frater matris eius Laodiceae erat.*

⁹¹ *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 80.

Ce dernier portrait d'un adolescent ne peut représenter Antiochus II, ce doit être celui de son fils Hiérax, qui n'avait qu'une douzaine d'années à la mort de son père. Sur tous les autres exemplaires qui me sont connus, la tête est celle d'Antiochus Théos idéalisée. J'en conclus que cette série n'a pas été émise pendant sa vie, mais après son décès.

Antiochus II mourut, 246, laissant l'empire à son fils aîné Séleucus II, âgé de vingt ans environ. Celui-ci ne parvint qu'après une longue lutte à prendre possession de l'héritage de son père, envahi par le roi d'Égypte, Ptolémée III, qui était venu venger le meurtre de sa sœur Bérénice, qu'Antiochus avait épousée en 248/7.⁹²

Séleucus II ne continua pas les types de son père et grand-père; son Apollon n'est plus assis tranquillement sur l'omphalos, au centre du sanctuaire, mais debout, appuyé sur l'arc ou accoudé au trépied, prêt à défendre son temple contre l'ennemi Lagide. Serait-ce là le seul motif de l'adoption d'un nouveau type? Je croirais plutôt que le type de famille qui est repris par Séleucus III et ses successeurs, avait été occupé par un autre prétendant et que les émissions d'Antiochus II étaient continuées en Asie-mineure, à son nom et à sa tête divinisée, par sa veuve Laodicé et son fils cadet Hiérax, qui n'était alors qu'un enfant. Dès lors tout s'explique. Pendant quelque temps Hiérax, trop jeune encore pour se déclarer ouvertement contre son frère, se borne à continuer les émissions aux types de son père, dont le nom est pareil au sien, dans la région d'Asie-mineure, où il est le maître effectif.⁹³ Puis quand enfin

⁹² Wilcken, Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, I, p. 2456.

⁹³ Holm, *Griech. Gesch.*, IV, p. 272.

la guerre éclate entre les deux frères, rien ne l'empêche plus de faire graver son portrait sur les monnaies qui portent déjà son nom.

Cette série, à la tête ailée, émise en Troade, n'est pas la seule qui revienne à Hiérax; il y en a d'autres encore, qui commencent sous Antiochus II et se continuent sous son fils. Ce sont :

II. 1. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus II*, à droite.

Rev.—Revers du n. I.; devant Apollon une *longue torche allumée*; à l'exergue, monogramme et *aigle* debout à g.

AR 9. 17¹¹. Coll. Imhoof. [Pl. XV, No. 3.]

16⁴⁴ usé. Ma coll.; cp. *Cat. Bumb.*, n. 449, $\overline{\Gamma X P}$, symbole indistinct, 16⁸⁵.

2. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus Hierax*, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers, mais le monogr. derrière l'*aigle*.

AR 8½. 17⁰⁵. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. 39, n. 287, Pl. VIII, 4.

17⁰⁴. *Cat. Montagu*, I, n. 698, Pl. IX, du même coin que :

17⁰⁴. *Cat. Bumb.*, n. 478, Pl. IV.

17⁰. *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, p. 21, n. 14, Pl. VII, 3.

8. — *Cat. Whittall*, 1884, n. 1413.

Ces tétradrachmes proviennent de l'atelier de Cyzique, comme ceux d'Antiochus II, marqués de la même *torche* et du *protome de pégase* de Lampsaque, au lieu de l'aigle d'Abydos.

AR 9. 17¹⁶—17⁰⁴. *Brit. Mus.*, p. 14, n. 1, Pl. V, 1; Babelon, n. 197; *Cat. Bumb.*, n. 448. Comp. n. 450, au *protome de pégase*, 16⁷², *Brit. Mus.*

III. 1. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus II*, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers; dans le champ, à g., monogr. et *chouette* à dr., un second monogr. sous le bras d'Apollon.



2



3



4



8



1



8



5



6



7



AUTOTYPE

Æ 9/8. 16⁷³. Ma coll. [Pl. XV, No. 4.]
— Cab. de la Haye.

La *chouette* sous le bras ; sans monogrammes.

Æ 17⁰⁴. Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, Pl. IV, 6 ; *Cat. Bunb.*, n. 447, Pl. IV, Brit. Mus.

2. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus Hiérax*, à droite.

Rev.—Même revers ; la *chouette* à l'exergue.

Æ 8½. 16⁵⁵. Babelon, n. 286, Pl. VIII, 3.

A ces tétradrachmes dont l'attribution à Hiérax n'est pas douteuse, se joignent ceux sur lesquels M. Babelon a reconnu le portrait du jeune roi ;⁹⁴ en effet, ses traits sont ceux d'un garçon de quatorze ans⁹⁵ ou un peu plus.

IV. 1. Tête diadémée, ornée d'ailes aux tempes, d'*Hiérax*, jeune, à droite ; grènetis.

Rev.—Même revers ; dans le champ, à g., *abeille*.

Æ 8½. 16⁸⁵. Babelon, n. 284, Pl. VIII, 1.

2. Autre, *sans ailes* ; la tête du même coin que II, 2, *Cat. Montagu*, n. 698 ; *Cat. Bunb.*, n. 478.

Æ 8. — Cab. de la Haye.

3. Autre, *sans ailes* ; l'*abeille* à l'exergue.

Æ 9. 17⁰. Babelon, n. 285, Pl. VIII, 2.

D'après l'identité du coin de tête, ces tétradrachmes proviennent de l'atelier de Cyzique, comme ceux du n. II ; l'*abeille* était le type de Gentinos de Troade aussi bien que d'Ephèse et cette dernière ville n'était pas au pouvoir d'*Hiérax*.⁹⁶

⁹⁴ *Rois de Syrie*, p. LXXII, Pl. VIII, 1—3, 5. Le n. 6 est d'*Antiochus III*.

⁹⁵ Justin, XXVII, 2. *Antiochus*—quum esset annos XIV natus, supra aetatem regni avidus, &c.

⁹⁶ Comme l'a bien vu M. Head, *Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 134.

Le portrait d'Hiérax ainsi fixé, conformément aux déductions de M. Babelon, on peut lui assigner un groupe de tétradrachmes, sans sigles ou marqués à l'exergue du monogramme $\overline{\text{PAP}}$ ou d'un *trépied*, et dont la tête est tout-à-fait la même que celle du tétradrachme, IV. 2, à l'abeille.

A l'exergue.				
V. 1.	Rien.	Æ 9/8.	—	Cab. de la Haye.
		4.	385.	Coll. Imhoof.
2.	$\overline{\text{PAP}}$.	9.	—	Cab. de la Haye.
			—	Duane, <i>Coins of the Seleuc.</i> , Pl. IV, 60.
	$\overline{\text{PAP}}$ mon.	9½/8.	—	Cab. de la Haye.
	Id. mon.	9.	17 ¹⁰ .	Cat. <i>Ashburnham</i> , n. 289, Pl. IV; Cat. <i>Northwick</i> , n. 1298; Cat. <i>Thomas</i> , n. 2582.
	Crabe. $\overline{\text{PAP}}$.	8½.	—	Cab. de la Haye.
	Mon. Id.	9.	—	Cab. de la Haye.
3.	<i>Trépied</i> .	8.	16 ⁴⁹ .	Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 20, n. 7. [Pl. XV, No. 5]; Cab. de la Haye.

Le monogramme designe $\overline{\text{PAP}}\iota\omicron\nu$ ou bien $\overline{\text{PPIA}}\Pi\omicron\Sigma$, la voisine de Cyzique et dont le *crabe* est un des types,⁹⁷ comme le *trépied* l'est de Cyzique, la *chouette* de Sigée. Donc tous ces tétradrachmes, sur lesquels le portrait d'Hiérax m'a paru certain, proviennent de l'atelier d'Alexandrie de Troade ou de celui de Cyzique. Les premiers en date le représentent fort jeune, à quatorze ans; sur les derniers c'est déjà un jeune homme de plus de vingt ans. Ces dernières pièces sont suivies par un groupe, aux mêmes types, dont les têtes se ressemblent tellement qu'elles doivent être l'œuvre d'un même

⁹⁷ Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 258, n. 146.

graveur, que leur exécution tout-à-fait supérieure démontre avoir été un artiste de premier ordre.

Le portrait d'Hiérax est pareil à celui des tétradrachmes, V. 3, au *trépied*, mais le roi est un peu plus âgé, comme il doit avoir été après son mariage avec la fille du roi de Bithynie, Ziaélas, mort en 228,⁹⁸ ou, avant 230, quand il conclut le traité avec ses mercénaires Galates, dont il conjura à force d'or la révolte;⁹⁹ il avait alors 28 ans. Une émission abondante de tétradrachmes, vers cette époque, n'a rien qui puisse surprendre; en voici l'énumération.

VI. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus Hiérax*, à droite; grènetis.
Très beau style.

Rev.—**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ**, même type d'Apollon sur l'omphalos.

Æ 8. 17¹⁰. Brit. Mus., p. 20, n. 4, Pl. VII, 2; Cab. de la Haye.

9. 17⁰. Brit. Mus., n. 6; lettres indistinctes à l'exergue.
[Pl. XV, No. 6.]

Monogrammes à gauche et à droite, et parfois à l'exergue.

Æ 9—7. 17¹⁰—16³⁵. Brit. Mus., n. 8—11, 13; Head, *Guide*, p. 73, Pl. 38, 16; Cab. de Gotha; ma coll.; Babelon, p. 48, n. 356—361, Pl. IX, 7 (Antiochus III); *Cat. Bumb.*, n. 480.

Aucun de ces monogrammes, dont **ΔΙ** est le plus fré-

⁹⁸ D'après M. Reinach, *Rev. num.*, 1887, p. 282; vers 235 d'après M. Brandis, Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, III, p. 517, date qui me semble moins probable.

⁹⁹ Justin, XXVII. Antiochus velut a praedonibus auro se redemit societatemque cum mercenariis suis junxit. Wilcken, Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-encycl.*, I, p. 2458. Il y a bien peu de dates certaines pour les événements du règne d'Hiérax, à ce qu'il paraît. Holm, *Griech. gesch.*, IV, p. 273, 274.

quent, ne paraît indiquer l'atelier d'émission, mais le style supérieur et la forme des lettres me rappellent les tétradrachmes d'Antiochus II, au type d'Héraclès assis et me font proposer Sardes, place forte où Alexandre, l'oncle de Hiérax, commandait vers 240, et qui sera restée fidèle au roi.

Le tétradrachme sur lequel Sir Edward Bunbury a reconnu le portrait d'Hiérax,¹⁰⁰ appartient à une toute autre série; elle commence sous Antiochus I, pour ne cesser que sous Séleucus III et se distingue de toutes les autres en ce qu'Apollon ne tient pas une flèche, mais l'arc de la main droite.

Il est d'abord nu, puis un manteau lui couvre le bas du corps, costume insolite quand Apollon n'est pas représenté en citharède. Sous Séleucus III le *trépied* est ajouté en souvenir du type adopté par son père.

Cette série a été émise dans l'orient de l'empire Séleucide, où les dariques avaient introduit le type du roi qui tient l'arc à la main et où les Arsacides l'ont continué en le modifiant; ce n'est plus Apollon, mais Arsace, le fondateur de la monarchie parthe, qui s'est assis sur l'omphalos, le centre du monde, l'arc à la main.¹⁰¹ En outre les *cornes de taureau*, dont Séleucus I, divinisé, est orné et l'*éléphant* sur le tétradrachme de Séleucus III nous conduisent en Babylonie.

VII. 1. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus I*, à gauche, grènetis.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙ ΑΝΤΙ. *Apollon*, assis, à droite, sur l'omphalos, tenant devant lui son arc des deux mains.
Dans le champ monogrammes.

¹⁰⁰ *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 84, 85.

¹⁰¹ Gardner, *Cat. K. of Syria*, p. XV; Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. LXIII.

Æ 2. 1^o, 1⁶. Babelon, *Rois de Syrie*, p. 20, n. 147, 148 ;
Brit. Mus., p. 10, n. 25, Pl. IV, 3.

2. Tête diadémée, ornée de cornes de taureau, de Séleucus I,
divinisé, à droite.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY, Apollon nu, assis,
à gauche, sur l'omphalos, sur lequel il s'appuie
de la main gauche et tenant l'arc de la droite ;
dans le champ et à l'exergue lettres ou mono-
grammes.

Æ 9—7. 17¹⁰—16⁵⁶. Imhoof, *Monn. grecq.*, p. 423, n.
13—15, Pl. H, 10; *Portraetk.*,
T. III, 8; — Prokesch, *Archæol.*
Zeit., 1867, p. 17, Pl. CCXVIII,
3; Babelon, p. XVI, vign.;—*Cat.*
Whittall, 1867, n. 826; 1884,
n. 1400; *Cat. Ivanoff*, n. 627;
Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1883,
p. 67—72, Pl. IV, 1; *Cat.*
Bunb., n. 443, Pl. III.

3. Tête diadémée d'Antiochus II, à droite; grènetis.

Rev.—Même revers; noms de magistrats, ΑΣΚ, ΘΕ-
(μίσων ?),¹⁰² à l'exergue.

Æ 9—8. 17²⁰—16³⁸. Imhoof, *l. c.*, p. 425, n. 24, 25;
Choix, Pl. VI, 202; Babelon,
p. 28, n. 204, Pl. VI, 6; Brit.
Mus., p. 14, n. 2, Pl. V, 3.

4. Lettres ou monogrammes dans le champ ou à l'exergue.

Æ 4½, 4. 4¹⁵—3⁶⁴. Imhoof, n. 26, 27; Babelon, n. 205,
206, Pl. VI, 7, 8; Brit. Mus., n.
3, 4, Pl. V, 4.

5. a. Tête diadémée d'Antiochus Hiéraz, pareille à celle des
n. VI, à droite; grènetis.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY, Apollon, assis, à
gauche, le bas du corps couvert d'un manteau,
s'appuyant de la main gauche sur l'omphalos, et
tenant l'arc de la droite.

¹⁰² Un des favoris les plus puissants d'Antiochus II, se nom-
mait Thémison, Droysen, *Gesch. d. Hellen.*, III, 1, p. 310.

Æ 7. 16^{ss}. Bunbury, *Num. Chron.*, 1883, p. 84, Pl. VI, 9; *Cat. Bunb.*, n. 463.

b. Même tête, mais d'un autre graveur; sans grénétis.

Rev.—Même revers; monogrammes à l'exergue, ou à gauche dans le champ.

Æ 8. 17¹³—16⁷⁰. Brit. Mus., p. 20, n. 1—3, Pl. VII, 1; Imhoof, *Portraetk.*, T. III, 14.

Æ 8/6. 17^o. Coll. Imhoof. [Pl. XV, No. 7.]

6. (Seleucus II.) Tête imberbe d'Héraclès, à droite, coiffé de la peau de lion.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, même revers, mais Apollon tient une flèche. Dans le champ monogrammes.

Æ 3½. — Brit. Mus., p. 5, n. 46, Pl. II, 5 (Séleucus I); cp. Babelon, p. LXVII.

7. Tête diadémée de Séleucus III, avec des favoris, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, type du n. 5, mais Apollon, drapé, s'accoude du bras gauche sur son trépied; dans le champ monogrammes; à l'exergue un éléphant marchant à g.

Æ 9. 17⁰⁵. Brit. Mus., p. 22, n. 5, Pl. VII, 7.

Autre, dans le champ, à g., protome de cheval galloping à g.

Æ 8. 17¹⁵. Babelon, p. 40, n. 295, Pl. VIII, 10.

A cette série se relie les monnaies suivantes d'Hiérax.

8. Tête laurée d'Apollon, les cheveux longs, à droite; grénétis.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ, Apollon, assis, à gauche, sur l'omphalos, le bas du corps drapé, accoude du bras gauche sur sa lyre et tenant une flèche de la main droite; dans le champ, à g. ΕΥ, à dr., monogramme.

Æ 3½. — Brit. Mus., p. 13, n. 59, 60, Pl. IV, 16; cp. n. 61 (Antiochus I).

Autre, sans draperie.

Æ 3½, 3. 4⁶⁵—3⁵⁵. Babelon, p. 22, n. 157—163, Pl. V, 4; Duane, *Coins of the Seleuc.*, Pl. VI, n. 8—11.

9. Rev.—Même légende, *lyre*.

Æ 2, 1½. 2⁰⁵, 1³⁰, 0⁷⁵. Babelon, n. 164—166, Pl. V, 56 (Antiochus I).

10. Tête diadémée d'*Antiochus Hiérax*, pareille à celle de 5^b, à droite.

Rev.—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY, *Apollon*, assis, à gauche, sur l'omphalos, s'appuyant de la main gauche sur son arc et tenant une flèche de la droite; dans le champ, à g., étoile, ΔΙ, *lyre*.

Α 4½—3½. 8⁶²—8²⁹. Babelon, p. 48, n. 355, Pl. IX, 6; Gardner, *Num. Chron.*, 1881, p. 11, Pl. II, 8; Brit. Mus., p. 110, n. 1, Pl. XXVIII, 1^b; Mus. de Berlin, *K. Muenzk.*, 1877, n. 415; *Cat. Montagu*, I, n. 701, Pl. IX; II, n. 336, Pl. III; *Cat. C^{te}. de D.*, 1889, n. 98, Pl. III.

Ces statères d'or ont été recueillis dans l'extrême orient de l'empire Séleucide avec les statères d'Antiochus I et II, décrits plus haut, p. 230, 231 et présentent un portrait très décidé d'Antiochus Hiérax; aussi ont-ils été classés à ce roi dans le Catalogue du British Museum, en 1878. Mais en 1881 leur provenance a fait douter M. Gardner de cette attribution, parceque Hiérax n'aurait été reconnu roi qu'en Asie-mineure et sa proposition de les classer à Antiochus III jeune, a été adoptée par M. Babelon;¹⁰³ à tort, à mon avis.

Quand Hiérax fut obligé, 228, de quitter l'Asie-mineure, battu à plusieurs reprises par le roi de Per-

¹⁰³ *Rois de Syrie*, p. LXXII, LXXX.

game, Attale I, il vint à la tête d'une armée en Mésopotamie et s'y maintint quelque temps, non sans succès. Ce ne fut qu'après plusieurs combats que les généraux de son frère Séleucus parvinrent à l'en expulser et à l'obliger de se réfugier en Cappadoce, 227.

Les détails de cette expédition font défaut, un stratagème raconté par Polyen,¹⁰⁴ et deux mots de Pompée Troge¹⁰⁵ sont tout ce qui nous en renseigne. Mais les monnaies me semblent suppléer au silence des historiens. Hiérax se sera avancé jusqu'en Babylonie et y aura fait battre monnaie à sa tête et à son nom, tant pour faire acte de royauté, comme plus tard Molon et Timarque dont le règne ne fut pas plus long,¹⁰⁶ que pour pourvoir à la solde de ses troupes.

La grande rareté de monnaies à la tête d'Hiérax, de fabrique orientale, confirme l'attribution proposée; les tétradrachmes 5^b et les statères 10 nous montrent le roi tel qu'il était, en 227, de 30 à 31 ans, la dernière année de sa vie.

Grâce aux empreintes dont M. Head et M. Pick ont bien voulu me favoriser j'ai pu comparer un très grand nombre de monnaies d'Hiérax avec celles de son frère Séleucus et d'Antiochus III et j'ai acquis la conviction que les pièces que j'ai classées à Hiérax sont contem-

¹⁰⁴ Polyen, IV, 17. Ἀντίοχος Σελεύκου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἀποστὰς ἔφυγεν εἰς τὴν Μέσσην τῶν ποταμῶν. — στρατηγοὶ Σελεύκου Ἀχαιοὶ καὶ Ἀνδρόμαχος μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἐδίωκον, πολλὴ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐγένετο ἡ παράταξις. — Ἀντίοχος δὲ σχῆμα τὸ βασιλεῖον ἀναλαβὼν ἐπεφάνη δείξας αὐτὸν καὶ ζῶντα καὶ νικῶντα.

¹⁰⁵ Pompei Trogi, *Prolog.* XXVII. Ut a Callinico fusus in Mesopotamia Antiochus.

¹⁰⁶ Von Gutschmid, *Gesch. Irans*, p. 34, 35, 42, que j'aurais du citer *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 217—219.

poraines de celles de Séleucus II [Pl. XV, n. 8],¹⁰⁷ et antérieures en date à Antiochus III et que les traits d'Antiochus III, depuis sa jeunesse jusqu'à la fin de son long règne, se laissent parfaitement distinguer de ceux d'Hierax. Il n'est pas nécessaire de les confondre.

J. P. SIX.

AMSTERDAM, *Mai*, 1898.

¹⁰⁷ L'omphalos large et ovoïde jusque là, prend la forme d'un cône sous Antiochus III. Surtout faut-il comparer le traitement des cheveux au sommet de la tête qui est le même sous Hierax et Séleucus II, sur un grand nombre de pièces.

NOTE ADDITIONNELLE.—Ajouter p. 206, avant 13.

12^{bis}. *Mufle de lion* de face.

Rev.—*Triscelès*, à g.; dans le champ petit *triscelès*; carré creux. Autour :

a. **Ι**—**Λ**—**Μ** (Zém).

Æ 7. 9⁵⁷. Cab. de France; Babelon, p. 78, n. 526, pl. XV, 1.

b. (**Ι**)—**Χ**—**Τ** (Zét=Zè(in)t(iya), **ΙΧΧΤΕΙΑ**).

Æ 5½. 9⁶⁵. *Cat. Wadd.*, n. 2976, comp. n. 2977.

L'omission de la nasale *m* ou *n* après la voyelle *i* ou *e* est fréquente—Bugge, p. 22.

IX.

POSIDIUM IN SYRIA.



THE little coin described (above, p. 124) by M. Alischan is so interesting that I may be excused for returning to the subject. First, let me say that the reasons which he adduces for attributing the piece to the Syrian town of Posidium, now represented by *el-Bouseit*, may be strengthened by some further evidence. The Attic standard excludes Cilicia; but it was employed by the generals of Alexander for the coins which they issued in further Asia and in Syria. Now it is precisely to these coins that the new piece is most closely attached in point of view of fabric. (It is .3 cm. thick, with a greatest diameter of 1.4 cm.). The thunderbolt which figures so prominently on the coins of Seleucia was, as is well known, the thunderbolt of Zeus Kasios, the god of the mountain at the foot of which lay the little town of Posidium. There seems some possibility, therefore, that the thunderbolt on the new coin may have a similar significance, serving as a distinguishing mark for this particular Posidium.

The fact that the representation of Baal is peculiarly

Cilician¹ is not without its importance, as the coin is thereby fixed to some spot close to the Cilician border. Curiously enough, this Cilician type is not employed by any of the generals of Alexander, who seemingly preferred to place on their coins the more ordinary representation of Zeus which already occurred, side by side with the Cilician type, on the coinage of Mazaïos.

M. Babelon has suggested (p. li.) that the bee, the pentalpha, the scorpion, and the thunderbolt, which occur as symbols on the coins issued in Asia by the generals of Alexander, are rather mint marks than personal symbols. The scorpion, for instance, may represent Samosata. If this conjecture were well founded, it would not be fanciful, in the light of M. Alischan's coin, to suppose that the thunderbolt (Babelon, No. 294) represented Posidium. Imhoof-Blumer, however,² rejects Babelon's connection of the scorpion with Samosata, for sound reasons which need not be repeated here. At the same time, since the locality of the new coin is fixed to the Cilician border, a fresh question is raised: whether, namely, some of the other coins of this fabric attributed to the mint of Babylon may not rather have been struck in Syria?

Posidium is first mentioned by Herodotus (III. 91), who states that it was founded by Amphiloehus, son of Amphiaras, on the borders of Cilicia and Syria, and was

¹ He holds the bunch of grapes, as on the Cilician coins of Datames (Babelon, *Perses Achém.* Nos. 187 f.) and Mazaïos (Nos. 201 f.), and he looks to the front, as on other coins of the same satraps (Nos. 193 f., 214 f.). The coins of Ariarathes for Gaziura with a similar type (Babelon, p. lxxxiii., Nos. 388 f.) were struck at Tarsus, as M. Six has suggested, or at least, if struck at Gaziura, were closely modelled on Tarsian coins.

² *Num. Zeit.*, xxvii., p. 8.

the northern limit of the fifth Persian tribute-district. In 313 B.C., the town was taken by storm and sacked by Ptolemy.³ Our coin, therefore, probably dates from before, but not long before, this year. Posidium is mentioned again in connection with the flight of Alexander Zabinas (B.C. 123-2), but at that time it had probably lost its importance.⁴

The letters ΠΟΞΙ do not form the whole of the inscription, but the second half is almost illegible. Still the Δ is perceptible. The form of the ethnic given by Stephanus of Byzantium⁵ would lead us to complete the inscription ΠΟΞΙΔΕΙΩΝ. The spelling of the second syllable with the diphthong in the text of Stephanus is due to Holstenius; but the older reading was Ποσίδειον, which is confirmed by the new coins, by the text of Herodotus as given by Stein, and by similar forms elsewhere.⁶

The type of the reverse is another example of what tradition has agreed to call the head of Odysseus. This tradition has been justly impugned,⁷ but still seems to hold the field. It is worth while, therefore, to state definitely the reasons which make the identification with Odysseus improbable. The types bearing on the matter are the following:—

- (1) Cyzicus, E.L. *Bearded* head l., wearing wreathed pilidion. Greenwell, *Cyzicus*, Pl. VI., 21; Wroth, *Num. Chron.*, 1898, Pl. IX., 12.

³ Diod. Sic. xix., 79.6: αὐτος δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐκπλεύσας ἐπὶ Συρίας τῆς ἄνω καλουμένης, Ποσίδειον καὶ Ποταμούς Καρῶν ἐκπολιορκήσας διήρπασεν.

⁴ Diod. Sic. xxxiv., 28.

⁵ S. v. Ποσίδειον, πόλις μεταξὺ Κιλικίας καὶ Συρίας. τὸ ἔθνικόν Ποσειδειεύς.

⁶ E.g., Posidium among the Euboean cities in *C. I. A.*, I. 37 (425 B.C.).

⁷ Cp., for instance, Gardner, *Types of Greek Coins*, p. 174.

- (2) Lampsacus, *N.* Similar. Wroth, *B. M. Catal.*, *Mysia*, Pl. XIX., 3; Gardner, *Types*, Pl. X., 38; Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. 18, 17.
- (3) Posidium, *Æ.* *Bearded* head r., wearing pilidion decorated with double line. S. M. Alischan, above, p. 246.
- (4) Birytis, *Æ.* *Bearded* head r. or l., wearing plain pilidion. Wroth, *B. M. Catal.*, *Troas*, Pl. VIII., 4, 5.
- (5) Homolium, *Æ.* *Bearded* head, r. or l., pilidion plain. Catal. Allier, Pl. V., 13; *Monatsb. d. k. preuss. Akad.*, 1878, Pl. I., 14; Mus. Pembroke, Pl. XXIII., 9.
- (6) Cyzicus, *EL.* *Beardless* head l., wearing wreathed pilidion. Greenwell, *Num. Chron.*, 1897, Pl. XI., 5.
- (7) Lycia, *Æ.* *Beardless* head r., wearing wreathed pilidion. Hill, *B. M. Catal.*, *Lycia*, Pl. VII., 3.
- (8) Phanagoria, *Æ.* *Beardless* head r., wearing plain pilidion. Wroth, *B. M. Catal.*, *Pontus, &c.*, Pl. I., 4.
- (9) Birytis, *Æ.* *Beardless* head l., wearing plain pilidion *between two stars*. Gardner, *Types*, Pl. XIII., 13; Wroth *B. M. Catal.*, *Troas*, Pl. VIII., 1-3.

Some of these heads have been identified with local heroes. The extraordinary resemblance in the treatment of these heads at different places (compare particularly No. 7 with No. 8, or No. 5 with Nos. 1 and 2) seems to me to preclude any such narrow interpretation. A Greek hero of the importance of Odysseus might, however, so far as the first five types are concerned, be meant. But here we meet with a crucial difficulty. The occurrence on contemporary coins of the same city (Birytis in the Troad) of the bearded and beardless heads proves that the two types represent different phases of the same person, whether human or divine. The youthful beardless head cannot be that of Odysseus; neither, therefore, can the bearded one. A similar conclusion must be drawn from a comparison of Nos. 1 and 6. Whether the heads represent the Cabiri or

not, it would be rash to say positively.⁸ It is most tempting, however, to see in the pair of heads at Biryti the father and son, Cabiros and Cadmilos-Pais. But, if this be so, why is one accompanied by stars, and the other not? Possibly the differentiation is due to analogy with the Dioscuri. The bearded head represents faithfully the older tradition, in which the Cabiri were thought of as father and son; but the youthful type naturally lent itself to a connection, or confusion, with the type of the Dioscuri, in accordance with which assimilation the Cabiri were regarded as brothers.⁹ In any case, the two stars, one on each side of the head, on the coin of Biryti, must be regarded as expressing compendiously the dual character of the god.

G. F. HILL.

⁸ For the Cabiri in the Troad, see Bloch, in Roscher's *Lex.*, *Megaloi Theoi*, pp. 2528, 2534. Wroth, *Troas*, p. xlv., suggests: "perhaps the heads are of two Kabiri," and in his recent article (*Num. Chron.*, 1898, p. 108) definitely speaks of the old and young Cabiri.

⁹ The representation of the Dioscuri as bearded, is not properly authenticated, but if any such representation existed, it would suggest that the Dioscuri were in their turn assimilated to the Cabiri.

X.

A SMALL FIND OF COINS OF MENDE, &c.

(See Plate XVI.)

At the end of March, 1897, I acquired, at a shop in the Rue Pera at Constantinople, a small lot of coins, which had been bought, on the preceding day, from a workman who had returned from Macedon shortly before. He and another workman, I was told, had found a small hoard, which they divided, near Nea Cassandra. The companion who had the other portion would not sell them, and as the people of the shop did not know his whereabouts, I could not buy them of him. It may, however, be presumed, I think, that his share contained similar coins to those I am going to describe.

1. Mende. *Æ*. 2. Wt. 42 grs. [Pl. XVI. 1.]

Obv.—**MI N**. Ithyphallic ass standing r.; vinebranch above.

Rev.—Incuse square, consisting of four raised, four depressed, triangular spaces of unequal size.

Dr. Imhoof-Blumer possesses a tetradrachm of similar types.

2. Mende. *Æ*. 1. Wt. 6·6 grs. [Pl. XVI. 2.]

Obv.—Head and neck of braying ass l.; a pellet at the lower end of the neck. Border of dots.

The reverse would probably have been similar to that of No. 1, but only one of the deep portions of the incuse is visible.

3. Mende. *AR.* 1. Wt. 6·0 grs. [Pl. XVI. 3.]

Obv.—Head and neck of braying ass l.; large pellet on lower part of neck.

Rev.—Incuse square divided diagonally by two broad bands of unequal thickness.

4. Mende. *AR.* $\frac{3}{4}$. Wt. 3·0 grs. [Pl. XVI. 4.]

Obv.—Head and neck of braying ass r., with a pellet on lower part of neck.

Rev.—Incuse square diagonally divided.

5. Mende. *AR.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 4·5 grs. [Pl. XVI. 5.]
(Rather globular fabrique.)

Obv.—Head and neck of braying ass r.; a pellet on the lower part of the neck.

Rev.—Incuse square divided by broad bands into four squares.

6. Mende. *AR.* $\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 6·5 grs. [Pl. XVI. 6.]
(Rather globular.)

Obv.—Head and neck of ass l. The neck and the eyes are prominent, like large pellets.

Rev.—Incuse square diagonally divided.

7. Mende. *AR.* 2. Wt. 37·4 grs. [Pl. XVI. 7.]

Obv.—Ithyphallic ass standing r.; vine tendril above. Border of dots.

Rev.—Deep incuse square diagonally divided.

8. Mende. *AR.* $2\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 39·0 grs. [Pl. XVI. 8.]

Obv.—**MEN.** Ass standing r. Border of dots.

Rev.—Incuse square diagonally divided.



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18

AUTOTYPE.

9. Mende. \mathcal{R} . 1. Wt. 3.2 grs. [Pl. XVI. 9.]

Obv.—Ass standing r.

Rev.—Crow standing l. in flat incuse square.

A coin with similar types, with crow r., has been published by Mr. Wroth in his description of acquisitions of the British Museum in 1892, *Num. Chron.* 1893, 2 [I. 2], but the weight of the Museum coin is 10.4 (obol), while the coin here described is only 3.2, which may be regarded a tetartemorion or trihemitetartemorion.

10. Mende. \mathcal{R} . 2½. Wt. 31.2 grs. [Pl. XVI. 10.]

Obv.—Silenos naked r., standing behind an ass r., with his hand at the ears, as if pulling him back. Border of dots.

Rev.—**MENΔAION**. Crow standing r.; traces of flat incuse square.

This coin resembles that of *Cat. Brit. Mus.*, p. 82, No. 5, but the latter is heavier (37.2), although a piece of the margin is broken off. A coin with similar types has also been published by Imhoof-Blumer in *Mon. Gr.*, p. 83, No. 86.

11. Mende. \mathcal{R} . 1. Wt. 11.2 grs. [Pl. XVI. 11.]

Obv.—Ass standing r. Border of dots.

Rev.—Lion's or panther's scalp in incuse square.

The types are the same as on the coin of the British Museum, published by Mr. Wroth in *Num. Chron.*, 1892, p. 6, 13 [I. 13], but the weight of the Museum coin is only 6.8. If the latter is to be regarded as a half-obol, it is very heavy, and would give an obolos of 13.6.

12. Mende. \mathcal{R} . 1. Wt. 6.0 grs. [Pl. XVI. 12.]

Obv.—Head and neck of ass l., with pellet-like knobs.

Rev.—Forepart of ass l.; the hair on the shoulder appears to be represented by globules; all in roundish incuse.

This coin seems to have been carelessly designed. On the obverse the neck is excessively narrow; on the reverse the neck is so short and thick, and the head and shoulders are so large, that one would be inclined to regard the type as the forepart of a bull, were it not for the long ears and the absence of the horns.

13. Mende. \mathcal{A} . $1\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 23.0 grs. [Pl. XVI. 13.]

Obv.—Head of beardless Dionysos l., wreathed with ivy; hair hanging over temples and forehead; large nose; sulky expression of face.

Rev.—**MIN.** Amphora; symbol in l. field indistinct, probably branch of vine or ivy.

The head on the obverse is very different from the beautiful, rather female-looking, head on the silver coin published by Imhoof-Blumer in *Mon. Gr.*, p. 83, No. 88 (C. 21). The coin differs also from the copper coins in the Berlin Museum (*Beschreib. d. antiken Münzen*, vol. ii., p. 100, 6 and 7), and those published by Imhoof-Blumer in *Mon. Gr.*, p. 83, Nos. 89, 90, and 91.

14. Potidea. \mathcal{R} . $\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 5.5 grs. [Pl. XVI. 14.]

Obv.—Free horse standing r.

Rev.—Archaic female head l., wearing necklace and spiked headdress covered with dots; ears not visible; the whole in incuse square.

15. Potidea. \mathcal{R} . $\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 7.5 grs. [Pl. XVI. 15.]

Obv.—Free horse standing r.

Rev.—Similar head as 14, but r.

No. 14 seems to be a hemiobol, and 15 a trihemiobol.

16. Scione. \mathcal{R} . $\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 6.1 grs. [Pl. XVI. 16.]
(Oxydised.)

Obv.—Beardless head, bound with taenia r. (Hermes).

Rev.—Crestless Corinthian helmet r., in incuse square.

This coin seems to be the hemiobol of the tetrobola described in the *Catalogue of Brit. Mus., Macedon*, p. 102, 1, and of the Berlin Museum, p. 124, 1.

17. Uncertain Macedonian coin, probably of an early king.
 \mathcal{R} . $\frac{3}{4}$. Wt. 5.1 grs. [Pl. XVI. 17.]

Obv.—Young male head r., wearing kausia in a round incuse.

Rev.—Shallow incuse square divided into four equal squares, each of which contains another square with various ornamentations.

The Catalogue of the British Museum contains, under Alexander I. of Macedon (p. 158, No. 15), a small coin (8.2 grs.) with similar obverse, but rather different reverse; but Imhoof-Blumer describes a coin similar on both sides, though rather heavier, in *Mon. Gr.*, p. 110, 188, among the uncertain Thraco-Macedonian coins.

18. Uncertain, probably Macedonian, coin.
 \mathcal{R} . $\frac{3}{4}$. Wt. 5.6 grs. [Pl. XVI. 18.]

Obv.—Forepart of bull, or cow, l.

Rev.—Quadripartite incuse square.

It is not absolutely certain whether this coin belongs to the find, or whether it was accidentally introduced.

Some of the coins seem to be new varieties, as Nos. 1, 4, 8, 12; and the copper, No. 13, differs likewise from those I have seen. Nos. 1 to 12 can scarcely be later than the middle of the fifth century B.C., and the same is the case with Nos. 14 to 17. As the copper coin No. 13 has been found together with these coins, I am inclined to think that it dates likewise from the middle of the fifth century or very little later. It has been suggested to me that the legend MIN points to an early date, and thus would strengthen this view; but Mr. B. V. Head thinks that MIN and MEN were used at the same period, and some of the coins in my collection are in favour of his view. I will here mention four of them.

19. Mende. \mathcal{R} . $7\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 264 grs.

Obv.—Ithyphallic ass standing r. Border of dots. Legend rather indistinct. MINΔAI (retrograde).

Rev.—Eight triangular spaces, four depressed, alternating with four raised ones.

20. Mende. \mathcal{R} . 8. Wt. 260 grs.

Obv.—MI N. Ithyphallic ass braying standing r.; on back, crow, *ab ano pascens*; above, branch of vine with a bunch of grapes.

Rev.—Incuse square divided diagonally, by broad bands, into four triangular spaces.

21. Mende. \mathcal{R} . $7\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 259.8 grs.

Obv.—Silenos, wearing long hair and beard, seated l. sideways on back of ass, standing r.; upper part of body undraped, excepting left forearm. He holds cantharus in extended right arm. In

front of ass a vine, on which a crow is seated to r. Border of dots.

Rev.—**MENΔAION** around a linear square, which contains a vine with five bunches of grapes. The whole in a shallow incuse square.

This coin is, as far as I know, a new variety of those in the British Museum (*Cat. B. M.*, p. 81, 4), and in the Berlin Museum (*Beschreib. d. antiken Münzen*, vol. ii., p. 100, 3).

22. Mende. *Æ*. 2. Wt. 19·1 grs.

Obv.—Ass standing r. Border of dots.

Rev.—**MIN**. Amphora, ivy branch in l. field.

The style of the types on this coin appears to me not later than that on No. 10, which has the letter **E**. This coin (No. 21) has been published in the *Num. Chron.*, 1896, p. 15, 27; it is here redescribed for the sake of comparison only.

A peculiarity observable on the small coins of Mende, with the head and neck of an ass on the obverse, is, that on the very archaic specimens there is always a pellet on the lower part of the neck, which reminds one of the pellets on the archaic coins of Lete, and of some as yet unattributed coins of Thraco-Macedonian origin (Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. Gr.*, pp. 90 *et seq.*); for instance, those with the cow and calf and those with the Pegasus. On the somewhat later coins of Mende the pellet seems to be absent; for instance, in

23. Mende. *Æ*. $\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 2·6 grs.

Obv.—Head and neck of ass r.

Rev.—Cantharus in incuse square.

This coin is a variety of the one published by Mr. Wroth in *Num. Chron.*, 1893, p. 2, No. 4. The British Museum coin has the head to the left, and weighs only 2·1 grs. It may have lost 0·5 gr. by wear; but the mint of Mende seems to have been not very careful with regard to the weight of its small divisions. If we take the tetradrachm at about 264 grs., and the drachm at about 65, the obol would be about 10·5 to 11, the hemiobol 5·3 to 5·5, the tetartemorion about 2·7 grs. If we take the coin published here as No. 1 with 42 grs. as a tetrobolon, we must probably regard No. 8 with 39 grs. and No. 7 with 37·4, as belonging to the same denomination. As the loss by wear seems not to have been great, we must regard that the original coins were not of equal weight. No. 7 would be too heavy for a hemidrachm. No. 5, with only 4·5 grs., is probably intended for a hemiobol, and No. 6, with 6·5, is probably the same; but the difference is very great. An allusion to this apparent want of exactness has been already made in the remarks on No. 11.

HERMANN WEBER.

XI.

COINS OF THE BAHMANI DYNASTY.

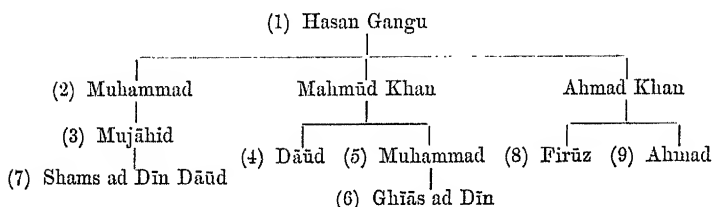
(See Plates XVII and XVIII.)

THE NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE for 1881 contained an article by Mr. J. Gibbs on the Gold and Silver Coins of this Dynasty. This was followed by a paper by myself in vol. xvi of the Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal, 1883, on the Copper Coins, and by the Catalogue of the British Museum Collection, Muhammadan States of India, etc., 1885. Thomas also described some in his "Pathan Kings of Dehli." But so many other coins have since been found, that a fuller account of the series may now be made, and this I am more prepared to do by having studied the collection made by Col. Acton Havelock, who was for some years stationed at and near Gulburgah and took much interest in the coinage of the Dekkan, and by Mr. W. Theobald allowing me to examine his cabinet. Mr. Gibbs' article contains a good sketch of the history of the Bahmani Dynasty, taken from Briggs' translation of Farishtah's history, with a list of the kings from Thomas; it is not necessary to repeat, but there is reason for thinking that one or two alterations should be made in the list of the kings.

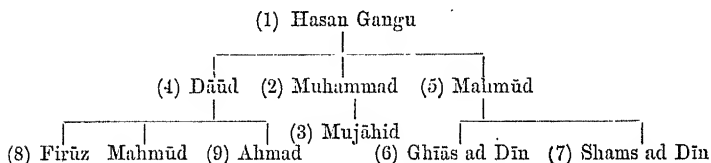
It was always a difficulty that the coins of the fifth king, who is called Mahmūd by Farishtah, have on them the king's name as Muhammad. I therefore asked Major J. S. King, a Persian scholar who has studied a good

deal the histories of the Dekkan dynasties, whether he had found any note that Mahmūd took the name of Muhammad after succeeding to the throne, and in reply he was good enough to give me the following information: "What you say about the coins of the 5th Bahmani king being all marked Muhammad instead of Mahmūd is very interesting to me, for it proves conclusively what has long been my opinion, that Farishtah has made a serious blunder in the genealogy, and as nearly all the historians since his time have simply copied him, the blunder has been perpetuated. But according to the *Burhān-i Maāsir* by Ali B. Aziz Ullah Tabātabā, the *Tazkarat ul Mulūk* by Rafi ud Dīn Shirāzi, and the Bahmani Chapter of MS. No. 1,964 of the British Museum (said to be taken from the *Sirāj ul Kulūb* of Muhammad B. Hasan B. Lutf Ullah Lāri), all written in the Dekkan and independently of Farishtah, the 5th Bahmani king was Sultan Muhammad Shah, son of Mahmūd Khan, son of Sultan Ala ud Dīn Hasan Shah Bahmani. In giving an account of the assassination of Dāūd Shah, Tabātabā says: "Muhammad Khan, son of Mahmūd Khan, and younger brother of the Sultan, was present in the crowd, and he felled the murderer to the ground with one blow of his sword and despatched him from the world. He then returned to the palace and seated himself on the throne in his brother's place. This happened in the month of Muharram, A.H. 780." The extract from the *Sirāj ul Kulūb* has, "Sultan Muhammad Shah, son of Mahmūd Khan, son of Hasan Shah. In the month of Muharram, A.H. 781, the royal crown was placed on his head," and adds "His sons were Mahmūd Khan, Dāūd Khan, Bahram Khan, Zafar Khan, and Ghīās Khan."

According to these historians, therefore, the genealogy of the first nine kings should be as follows :



instead of as according to Farishtah :



With the evidence of the coins before us we may conclude that the former is the right one as regards the 5th king.

Another difficulty, however, still remains, viz., regarding the 12th king called Nizām Shah. Farishtah narrates how Humāyūn just before his death appointed his son Nizām Shah his successor. Tabātabā says: "Historians have related that when Sultan Humāyūn Shah was on his deathbed he summoned Khwajah Jahān and Khwajah Mahmūd Gilāni, and by the terms of his will left them to decide as to which of his sons, viz., Sultan Nizām Shah, Sultan Muhammad Shah, or Jamshīd Shah, was best fitted for the succession. Since the tokens of sovereignty were manifest in the appearance of Sultan Nizām Shah, after the death of the Sultan, Khwajah Jahān, in concurrence with the Amirs nobility and grandees, on the date above mentioned, in the capital of Bedar, seated Sultan Nizām Shah, at the age of eight years, on the

throne in the place of his father" (Major King's translation). Rafi ud Dīn does not mention the name of the king, but merely says "He (Humāyūn) died in the year A.H. 865, and left the throne to his dear son of praiseworthy qualities, a minor," and then proceeds with the reign of Muhammad Shah bin Humāyūn.

No coins bearing the name of Nizām Shah are known, but it will be seen that there are four varieties in copper of the date of the reign of the 12th king (i.e. A.H. 866 and 867) in the name of Ahmad, one of them having the full name Ahmad Shah bin Humāyūn Shah al-Bahmani, 867. The only explanation as yet to be offered is that Nizām took the name of Ahmad on or after his accession.

In the following list the coins which are described in the British Museum Catalogue and in Mr. Gibbs' paper are referred to by number; but as the Bombay Asiatic Society's Journal is not very widely known, the descriptions of those of copper given in it are repeated.

The following coins, attributed to Nāsir ud Dīn Ismāil, who was set up as king of the Dekkan in A.H. 748, and on whose resignation Hasan Gangu became king and founder of the Bahmani Dynasty, may be given here, as they are more closely connected with the Bahmani than any other series:—

No. 1.	Obv.	الدنيا ناصر والدين	Rev.	In circle	ابو الفتح شاه اسماعيل
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Pl. XVII, Fig. 1. Æ. .6. Wt. 58.

No. 2.	Obv.	سلطان نا عمر الدنيا والد .. الله	Rev.	Centre in double circle	شاه اسماعيل
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Parts of marginal inscription.

Æ. .6. Wt. 53.

ALĀ AD DĪN HASAN SHĀH GĀNGU BAHMAN.

(1st king, A.H. 748-759.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 1. A.H. 758, but the end of the third line of Obv. is بهمن شاه.

No. 2.	Obv.	السلطان الاعظم علا الد والدين	Rev.	ابو المظفر بهمن شاه السلطان
		Pl. XVII, Fig. 2.	Æ. .55.	Wt. 26.
	Smaller size with similar legend.		.45.	Wt. 15.

Copper.—No. 1. Obv. Within circle السلطان
الاعظم Rev. Within circle شاه
الحسن
السلطان
Pl. XVII, Fig. 3. Æ. .6. Wt. 67.

No. 2 (Mr. Theobald).	Rev.	شاه
Obv.	علا الدنيا والدين	بهمن السلطان
	Pl. XVII, Fig. 4.	Æ. .5. Wt. 27.

MUHAMMAD SHAH BAHMAN GHĀZI.

(2nd king, A.H. 759-776.)

Gold.—Gibbs, No. 2. A.H. 775. Also another type described by the same writer in *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1885, Ahsanabad, A.H. 768.

Silver.—No. 1. Gibbs, Nos. 3 and 4. Ahsanabad, A.H. 760, 772.

Others of same variety dated A.H. 760, 761, 771, 774, 775, 776.

No. 2. No date. Obv. بناء دين الله Rev. ابو المظفر محمد شاه

Pl. XVII, Fig. 5. Æ. .55. Wt. 24.

Same pattern. Æ. .45. Wt. 16.

Same pattern. Æ. .4. Wt. 16.

Copper.—No. 1. Obv. المويد بنصر الله ابو المظفر Rev. In circle بهمنشاه محمد شاه
Margin ... سبعين ...

Pl. XVII, Fig. 6. Æ. .7. Wt. 77.

No. 2. Obv. بن بهمن شاه السلطان Rev. ابو المظفر محمد شاه
Æ. .6. Wt. 45.

No. 3. Obv. بهمن بن السلطان Rev. As No. 2.
Æ. .6. Wt. 45.

No. 4. Obv. المويد بنصر الله Rev. As No. 2.
Pl. XVII, Fig. 7. Æ. .5. Wt. 52 and 43.

MUJĀHID SHAH BIN MUHAMMAD SHAH.

(3rd king, A.H. 776–780.)

Gold.—Ahsanabad (?) A.H. 777.

Obv. السلطان الاعظم ظل الله في العالم Rev. In circle علا الدنيا والدين مجاهد شاه السلطان



1



2



3



4



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8



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12



13



14



Rev. margin (sic) ضرب هذا الدينار في حضرت احناباد
سنة سبع وسبعين وسبع مائة

Pl. XVII, Fig. 8. *AV.* 1·0. Wt. 192.

Silver.—No. 1. Gibbs, No. 5. Ahsanabad, A.H. 779. Other date, A.H. 778.

Copper.—Irregular hexagon.

Obv.

ابو
المغازي

Rev.

مجاهد
شاه

Pl. XVII, Fig. 9. *Æ.* ·6. Wt. 54.

DĀŪD SHAH, son of Hasan Gangū according to Farishtah, but grandson according to Tabātabā.

(4th king, A.H. 780, for 35 days.)

Copper.—Obv.

المؤيد
بنصر الله
ابو المظفر

Rev. In circle

داود
شاه

Remains of marginal inscription.

Pl. XVII, Fig. 10. *Æ.* ·65. Wt. 80–83.

MUHAMMAD SHAH BIN MAHMŪD BIN ALĀ AD DĪN HASAN

(MAHMŪD SHĀH BIN ALĀ AD DĪN HASAN).

(5th king, A.H. 780–799.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 6. Ahsanabad, A.H. 797. Thomas, No. 303. Other dates, A.H. 793, 794, 795, 796, 798, 799.

Copper.—Obv.

عبد
معبود

Rev. In circle

محمد
معبود

Margin وتسعين

Pl. XVII, Fig. 11. *Æ.* ·7. Wt. 74–80.

I attribute this coin to the 5th Bahmani king because the lettering seems to correspond with that of the period, e.g. of Dāūd and Firūz. The title عبد معبود had, I think, not been

found on a coin; it appears here as a rhyme to the names on the Rev., as may be noticed on other coins. It is clear there is no *بن* on the Rev.

GHĪĀS AD DĪN BIN MUHAMMAD (MAHMŪD) SHAH.

(6th king, A.H. 799 for six weeks.)

Copper.—British Museum.

Obv. عيـاـث الدنيا
والدين

Rev. السلطان
الاعظم

Æ. .6. Wt. 53.

SHAMS AD DĪN DĀŪD BIN MUJĀHID SHAH (BIN MAHMŪD).

(7th king, A.H. 799–800.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 7. Ahsanabad, A.H. 799.

Copper.—Obv.

السلطان
الاعظم

Rev.

الد
شمس
نيا والد[ين]

Æ. .6. Wt. 64.

FĪRŪZ SHAH BAHMANI, ROZ AFZŪN.

(8th king, A.H. 800–825.)

Gold.—Gibbs, No. 8. Ahsanabad, A.H. 800.

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 9. B.M.C., No. 449. Ahsanabad,
A.H. 800, 803, 804, 806, 807, 811–820, 822–825.

Copper.—No. 1. B.M.C., No. 453.

No. 2 (Mr. Theobald). Obv.

الحامى
بامر الله

Rev. فيروز
شاه

Æ. .55. Wt. 40.

The silver also and coin No. 1 in copper of this king are by no means scarce.

AHMAD SHAH WALĪ BAHMANI.

(9th king, A.H. 825–838.)

Silver.—Gibbs, No. 13. Ahsanabad, A.H. 828. Other dates,
826, 829.

Copper.—No. 1. B.M.C., No. 454. Muhammadabad, A.H. 836, 837, 838.

Obv.	المؤيد بِصْرَ اللَّهِ الملك الحنان [?]	Rev. أبو المغازی أحمد شاه السلطان محمد ابان ۸۳۷
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Pl. XVII, Fig. 12. Æ. .7. Wt. 122.

The bottom line of the Obv. is still doubtful, and there is evidently a line of lettering above the *أبو المغازی*, but illegible. Muhammadabad is certainly the word before the date, and we are left in no doubt as to where that place was by the heading of the chapter in the *Tazkarat ul Mulūk*, which is "Reign of Ahmad Wali Shah Bahmani in the city of Muhammadabad, now known as the city of Bedar" (Major King).

No. 2. B.M.C., No. 455. A.H. 826, 827, 828, 830, 837.
Æ. .65. Wt. 78.

ALĀ AD DĪN AHMAD SHAH.

(10th king, A.H. 838–862.)

Gold.—Gibbs, No. 14. No mint. A.H. 860.

Silver.—Gibbs, Nos. 15 and 16. B.M.C., No. 458. Ahsanabad, A.H. 847, 850, 858, 859, 861.

There is another variety of gold coin in the British Museum dated A.H. 853, not yet published.

Copper.—No. 1. A.H. 838.

Obv.	المستوثق بالله الحنان المثان الغنى	Rev.	سلطان أحمد شاه بن أحمد بن الحسن البهمنى ۸۳۸
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Pl. XVII, Fig. 13. Æ. .95. Wt. 248.

No. 2. B.M.C., No. 461. A.H. 838, 846, 850, 851, 856, and ۸۴۸.

There is a line of a word or two above *المعتصم* on the obverse, which is, I think, *مختل*, but is doubtful on all the specimens I have seen on which any of it appears.

No. 3. B.M.C., No. 467. A.H. 853, 854, 855.

No. 4. B.M.C., No. 462. A.H. 838–841, 843, 844, 846, 847, 851, 854

No. 5. B.M.C., No. 470, amended. A.H. 841, 843, 844, 848, 850.

Obv.	بالله المستنصر الغنى ابو المظفر	Rev.	أحمد شاه بن أحمد شاه البهمنى ۸۴۱
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Pl. XVII, Fig. 14. Æ. .65. Wt. 80.

A smaller size.

.55. Wt. 52.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 are common. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 were figured in *Bomb. Asiat. Journal*, vol. vi (1861), by Mr. E. W. West as being coins found in the Kanheri Caves, together with some clay impressions and moulds, but not read or attributed at that time.

ALĀ AD DĪN HUMĀYŪN SHAH ZĀLIM.

(11th king, A.H. 862–865.)

Gold.—Similar to silver.

Wt. 168.

Silver.—Gibbs. No. 17. B.M.C., No. 471. Ahsanabad, A.H. 863, 864.

Copper.—No. 1. B.M.C., No. 472. A.H. 864–866.

Æ. .9. Wt. 246.

2nd size: .75, Wt. 160.

3rd size: .7, Wt. 115.

4th size: .6, Wt. 77.

- No. 2. Obv. المتوكل
على كرم الله
.. الغنى Rev. As No. 1.
Æ. .7. Wt. 120.
- No. 3. Obv. دارار
زكا همان Rev. همايونشاه
بن احمد شاه
السلطان
Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1. Æ. .65. Wt. 80.

NIZĀM SHAH BIN HUMĀYŪN.

(12th king, A.H. 865-867.)

Copper.—No. 1. A.H. 866, 867.

- Obv. بنصر الله
المستنصر
القوى الغنى Rev. احمد شاه
بن همايونشاه
البهمنى
٨٦٧
Pl. XVIII, Fig. 2. Æ. .8. Wt. 246.

No. 2. A.H. 866, 867.

- Obv. الراجى
الرحمن
بتائد
٨٦٧ Rev. ابو المظفر
احمد شاه
السلطان
Pl. XVIII, Fig. 3. Æ. .8. Wt. 166.

No. 3. A.H. 866.

- Obv. المطيع
المنان
بامر الله Rev. ابو المظفر
احمد شاه
السلطان
٨٦٦
Pl. XVIII, Fig. 4. Æ. .7. Wt. 122.

No. 4. Obv.

الواثق
الرحمن
بالله

Rev.

ابو المظفر
احمد شاه
السلطان

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 5. Æ. .65. Wt. 76.

SHAMS AD DĪN MUHAMMAD SHAH BIN HUMĀYŪN SHAH.

(13th king, A.H. 867-887.)

Gold.—Similar to silver. Gibbs, No. 18. A.H. 873, 877.*Silver*.—Gibbs, No. 18. Ahsanabad, A.H. 877-880.*Copper*.—B.M.C., No. 474. A.H. 868, 871, 872, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879 (9 reversed), 880, 882, 828 for 868, 845 for (?), 968 for 869.

1st size: .9, Wt. 252. 2nd size: .8, Wt. 160. 3rd size: .7, Wt. 122. 4th size: .65, Wt. 78.

MAHMŪD SHAH BIN MUHAMMAD SHAH.

(14th king, A.H. 887-924.)

Gold.—A.H. 898.

Obv.

المتوكل على
الله القوى الغنى
السلطان الاعظم

Rev.

ابو المغازى
محمود شاه بن محمد شاه
الولى البهمنى
٨٩٨

A. .95. Wt. 169.

Silver.—Similar to gold, but Rev. is in square. (British Museum.)*Copper*.—No. 1. A.H. 887, 888, 890.

Obv.

المتوكل على
الله الحثان المنان
ابو المغازى

Rev.

محمود شاه
بن محمد شاه
السلطان

٨٨٧

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 6. Æ. .85. Wt. 232.

2nd size: .8, Wt. 188. 3rd size: .7, Wt. 120.

No. 2. Obv. على الله
المتوكل Rev. محمود
شاه بن
محمد شاه
Æ. .6. Wt. 78.

No. 3. A.H. 887, 894.

Obv. المتوكل على
الله القوى
الغنى Rev. محمود شاه
بن محمد شاه
البهمنى
۸۸۷

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 7. Æ. .8. Wt. 162.

No. 4. Obv. as No. 1. Rev. as No. 3. Æ. .8. Wt. 158.

No. 5. Obv. as No. 3. Rev. as No. 1. Æ. .8. Wt. 162.

AHMAD SHAH BIN MAHMŪD SHAH.

(15th king, A.H. 924-927.)

No coins.

ALA AD DĪN BIN MAHMŪD SHAH.

(16th king, A.H. 927-929.)

No coins.

WALĪ ULLAH SHAH BIN MAHMŪD SHAH.

(17th king, A.H. 929-932.)

Copper.—No. 1. Obv. الله
بن نصر
الموید الملک
القوى الغنى Rev. والى الله
السلطان بن
محمود شاه
البهمنى
۳

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 8. Æ. .85. Wt. 230.

No. 2.	Obv.	الله بن نصر المويد الغنى	Rev.	ولى الله السلطان اليمن
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Pl. XVIII, Fig. 9. Æ. .8. Wt. 166.

2nd size : .7, Wt. 120. 3rd size, dated ١٣٥ : .65, Wt. 84.

Pl. XVIII, Fig. 10.

KALĪM ULLAH SHAH BIN AHMAD SHAH.

(18th king, A.H. 932.)

No. 1. A.H. 942.

Obv.	الله بن نصر المويد سد . . الغنى	Rev.	الله كليم السلطان اليمن ٩٤٢
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Æ. .8. Wt. 166.

2nd size : .7, Wt. 126. 3rd size : .65, Wt. 85.

No. 2.	Obv.	الله بن نصر المويد الملك القوى الغنى	Rev.	الله كليم السلطان محمود اليمن
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Pl. XVIII, Fig. 11. Æ. .85. Wt. 255.

No. 3.	Obv.	على الله المتوكل	Rev.	As No. 1.
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Æ. .8. Wt. 182.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



AUTOTYPE.

No 4.	Obv.	الله بن نصر الموید	Rev.	الله كليم السلطان ٩٣*
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Pl. XVIII, Fig. 12. Æ. 65. Wt. 84.

No. 5.	Obv.	ن السلطان ٩٣٥	Rev.	الله كليم
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Æ. 5. Wt. 45.

Mr. E. E. Oliver, in his "Coins of the Muhammadan Kings of Gujarat," Bengal Asiatic Journal, 1889, describes Nos. 1 and 2 of Mahmūd Shah bin Muhammad Shah and No. 2 of Kalīm Ullah of this paper as coins of Mahmūd Shah Baikarah of Gujarāt. No doubt he had not seen specimens giving the complete legends, as in two out of the three the last line of Obv. is الميمنى.

O. CODRINGTON.

XII.

ON BARNSTAPLE AS A MINTING-PLACE.

MR. LAWRENCE has recently pointed out that the coins with the mint names BEAR, BARD, BEARDA, BARDAN, &c., should be assigned, not, as has hitherto been done, to Bardney, in Lincolnshire, but to Barnstaple in Devonshire.

It may serve as some slight confirmation of the correctness of Mr. Lawrence's view if I point out that this same attribution was made two years ago in a volume of charters published by Mr. W. H. Stevenson and myself (*The Crawford Collection of Early Charters and Documents*, Oxford, 1895, p. 79). What, in the first instance, led us to fix on Barnstaple as the site of the mint was an eleventh century endorsement (A.D. 1018), which will be found on p. 9 of our volume. Here, mention is made of the "burh-witan" at "Beardastapol,"¹ and this proves the existence of Barnstaple as at that date a borough, and, therefore, a likely place for a mint, whereas Bardney (*Beardan-ig*) was unknown except as the site of a monastery. Our assumption received confirmation from the inscription on one of Cnut's coins, mentioned in our note (Hildebrand, *Anglosachsiska Mynt*, 1881, p. 203, No. 11),

¹ The fuller form would be *Beardanstapol*. In Domesday it is spelt *Barnestaple*.

on which the minting place reads BEARDAS, which may well stand for *Beardastapol*, but cannot possibly refer to *Beardanig*.

ARTHUR S. NAPIER.

ADDITIONAL NOTE ON BARDNEY AS A MINT.

It may be desirable to add a few words to the foregoing note, not so much with the view of strengthening the attribution of the coins reading BARD, &c., to Barnstaple, but of showing the improbability of there having been a mint at Bardney at the time when they were struck, a point on which both Mr. Lawrence and Professor Napier might possibly more strongly have insisted.

That Bror Emil Hildebrand should have attributed the coins to Bardney is by no means surprising, inasmuch as though he was a diligent student of early English history, it could hardly be expected of him that he should be acquainted with all the details of English topography. His observations on Bardney in the first edition of his work on Saxon coins found in Sweden are to the following effect: " + BARDANIG (BEARDENIG) = *Bardney* in Lincolnshire. Here was a monastery which Aethelraed, King of Mercia, entered as a monk in 704. It was destroyed by the Danes in 807 (? 870), and was restored "about the time when the Normans conquered England."² Ruding certainly mentions BARD in his list of the mints of Aethelraed, but without explanation. In another place (vol. ii., p. 224) he conjectures that "BARD was by mistake put in the place of BRAD, which might signify "Bradford in Wiltshire." Sainthill's remarks² on which

² See Sainthill in *Num. Journ.*, 1837, vol. ii., p. 46.

Hildebrand founded his attribution are to the same effect. He gives the name as Bardenai in Domesday, and says that the place is ten miles west of Horncastle.

Lewis, in his "Topographical Dictionary," gives the same position to the place, and says that at about the period of the Conquest the monastery was restored for a society of Benedictine monks, by Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln. In "Allen's History of the County of Lincoln,"³ it is stated that in the year 870 the Danes, under Ingvar (Ingwair) and Hubba, burnt this monastery and murdered the monks therein, about three hundred in number. After remaining above two hundred years in ruins it was rebuilt by Gilbert de Gaunt, the noble and devout Earl of Lincoln.

Oswald, King of the Northhumbrians, was buried at Bardney in the year 642, and in 909 his body was translated to Gloucester, it may be presumed owing to the ruined condition of the monastery in which he had been interred.

It is true that Bardney is not specifically mentioned among all the minsters that the Danes destroyed in 870; but there can be but little doubt that it shared the fate of so many others in East Anglia.

Let us now consider some of the objections to regarding Bardney as the place of mintage of these coins reading BARD.

In the first place, as has been pointed out by Professor Napier, Bardney was merely the site of a highly venerated monastery, and not like Barnstaple an important borough.

In the second, Bardney lies within ten miles of the ancient city of Lincoln, where a Saxon mint was in operation, certainly from the days of Eadgar. Although in

³ Vol. ii. (1884), p. 62.

some parts of England mints were established in great profusion in the tenth and eleventh centuries, there seems to be an extreme improbability of there having been mints in so northern a part of the country in close proximity the one to the other at the time when these coins were struck. We must, moreover, take into account the extensive issues from the mint of Lincoln during the reigns of Aethelraed II, Cnut, Harold I, and Edward the Confessor.

But thirdly, these reigns extend over a period from A.D. 978 to 1066 and there seems every reason to believe that after the translation from Bardney of the remains of St. Oswald in A.D. 909, the monastery if not actually annihilated remained in a state of extreme poverty until the time when it was re-established by Gilbert de Gaunt after the Norman Conquest.

On the whole, it therefore appears that Barnstaple has an indefeasible right not only to the coins reading BEARDAS or BEARDEST, but to the whole series of coins reading BEARD or BARD and all its varieties of form.

J. E.

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Les Origines de la Monnaie considérées au point de vue économique et historique. Par E. Babelon. Paris, 1897, 8vo.

M. Babelon's little volume is the most readable work on the wider problems connected with the early history of coinage that has appeared for some years. The subjects dealt with are sufficiently obvious from the title, and they are treated in the lucid and interesting manner which shows that the author has to a great extent received the mantle of François Lenormant. Considerations of space may excuse the limitation of the present criticism to what is, after all, the most interesting chapter in the book—that containing M. Babelon's theory of a private coinage among the Greeks. The early electrum coinage of Asia Minor presents probably the most difficult problem in Greek numismatics. Particularly troublesome are those pieces which can hardly be said to bear types at all, so rude are the impressions of the dies. In these and in other early pieces, with designs in the small incuses on the reverse, M. Babelon recognises private money. The little punched designs he regards as the signets of private persons of credit. Even the famous Phanes is translated into “un banquier ou un marchand” of Ephesus “estampillant ses lingots.” “Not being a dynast of Ephesus, he can only be a rich banker of this city” (p. 119). Granting the dichotomy, which is less doubtful than it seems when thus barely stated, we may still ask whether Phanes necessarily had anything to do with Ephesus. To say that the stag is Phanes' private mark and at the same time that it proves an Ephesian origin for the coin is strange logic. The legend of the coin: “I am the badge of Phanes,” is in itself a warning to the effect: “Do not take me for the badge of Artemis!” Phanes may therefore have been a dynast of some other place. Our knowledge of the early history of Asia Minor is not exhaustive. As to the banker who obliged Cræsus when he was in extremities, what is there to

prove that his money was not State issue? Finally, if the incuses on the reverse of the early electrum were made by private bankers, how is it that (1) a very large number contain no design, (2) they are so symmetrically arranged? On a large series, for instance, we find one oblong incuse between two squares. This regularity of arrangement seems to show that the three marks were made at the same time. On one coin M. Babelon sees in the central oblong a fox, in the squares a head of a horse or stag, and a flower. Are these three types the marks of one banker or of three? If of three, are we to suppose that they made an arrangement, so that the marks should be symmetrically arranged? If of one, why did he have three signets? It is surely more satisfactory to suppose that these coins were issued by the State, and that such signets as we find belong to the responsible magistrates. The enormous variety of the early electrum coinage will probably be explained some day, but we greatly doubt whether it will be on the lines so ingeniously indicated by M. Babelon. Time was when the later electrum of Lesbos was split up and attributed to a number of cities.

G. F. H.

The Story of the British Coinage. By Gertrude Burford Rawlings. 12mo., pp. 224. London, 1898 (George Newnes, Limited).

This handy little volume, issued at the very moderate price of a shilling, in some respects resembles the cheap and excellent guide-books of Ambrosoli and Gneecchi, which relate to the Roman coinage. In this instance, however, the illustrations, no less than 108 in number, are from process-blocks introduced in the text, and are not relegated to separate plates. In the introduction some account is given of the processes adopted for the production of coins and the origin of coinage, the denominations of English coins, their fineness, and the position of English mints are summarily discussed. A succinct notice of the coinage of the Ancient Britons and of the Anglo-Saxons follows, while the English Coinage, from the time of the Norman Conquest to the present day, is much more fully treated. Ecclesiastical Mints, the Anglo-Irish Coinage, the Anglo-Gallie Coinage and Maundy Money are more briefly noticed in separate chapters. A far more detailed account of the Scottish Coinage follows, and the work concludes with a Chapter on Colonial Coins, and a short note on Tokens.

The book is evidently intended to be rather a History of the British Coinage than a Numismatic Manual; it will, however, be an acceptable guide to the public which takes an interest in the development of our coinage, and also to the young collector. It may be observed that a large proportion of the illustrations is taken from coins of so high a degree of rarity, that the ordinary collector can hardly hope ever to obtain specimens of them, but this circumstance does not detract from their interest. There is but one illustration that might with advantage have been omitted, that of a fragment of a pattern sovereign of Elizabeth, on page 67, which, though it imposed on Horace Walpole, cannot now be accepted as genuine. We heartily welcome Miss Rawlings' little book, which is calculated to awaken a taste for numismatic studies.

J. E.

Ἱστορία τῶν νομισμάτων. Athens, 1898.

M. J. N. Svoronos, the Keeper of the National Coin Collection at Athens, has just published a careful translation into modern Greek of Mr. Head's standard Manual of Greek Numismatics, the *Historia Numorum*. The book is neatly printed, and consists of two large octavo volumes and an atlas of auto-type plates reproducing the coins figured in the *Historia*, with some additions. M. Svoronos proposes to issue a supplementary volume dealing with the numismatic material that has accumulated since the *Historia* was published (1887). The translation forms part of the Βιβλιοθήκη Μαρασλή, a series of Greek versions of well-known works, such as Curtius's *History of Greece*, Droysen's *Hellenismus*, and Macaulay's *History*.

EDITORS, *Num. Chron.*

XIII.

RHEGIUM—IOCASTOS.

DANS sa dissertation sur le type connu sous le nom de *Démos* des monnaies de Rhégium,¹ M. E. J. Seltman a montré dernièrement que le personnage assis, au revers des tétradrachmes et drachmes émises à Rhégium, entre 460² et 416, ne saurait représenter le *Démos* de la ville, parceque des figures allégoriques de ce genre n'étaient pas encore usitées au 5^e siècle; puisque ce nom de *Démos*, proposé par Raoul-Rochette³ et depuis adopté assez généralement, n'est pas confirmé par la figure assise, fort semblable, des monnaies contemporaines de Tarente, vu que celle-ci ne représente pas non plus le *Démos*, comme le croyait Raoul-Rochette,⁴ mais le héros éponyme de la ville, Taras, ainsi que la légende l'indique.⁵

Mais, au-lieu d'en conclure que ce qui est vrai pour Tarente, l'est aussi pour Rhégium, M. Seltman a réuni tous les arguments qui lui semblent plaider en faveur de

¹ *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 173—189, Pl. VIII.

² Busolt, *Griech. Gesch.*, III, 1, p. 170.

³ Raoul-Rochette, *Mémoires de Numism. et d'Antiq.*, 1840 (*Numism. Tarent.*), p. 241, suiv.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 204.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Pl. III, n. 22, 25; *Cat. Brit. Mus. Italy*, p. 169, n. 71, 73, 74; *Num. Chron.*, 1889, Pl. I, 7; *Mus. de Berlin, Beschreib.* III, 1, p. 238—240, n. 75, 76, 80, 81, 87.

l'hypothèse de M. Head,⁶ qui a voulu reconnaître Aristée dans le personnage assis des monnaies de Rhégium.

Ici je ne puis partager son opinion; pour moi ce ne peut être que le fondateur de la ville, l'οἰκίστης, comme le Taras assis à Tarente et l'Hercule assis, désigné expressément comme tel par la légende **ΟΣΚΣΜΤΑΜ**, à Crotona.⁷

A Rhégium le fondateur est Iocastos,⁸ fils d'Aiolos et frère de Pheraimon et d'Agathyrnos,⁹ bien connus par les drachmes de Messana¹⁰ et les bronzes de Tyndaris.¹¹ Il régnait sur la côte jusqu'au site de Rhégium, quand la morsure d'un serpent lui causa la mort. Autour de son sépulchre les Chalcidéens, unis à des Messéniens, fondèrent Rhégium.¹²

⁶ *Hist. Num.*, p. 94, "a divinity of the nature of Agreus or Aristæos."

⁷ Carelli, T. CLXXXIII; Garrucci, T. CIX, 35; Berlin, *K. Münzk.*, 1877, T. VIII, n. 761; Head, *Guide*, Pl. 25, 19; *Cat. Brit. Mus. Italy*, p. 353, n. 85—87; Sambon, *Recherch.* 1870, Pl. XXIII, 15.

⁸ *Schol. Dionys. Perieg.*, 461. Εἰς δὲ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτοῦ (Αἰόλου) Ἰόκαστος τὸ Ῥήγιον ἔκτισε, πόλιν πρῶην Ἐρυθρὰν καλουμένην, ὡς ὁ Καλλιμάχος· (fr. 202). Ῥήγιον ἄστὺ λιπὼν Ἰοκάστεον Αἰολίδαο· cf. 476, *Tzetzes ad Lygosphr.* 45 et 788.

⁹ Diodor., V, 8. Τοῦ δ' Αἰόλου υἱοὺς γενέσθαι—ἔξ, —Φεραίμονα καὶ Ἰόκαστον καὶ Ἀγάθυρνον—. Τούτων δὲ Ἰόκαστον μὲν τῆς Ἰταλίας ἀντεχόμενος ἐβασίλευεν τῆς παραλίας μέχρι τῶν κατὰ τὸ Ῥήγιον τόπων. *Schol. Odys.* X, 6; *Apostol.*, I. 83.

¹⁰ Eckhel, *Num. vet. anecd.*, p. 46, T. IV, 8; Torremuzza, T. L, 6; *Cat. Brit. Mus. Sicily*, p. 106, n. 58, 59.

¹¹ Millingen, *Anc. Coins*, p. 28, Pl. II, 9; von Duhn, *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, III, 1876, p. 27—39.

¹² Heraclid. Pont., XXV (Mueller, *Fragm. Hist. Graec.*, II, p. 219). Ῥήγιον ᾤκισαν Χαλκιδεῖς οἱ ἀπ' Εὐρύπου διὰ λιμὸν ἀναστάντες· παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ—Μεσσηνίους—, καὶ συνᾤκισαν πρῶτον παρὰ τὸν Ἰοκάστεον τάφον, ἐνὸς τῶν Αἰόλου παίδων, ὃν φασιν ἀποθανεῖν πληγέντα ὑπὸ δράκοντος. Strabo, VI, 1, 6, p. 257; Scymn., v. 311; *Eustath. Dionys. Perieget.*, 340.

Or si on examine avec soin les monnaies que M. Seltman a réunies sur la Pl. VIII, on aperçoit sur le n. 17 un *serpent* qui a grimpé autour du pied postérieur du siège et va mordre Iocaste au flanc gauche; la tête du reptile se voit au-dessus de la main gauche du roi. Le même serpent est visible, mais indistinctement, sur les n. 1, 6 et 16.

Sur les n. 11 et 14 et sur un tétradrachme de ma collection, on dirait que le serpent s'est enroulé autour des hanches et dresse la tête au-dessus du genou de Iocaste.

Et si ce héros—car les tétradrachmes n. 4 et 5 le figurent divinisé—retourne la tête sur le n. 9, c'est qu'il est effrayé par le vue d'un serpent qui s'enroule autour du bâton qu'il tient à la main.

Sur d'autres pièces, où le serpent ne paraît pas, le graveur donne à Iocaste une pose qui indique assez qu'il est souffrant et atteint d'un mal incurable; il porte la main à la plaie et s'appuie, penché en avant, sur son bâton, avec une expression de vive douleur et de profonde tristesse. La drachme, n. 8, est la mieux réussie.

C'est donc bien Iocaste et non Aristée que représentent ces monnaies et c'est lui aussi et non Esculape, qui se voit au revers d'un groupe de bronzes d'époque postérieure.

1. Double tête d'*Artémis*, coiffée de la stéphané et surmontée du polos.

Rev.—**PHΓINΩN**, Iocaste, le bas du corps drapé, assis, à gauche, sur un siège à dossier et s'appuyant de la main droite sur son sceptre. Devant, Γ[ενεύκιον].

Æ 7. — Carelli, T. CXCIX, 100; ma coll.

2. A g. B. Carelli, 101; *Cat. Brit. Mus. Italy*, p. 382, 91.

3. A g. *trépied*. Carelli, 98 ; Garrucci, T. CXV, 13 ; Brit. Mus., 94 ; Mion., I, p. 200, n. 958.
4. A g. *trépied*, à l'exergue *serpent*. Carelli, 99 ; Brit. Mus., 92, 93 ; ma coll. ; Mion., I, p. 201, n. 960 (A d. le ch.).
5. Un *serpent* s'est enroulé autour du sceptre. Brit. Mus., p. 381, 89, 90 ; ma coll. ; Mion., *Suppl.*, I, p. 349, n. 1054.
6. Autre sans □ ? Carelli, 102 ; Garrucci, 12.

Ici le serpent n'est pas un symbole constant, comme il conviendrait à Esculape, mais un accessoire qui, quoiqu'il serve à caractériser Iocaste, peut être omis ou ajouté à volonté, comme sur les tétradrachmes.

La couronne d'olivier qui entoure le type sur l'argent, ferait croire que l'introduction de la culture de l'olivier était attribuée au roi mythique ; peut-être ne symbolise-t-elle que la fertilité du territoire.

Les symboles, sous le siège ou dans le champ, oiseaux divers, astre, grenade, chien, chat ?, serpent, grappe de raisin, n'ont aucun rapport avec Iocaste ; ce sont les marques personnelles d'officiers monétaires ou de magistrats annuels et servent à distinguer les émissions successives.

Il n'est pas improbable, ce me semble, que les citoyens de Rhégium aient érigé une statue au roi préhistorique, dont le tombeau formait le point central de la colonie Chalcidienne et qu'ils en aient confié l'exécution à Pythagoras, le célèbre sculpteur Samien qui vivait parmi eux dans la première moitié du 5^e siècle.¹³

¹³ E. Gardner, *Handb. of Greek Sculpt.*, 1896, pp. 244-248. Busolt, *Griech. Gesch.*, III, 1, p. 387. En 493 Pythagore vint à Rhégium ; les dates connues de ses œuvres vont de 488 à 472.

Son Philoctète est une preuve qu'il excellait dans l'art de rendre la douleur corporelle ¹⁴ et c'est ce qui m'induit à soupçonner que c'est une œuvre de Pythagoras qui a inspiré les graveurs de quelques-unes des monnaies les plus anciennes, n. 1—3, 6—8, où la douleur que la morsure du serpent cause à Iocaste est exprimée avec une vérité si remarquable et si insolite dans l'art monétaire encore archaïque.

Il me reste à mentionner les bronzes de Rhégium qui portent, au revers d'une tête d'Artémis pharétrée, un héros nu, debout de face, couronné, s'appuyant de la main gauche sur un sceptre et tenant de la droite étendue un rameau d'olivier ? et un oiseau ; dans le champs symboles.¹⁵

D'après le serpent qui s'enroule autour du sceptre sur l'exemplaire du British Museum, n. 87, ce serait encore Iocaste, mais représenté cette fois non comme un roi divinisé, mais dans une nudité héroïque avec les attributs du territoire qu'il avait occupé le premier.

Or, quel que soit le nom qu'il faille substituer à celui du Démos de Rhégium, tous les numismatistes sauront gré à M. Seltman d'avoir réuni et publié les variétés connues et d'avoir ainsi facilité singulièrement l'étude d'un type très curieux.

Je tiens à l'en remercier pour ma part.

J. P. SIX.

AMSTERDAM, Février, 1898.

¹⁴ Pline, *Hist. Nat.*, XXXIV, 59. Claudicantem cuius ulceris dolorem sentire etiam spectatores videntur.

¹⁵ Carelli, T. CXCVIII, 83—87 ; Garrucci, T. CXV, 7 ; Sambon, *Recherch.*, 1870, p. 353, n. 49—51 ; Mion. I, p. 202, n. 980, 981 ; *Suppl.*, I, p. 350, n. 1069 ; *Cat. Brit. Mus. Italy*, p. 381, n. 87, 88.

XIV.

GREEK COINS IN THE COLLECTION OF MR. EARLE-FOX.

(See Plate XIX.).

THESSALY—THESSALIAN CONFEDERACY.

1. Æ. 26 m.m. Head of Zeus r., laureate.

Rev.— EYBIOTOY Monster, like a centaur, except that the animal part of him is of a bull, not of a horse, galloping r., and seizing by the bridle a horse rearing r. Concave field. [Pl. XIX. 1.]

ΘΕΣΣΑ
ΝΥ

..... TP ...

The shape and position of the tail, the conspicuous hanging testiculi, and the distinctly cloven near forehoof, seem to make the bovine nature of the monster a matter of certainty.

2. Æ. 22 m.m. Head of Artemis r., quiver behind neck.

Rev.—(ΘΕΣΣΑ) Artemis, clad in long chiton, advancing r., holds burning torch in each hand. Concave field. [Pl. XIX. 2.]

ΝΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΗ
(ΕΥ)ΒΙΟΤΟΥ

ΛΩΝ.

This coin, like No. 1, appears, so far as I can ascertain, to be unpublished, and bears one of the same magistrate's names. The name in the nominative cannot be the same as on No. 1, as the letters **TP**, the only ones decipherable, cannot form part of Nikokrates.

MAGNESIA.

3. Æ. 15 m.m. Female head r., hair rolled.

Rev.—**MAGNHT(ΩN)**. Artemis, clad in short chiton, drapery floating round shoulders, running r.; holds long torch with both hands. [Pl. XIX. 3.]

UNCERTAIN.

4. Æ. 16 m.m. Bearded head l. (Asklepios?).

Rev.—**AIAON**. Female figure, clad in long chiton, seated on throne r., feet on footstool; l. hand rests on long sceptre, r. holds patera. [Pl. XIX. 4.]

The style and type seem to suggest Thessaly, and, to the best of my recollection, I bought the coin (at Athens) with a parcel of bronze coins of various Thessalian cities. The first and third letters are rather indistinct, though certainly one of the three triangular letters. Of course this may be only the second half of the name, and the first may have been in front of the figure (off the flan). But either as a whole or part, I cannot fit it in with any ethnic I know of, and I should be grateful for any suggestion as to the attribution. Is it of some hitherto unrecorded Thessalian town?

BOEOTIA—CORONEIA.

5. Æ. 22 m.m. Boeotian shield.

Rev.—**KOP** in concave field. [Pl. XIX. 5.]

HALIARTUS.

6. Æ. 23 m.m. Boeotian shield.

Rev.—ΑΛΙ in concave field.

(Cast taken by me from a coin in a dealer's shop at Athens.)

Dr. Barclay Head, in his coinage of Boeotia, gives similar coins of Haliartus, Thespieae, Lebadeia, Orchomenus, Plataea, and Tanagra. Coroneia would seem to be a new mint in this class. The coin of Haliartus is interesting as showing when the change from ΑΡΙΑΠΤΟΣ to ΑΛΙΑΠΤΟΣ occurred, for the specimen of this class in the British Museum (*Cat., Cent. Greece*, Pl. VII. 17) reads ΑΡΙ.

PHOCIS—ELATEA.

7. Æ. 18 m.m. ΕΛ. Bull's head facing, bound with sacrificial fillet.

Rev.—Athena, wearing crested helmet, charging to r., shield on l. arm, lance in r. hand. Concave field. [Pl. XIX. 6.]

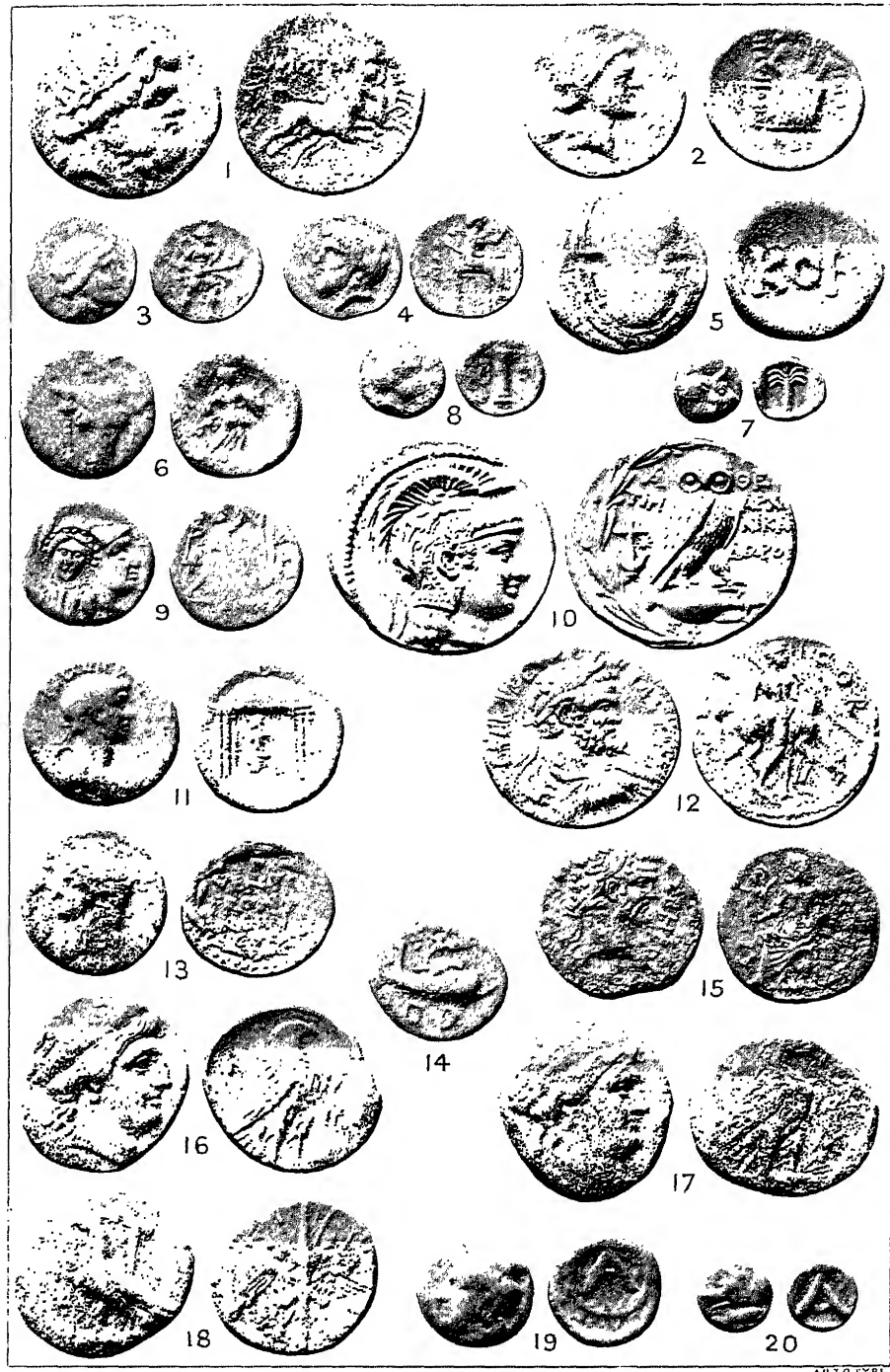
Cf. *B. M. Cat., Cent. Greece, Phocis*, Nos. 105 and 106, with identical obverse, but reverse, ΦΩΚΕΩΝ, head of Apollo, which should doubtless also be attributed to Elatea.

EUBOEAE—CARYSTOS.

8. Α. 10 m.m., 0.51 grammes. Cow's head and neck r.

Rev.—Palm-tree in incuse square. [Pl. XIX. 7.]

An apparently unpublished obol closely resembling the hemidrachm in *B. M. Cat., Cent. Greece*, Pl. XVIII. 2.



GREEK COINS - (EARLE-FOX COLL.)



EUBOEÆ.

9. Æ. 19 m.m. Head of Artemis r.

Rev.—EYBO quiver with strap. [Pl. XIX. 8.]

CHALCIS.

10. Æ. Coin of Antigonos (head of Pallas—satyr erecting trophy) countermarked by Chalcis, with female head, facing, hair rolled, wearing sacrificial fillet, surmounted by row of disks. Cf. types of Æ coins of Chalcis. [Pl. XIX. 9.]

ATTICA—ATHENS.

11. Æ. 31 m.m. Head of Athena Parthenos, as usual on tetradrachms, bearing names of magistrates. On cheek-piece of helmet, which is turned up, a griffin flying r.

Rev —Usual type. A ΘΕ
TIM APX
NIKAI
ΔΩΡΟΘ

on amphora A; below, ΞΦ. Symbol, anchor and star. [Pl. XIX. 10.]

ATHENS.

12. Æ. 31 m.m. Similar to preceding, but the cheek-piece of the helmet adorned with a coiled serpent r.

Rev.—A ΘΕ Symbol, Asklepios standing l. on
ME NEΔ amphora (letter effaced): below,
ΕΠΙ Η Ρ
ΓΕΝΟ
ΘΕΟΦ

(From a cast taken at Athens.)

I cannot find that attention has ever been called to the ornamentation on the cheek piece of the helmet in this series, which appears to change with different magistrates, but is certainly absent on the latest and roughest tetra-

drachms. On examining the plates of the *B. M. Catalogue, Attica*, I find an ornament, the details of which I cannot distinguish in the photograph, on xii. 8, and traces of something on xi. 8 and xiii. 6, and only on these, though most of the specimens figured are in good condition. I have reason to believe that the two coins I have described came from the same find.

CORINTH.

Two coins of Corinth in my possession serve to further illustrate Messrs. Imhoof-Blumer's and Percy Gardner's admirable numismatic commentary on Pausanias, and one of them, at least, is of some importance as demonstrating the sculptural origin of an already familiar coin-type.

13. Æ. 21 m.m. . . . **CAESTRAIAN HAD** Bust of Hadrian r., laureate.

Rev.—Inscription effaced. Poseidon, naked, seated on rock r., left hand resting on long trident, right hand resting on knee, in hexastyle temple, with round roof surmounted by an ornament, the detail of which is obscure. [Pl. XIX. 11.]

The figure of Poseidon on this coin is identical with that on the coin signed by P. Tadius Chilo and C. Julius Nicephorus (*B. M. Cat., Corinth*, 483, Pl. XV. 1, and *Num. Com. on Paus.*, p. 16, Pl. D, LII.). I think it may be considered as demonstrated that the figure is copied from a statue, for two of the conditions laid down by Professor Gardner as tests are fulfilled: the figure is represented in a temple, and it is reproduced exactly in every detail after an interval of over a hundred and fifty years. This evidence is the more interesting because Professor Gardner (*N. C. P.*, p. 17) says: "The only one (figure of Poseidon)

which can be regarded as a copy of a statue is that which figures Poseidon as seated holding dolphin and trident" (*N. C. P.*, Pl. D, LIV., LV., LVI.). Professor Gardner is, no doubt, right as to those coins, which are of a type quite distinct from mine, and we therefore may feel sure that we possess copies of at least two statues of Poseidon.

CORINTH.

14. Æ. 26 m.m. **LSERTSEVRE RTAVGIMPIII.** (*sic*)
Bust of Severus r., laureate; border of dots (apparently from same die as *B. M. Cat.*, *Corinth*, 643, Pl. XXI. 6).

Rev.—**CLI COR.** Bellerophon watering Pegasus r.
[Pl. XIX. 12.]

This coin gives as its principal type, and consequently on a larger scale and with fuller detail, the figure of Bellerophon watering Pegasus, which appears in front of the Acropolis on the coin, also of Sept. Severus, and probably from the same obverse die (as the inscription contains the same blunders in the name), which figures in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.*, *Corinth*, No. 653, Pl. XXI. 15, and *N. C. P.*, Pl. D. LII.

In the Introduction to the *British Museum Catalogue of Corinth*, Dr. Barclay Head gives among the Duoviri under Nero: **P. VE** (Ventidio?) **FRONTONE**. His suggested expansion of **VE** is confirmed by the following:—

15. Æ. 81 m.m. Inscription effaced. Head of Nero l., laur.

Rev.—**P. VENTI FRONTO NEIV COR** in laurel wreath. [Pl. XIX. 13.]

Before quitting the subject of Corinthian coins, I should like to mention the following curious piece—the nature of which I leave others to decide—which was purchased at Patras, and bears a Corinthian type.

16. Æ. 18 m.m. Melicertes lying on dolphin r., under tree.
Below, **D. D.**

Rev.—No type. [Pl. XIX. 14.]

ÆGIUM.

17. Æ. 21 m.m. **Λ CEBHPOC.** Head of Sept. Severus r., laureate.

Rev.—**ΑΙΓ** Zeus seated on throne l., in attitude of Pheidias' statue; on extended r. hand a helmeted and draped figure (? Athena) holding an uncertain object in r., and a long and slightly curved object in l. [Pl. XIX. 15.]

The remainder of the inscription is completely effaced, but the coin must be of Aegium and not of Aegira, for there would not be room for the remaining letters of **ΑΙΓΕΙΡΑΤΩΝ**. The figure of Zeus holding a statue of Athena seems to be a new type. The coin was acquired at Patras with No. 16.

ELIS.

18. Æ. 25 m.m. Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos adorned with floral ornament, earring, and necklace.

Rev.—**FA.** Eagle with closed wings, standing r. [on thunderbolt], in field r., **ΙΑ.** [Pl. XIX. 16.]

ELIS.

19. Æ. 25 m.m. As last.

Rev.—**F A** as last; in field, **Α.** [Pl. XIX. 17.]

The presence of the two forms **A** and **Α** (unless the second is to be regarded as a monogram) on No. 19 is worthy of note.

ELIS?

20. Æ. 24 m.m. Eagle with closed wings standing l. on thunderbolt.

Rev.—**A Λ.** Winged thunderbolt. [Pl. XIX. 18.]

Cf. *Brit. Mus. Cat., Pelop., Laconia*, 4, Pl. XXIV. 3, similar, but reading ΛA . I have always been puzzled to find a place for this coin in the Lacedaemonian series. The types seem to suit Elis much better, and coins of that place without the F are already known (Imhoof, *Mon. Grecques*, p. 169). I would venture to suggest that $A\Lambda$ may be the true reading, and ΛA the retrograde, and that the coin may belong to Elis.

ARGOS.

21. $\mathcal{A}E$. 15 m.m. Head of Hera l., wearing stephanos ; of fine style.

Rev.— A in wreath ; concave field. [Pl. XIX. 19.]

This closely resembles in style the beautiful drachms published (*Brit. Mus. Cat., Pelop.*, Pl. XXVII. 12 and 13), and is probably the earliest bronze coinage of Argos.

22. $\mathcal{A}E$. 10 m.m. Fore-part of wolf, l.

Rev.— ΛA in incuse square. [Pl. XIX. 20.]

The type is a variety of the bronze coins of Argos. It came to me from Crete with a parcel consisting chiefly of coins of Polyrhenium and Aptera. It is already known that coins of Argos, especially those in silver, are frequently found in Crete.

H. B. EARLE-FOX.

XV.

THE PICTURE OF A ROMAN MINT IN THE HOUSE OF THE VETIL.¹

DEAR DR. HEAD,

Having lately obtained a large and beautiful photograph of the Pompeian wall-painting discovered some years ago, and described in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1896, I arrive, after careful study, at conclusions which, in regard to the meaning of the actions performed by the various figures of the composition, as well as in some other respects, differ a good deal from Mr. Talfourd Ely's conception. I give you my ideas in brief compass for what they are worth, and in the hope that in doing so I may help forward, by a step or two, the right interpretation of a beautiful work of art, which possesses a truly unique interest for all students of archæology, and most of all for those of ancient numismatics.

First of all permit me, however, to express my regret that the editors should have contented themselves with what is little better than an outline rendering of the painting. A photograph of the same size, colourless though it be, would have done more justice to its con-

¹ For illustration of this mural-scene see *Num. Chron.*, 1896. Pl. VI.

spicuous artistic excellence. As it is, the element of airy humour, the key-note of the composition, has in great part disappeared.

Taking now the scene in natural sequence, from the right, we observe the first of the Loves busy working on a platform at the open furnace door. Mr. Talfourd Ely refers to him as performing the task of stoker. I would submit that he may be doing—or may be preparing to do—more. Everybody knows that the functions of the high officers of the Mint at Rome were carefully defined by “auro argento aere flando feriundo.” The term “flando” would embrace the melting process of the ingots and the casting of the coin-blanks. Consequently, the insignia of a monetalis, such as they appear on a denarius of the Carisia Gens, express the formula by, first, the melting-pot or crucible, and, secondly, by anvil, hammer, and tongs.

The first object has sometimes been misinterpreted as a laurelled coin-die. Its size alone (it would cover the whole top of the anvil) seems to render this explanation improbable. Laurelled it is, because it suggests at the same time the peculiar ovoid or pot-shaped head-cover of the god of the smithy, which, I doubt not, was suggested to the imagination of the primitive age by the crucible. Thus they would adorn him at once with all the simple insignia of the earliest art (barring that of the potter): hammer in right, tongs in left, and crowned with the vessel of his furnace.

The casting process, by which many of the debased denarii in the later times of the Empire were obtained, has been illustrated from ancient originals on Plate VII of Akerman's *Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*. It may be presumed that the coin-blanks were cast in some such

manner, and I suppose, accordingly, that the low square erection on the right of the furnace is, or encloses, the casting-well or foundry, receiving the piled clay moulds for the blanks. The first Cupid, then, is in charge of the crucible which he is about to withdraw from the furnace, examining closely whether the molten mass is ready for the casting operation. He does this with the left hand. In stoking he would naturally use the right.

The blanks, when removed from their moulds, would be in too porous and brittle a state to bear without cracking the blows of the heavy hammers used in coining. The next step must, therefore, have been to put them in a fit condition, and we learn from the next and the third busy little worker how this was done. Each blank was subjected to the glow of the furnace, and when much heated, compressed and solidified by the use of a moderately heavy hammer.

Now the coin-blank is ready for the testing and weighing department, as represented by the structure in the centre of the scene. The three shelves may be supposed to contain samples in the three metals; for although their contents are, I am informed, tinted yellow in the original, this colour would suit both gold and orichalcum; while a silvery tone of colour might tax the ingenuity of a modern painter, if he were to produce it on damp plaster. The same interpretation might be applied to the three pairs of scales, the large for the big brass blanks and the others for silver and gold. The box immediately below the large balance is, perhaps, a receptacle for weights, or it may be meant to receive rejected blanks.

The Cupid with the second largest pair of scales in his hand has charge of this department. He is supposed to be—as in duty bound—the sure and just man of the com-

pany. As such, he is blindfolded—at least, so he appears to be in the photograph—like Justice herself. But he has pushed the bandage back and up from one eye in alarmed chagrin, under the angry remonstrance of his superior who finds his work wanting, and he now feebly attempts to depress the light scale with his little index. Possibly, however, the supposed bandage is an illusion and may be caused by a damage to the surface of the picture. And who is this indignant superior? Mr. Talfourd Ely refers to the figure simply as the monetalis; but with the large photograph before me, I entertain no doubt that it is not male, but female. Garments, necklace, bracelets, and the clearly defined bosom render this much certain. The whole scene has, I believe, been differently interpreted by others from this circumstance, viz., as a jeweller's workshop, visited by a lady intent on a purchase. This view is condemned not only by the internal evidence of the natural sequence in the different stages of the process of coining, but by the presence of the Peacocks sacred to the great goddess, in whose temple (*i.e.*, under whose auspices) the industry was originally carried on. The locality is, further, characterised as a temple by a column (not given in the *Chronicle*) beyond the Cupid at the furnace.

But since these Loves or Genii certainly symbolize the various stages of the art or handicraft as exercised by the workers, who but Juno Moneta herself could worthily fill the position and function of the head and master? Her regal diadem she has indeed laid aside, while presiding amidst the din and dust of the mint (it should be noted that she is represented without her diadem on the denarius of the Carisia Gens). But the queenly mien and bearing are there, reminding one, as Mr. Talfourd Ely has well expressed it, of a seated Jove. And the

painter takes care that she shall be readily known, for he adorns her wings with the eyes from the feathers of her bird. These eyes are indicated by certain roundish spots that have been omitted in the outline picture of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. They are entirely confined to the small space covered by the wings, and appear so regularly placed that they could hardly be the result of chance or accidental damage. This may be tested by an examination of the right wing, as it is seen in a good photograph, the other being less well preserved. On it there are visible four spots, one close to the tip and another near the shoulder, while two more, one above the other, can be distinguished at an equal distance from both. The two last are somewhat blurred ; but the former show the irregular pear-shape of the exterior circumference of the eye on the peacock's feather. A winged Juno certainly seems a fanciful creation ; but since the whole airy composition is alive with wings, how would she look as a wingless Titania amidst her feathered flock ? And as the little Cupids are suitably furnished with the short, stumpy wings of birds—sparrows or newly fledged doves—sacred to the goddess of love, so have the peacock's plumes been chosen for the central figure. The artist has not shrunk from a bold step for the sake of æsthetic unity in design.

While she, however, indignantly rejects the light coin-blank, two workers on her left put the last touch, or rather blow, to another, previously approved of.

Mr. Talfourd Ely justly observes that the hammer and tongs used in this operation are large and heavy, the fact being emphasised by the long swing with which the Cupid fetches his blow. He farther surmises the object directly aimed at to be the upper die, held down firmly upon the lower one, with the blank in between, betwixt

the nippers of the tongs. The supposition is obvious and natural, and if only the picture might be dated back a few decades, no very serious objection could be raised.

The Roman republican coins were—if I may make use of the expression—struck “free-hand,” that is, the upper die was firmly held down, either by the hand or a pair of stout tongs, the lower die being securely fixed. No attention was paid to the placing of the obverse type relatively to that of the reverse.

But about the middle of the first century after Christ there was a change, irregular placing becoming the exception. Under Nero, if not sooner, the method had certainly become fixed, the coins being struck—to use a rather illogical expression—in the inverted-vertical position, like the money of the present reign previous to the Jubilee year, *i.e.*, the impression of one side being *straight* up, that of the other *straight* down. Later again, under Hadrian for example, the types of both sides are sometimes carefully placed up together. Now, in this strictly vertical position, up or down, there is a very evident purpose, *viz.*, that of order and uniformity. I have lately discussed the matter with you and with Mr. Hill, though more particularly in connection with the working of the later Greek mints, where the same method seems to have obtained (outside Sicily and some other regions), about three hundred years earlier. Mr. Hill suggests that regularity might have been attained sufficiently by the men always handling their working utensils in exactly the same relative position to each other from behind and in front of the anvil. This appears to be a satisfactory explanation in regard to the initial stages of the method in which regularity predominates, but does not rule. Later on, however, it becomes a uniform law, and we

must, I think, assume that this could only have been effected through some mechanical contrivance by which the dies were connected, and which thus rendered marked irregularities of position practically impossible.

Our age easily overcomes difficulties of a trivial kind, such as this, by some ingeniously contrived piece of mechanism. But how would people set about solving it that do not appear to have possessed for the purpose very much beyond the commonest working appliances of the smithy? To answer the question I need not go back two thousand years, there being a paper in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift* of 1888 that teaches us how it was done at Cologne a little more than three hundred years ago. A pair of stout tongs (see Plate V of the *Zeitschrift*) with the two dies firmly attached to the nippers served the purpose. The coin-blank was placed between the dies, and a blow on a piece of iron, projecting upward, did the business.

Judging by the excellent photograph in my possession, I should say that this was the method followed by the Cupids of the picture. The lower nipper is placed down flat on the anvil, there being so much apparent space between it and the upper one, that we may easily imagine the two flat dies, firmly attached, together with the coin-blank lodged between. If the tongs only grasped and held the upper die in position over the lower one, the lower nipper could not rest flat on the anvil. But the Cupid holds it so. There obviously arises this question, viz., whether the nippers, be they of the strongest and most solid kind, could bear the direct blow of the hammer. I think they would not. Yet there is a simple way out of the difficulty. A third man might have placed the head of a hammer with a square-shaped top, or indeed any conveniently made piece of metal, on the upper nipper, thus receiving the blow on

it. But this third person, since he contributes nothing to the dramatic effect of the whole, might well be omitted in the picture as unimportant or even detrimental to the harmonious scheme of the composition. Similarly, the process of removing the coin-blanks from their moulds has been left out as unessential. Possibly, also, the omission is unintended, since the artist, not being in the secrets of the mint, may never have realised the need of the third man.

All this is conjectural; but I venture to think I am not straining probabilities in the endeavour to account for the fixity of position between obverse and reverse types. It is a solid fact, and must be faced somehow. I am, moreover, inclined to think that the theory is, indirectly at least, corroborated by inscriptions from the pedestals of statues of Apollo, Fortuna, and Hercules, erected and dedicated in A.D. 115 by the personnel of an imperial mint (*Corpus Inscriptionum*, vi., p. 8, Nos. 42, 43, and 44). We are informed that there were in a certain officina—in addition to the manager (*optio*) and 16 chief workmen (*officina-tores*)—17 die-engravers (*signatores*), 11 die-placers (*suppostores*) and 32 mallet-men (*malleatores*). A number of other workmen, whose functions are not defined, may have worked at the furnace (*flaturarii*) and attended to the general keeping in order of the officina. The *malleatores* and *suppostores*—as represented by the two Cupids on the left—interest us more particularly. It seems strange that the latter should have been in such a marked minority, viz., a proportion, as nearly as possible, of one to three. The picture goes only some way in accounting for the disparity in numbers, for it shows two *malleatores* and one *suppostor* engaged in the course of the whole operation. The man who, as I suppose, received

the blow of a mallet on the top of his hammer, is, therefore, the malleator wanted in order to make up, almost exactly, the proportion of the two classes of workers as given in the inscription.

Or the matter might be stated like this: Taking the 11 suppostores as the basis to calculate from, there would be, according to the theory, 22 malleatores engaged with them at 11 anvils. The number of anvils on which the blanks were prepared for striking need not have been exactly the same. Handling lighter instruments, these men would, on the whole, work somewhat faster, *i.e.*, the rate of production of ten such anvils might keep pace with eleven of the other kind. In this manner we should get 32 malleatores as against 11 suppostores.

Other methods of contrivance might be suggested, particularly for the striking of the larger and harder bronze blanks. But since such would not bear on the design of the picture, I refrain from entering on conjectures in this direction.

In conclusion, I would venture on a conjecture of historical interest, although, doubtless, it has suggested itself already to others. Might it not be supposed that we possess in this dainty composition a picture which is connected with the family history of the Vettii?² Specimens of a denarius and a quinarius with the name of the gens are abundant and well known, the former, struck by T. Vettius Sabinus, about 69 B.C., with the head of Tattius, his legendary royal ancestor. Here, as in almost numberless instances, events from the history of the noble families form the theme of the republican coin types.

² This interpretation, suggested by Mr. Grueber, has already been published in *Archæologia*, vol. 55, p. 317.—[ED.]

Is it, then, too bold to suggest that the picture may have adorned the house of a Vettius as a memento of the ancient connection of the family with the mint? It would seem surprising that the central figure of the composition should ever have been misinterpreted as male; the error was, perhaps, due to the masculine cast of the face and head. But if the picture bears on the family history, we may suppose that the features were meant to be a likeness of the ancestor and monetalis; and this alone would also account for the absence of the diadem.

Perhaps there are many such "family pictures" among the art treasures of Pompeii, if only we could read them aright. The even more charming companion of "the Mint," "the Race," coursed by Cupids in chariots that are drawn by antelopes, may be among these, recalling, perhaps, some famous contest in the circus which was won by some other member of the great house.

I am, dear Dr. Head,

Yours very faithfully,

E. J. SELTMAN.

P.S.—My attention has just been called to M. Babelon's "*Notice sur la Monnaie*" (*Grande Encyclopédie*, t. xxiv). The representation of the hinged dies (p. 112), while establishing the fact that coins were sometimes struck by means of connected dies, as suggested above, renders it unnecessary to assume the co-operation of a second *malleator* in the process of striking, and thus the only difficulty in explaining this interesting painting is done away with.—E. J. S.

XVI.

ROMAN AUREI FROM PUDUKOTA, SOUTH INDIA.

THE hoard of which details are given below was discovered early in 1898, in the territory of his Highness the Rajah of Pudukota. To the energy of Mr. Crossley, his Highness's private secretary, we owe it that the hoard was secured very nearly if not altogether intact, although the native who discovered it made strenuous attempts to defeat the ends of numismatics and the law. By the kind permission of his Highness, who has generously presented to the British Museum such varieties as were required for the National Collection, I am enabled to give a complete description of the coins. They are unfortunately without exception in bad condition, having evidently been in circulation a long time before they were buried. In addition, more than 90 per cent. of them have been deliberately defaced with a file or chisel. In the list which follows I give the references to Cohen's work, the number of coins of each type, and the number of defaced specimens.

AUGUSTUS.		Cohen.	Number in hoard.	Number defaced.
1. AVGVSTVS. Head r., bare.		8	2	2
<i>Rev.</i> —ARMENIA CAPTA. Victory r., slaying bull				
2. CAESAR COS. VII. CIVIBVS SERVATEIS. Head r., bare.				
Countermarked R E.				
<i>Rev.</i> —AVGVSTVS S. C. Eagle with wreath between two branches		30	1	1
3. AVGVSTVS DIVI F. Head r., laureate.				
<i>Rev.</i> —C. CAES. AVGVS. F. Caius Caesar on horseback r.; behind, two standards and an aquila		39	4	4
4. CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. Head r., laureate.				
<i>Rev.</i> —C. L. CAESARES AVGVSTI F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT. The two Caesars, each with shield and spear; in field, simpulum and lituus		42	22	21
5. AVGVSTVS DIVI F. Head r., bare.				
<i>Rev.</i> —IMP. X. (in ex.). Two soldiers with branches approaching Augustus seated on low platform.		132	1	1
6. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 5.				
<i>Rev.</i> —IMP. X. Bull butting r.		136	1	1
Carried forward			31	30

	Cohen.	Number in hoard.	Number defaced.
Brought forward		31	30
7. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 5. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. X. ACT. Apollo of Actium	143	1	1
8. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 5. <i>Rev.</i> —IMP. XII. Bull butting r.	152	1	1
9. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 4. <i>Rev.</i> —PONTIF. MAXIM. Livia seated r., with sceptre and ears of corn	222	1	1
10. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> —SIGNIS RECEPTIS. Mars standing to front, with aquila and standard	261 var.	1	1
11. CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Head r., bare. <i>Rev.</i> —SIGNIS RECEPTIS S. P. Q. R. Shield with CL. V. between aquila and standard	264	1	1
12. CAESARI AVGVSTO. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —S. P. Q. R. (in ex.) Quadriga r.	276 var.	1	0
13. CAESARI AVGVSTO. Head l., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —S. P. Q. R. (in ex.) Quadriga l.	276 var.	1	1

14. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 1. <i>Rev.</i> —S. P. Q. R. Victory facing, holding shield, on which CL. V.	286	1	1
15. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 11. <i>Rev.</i> —S. P. Q. R. Shield with CL. V, suspended from column and crowned by Victory flying r.	288 var.	1	1
TIBERIUS.			
16. TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —PONTIF. MAXIM. Livia seated r., with sceptre and flower	15	161	146
17. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 16. <i>Rev.</i> —TR. POT. XVII. IMP. VII. Emperor in quadriga .	47	2	2
TIBERIUS AND AUGUSTUS.			
18. TI. CAESAR AVG. F. TR. POT. XV. Head of Tiberius r., bare. <i>Rev.</i> —CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. Head of Augustus r., laureate	p. 212.	1	2 (on <i>rev.</i>)
Carried forward		205	188

24. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 23. <i>Rev.</i> —SACERDOS DIVI AVGVSTI. Two torches . . .	4	2	2
25. Similar to No. 24, but bust not wreathed . . .	—	1	1
GERMANICUS AND CALIGULA.			
26. GERMANICVS CAES. P. C. CAES. AVG. GERM. Head of Germanicus r., bare. <i>Rev.</i> —C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P.M. TR. POT. Head of Caligula r., laureate . . .	p. 229. 1	6	1 on both sides, 4 on <i>obv.</i> , 1 on <i>rev.</i>
27. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 26. <i>Rev.</i> —C. CAESAR. AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III. Head of Caligula r., laureate . . .	p. 229. 6	2	2 on <i>obv.</i>
AGRIPPINA AND CALIGULA.			
28. AGRIPPINA MAT. C. CAES. AVG. GERM. Bust of Agrippina, r. <i>Rev.</i> —C. CAESAR AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III. Head of Caligula r., laureate . . .	p. 233. 5	1	1 on <i>rev.</i>
Carried forward . . .	244	244	224

Brought forward	Cohen.	Number in hoard.	Number defaced.
29. C. CAESAR AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III. Head r., laureate.		244	224
Rev.—S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB C. S. in wreath . . .	p. 239. 20	2	2
CALIGULA AND AUGUSTUS.			
30. C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. Head of Caligula r., laureate.			
Rev.—DIVVS AVG. PATER PATRIAE. Head of Augustus r., radiate	p. 244. 1	1	1 (both sides)
31. C. CAESAR AVG. PON. M. TR. POT. III. COS. III. Head of Caligula r., laureate.			
Rev.—As No. 30	p. 244. 6	1	1 (both sides)
32. C. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. POT. COS. Head of Caligula r., bare.			
Rev.—Head of Augustus r., radiate, between two stars. . .	p. 245. 10	1	1 on rev.

CLAUDIUS.						
33.	TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI. Constantia seated l.	4	2	2		
34.	TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 33	5	4	3		
35.	TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP. XI. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 33	7	7	7		
36.	TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. XVI. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 33	9	3	3		
37.	Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 35. <i>Rev.</i> —DE BRITANNI or DE BRITANNIS on triumphal arch	17	3	3		
38.	DIVVS CLAVDIVS AVGVSTVS. Head l., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —EX S. C. Carpentum r.	31	5	3		
39.	Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 33. <i>Rev.</i> —EX S. C. OB CIVES SERVATOS in wreath	33	2	2		
Carried forward			275	252		

	Cohen.	Number in hoard.	Number defaced.
40. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 34. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 39		275	252
41. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR. P. IIII. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —IMPER. RECEPT. Praetorian camp	34 43	8 5	7 4
42. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 33. <i>Rev.</i> —PACI AVGVSTAE. Pax-Nemesis r., preceded by serpent	50	3	2
43. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 41. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 42	55	8	7
44. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 35. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 42	57	14	14
45. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 36. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 42	60	3	3
46. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR. P. X. IMP. P. P. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 42	64	3	3

47. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR. P. X. P.P. IMP. XVIII. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 42	66	2	2
48. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR. P. XI. IMP. P. P. COS. V. Head r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 42	67	3	3
49. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 33. <i>Rev.</i> —PRAETOR RECEPT. Emperor greeting soldier	77	1	1
50. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 41. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 49	80 (where for VIII read IIII)	1	1
51. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 35. <i>Rev.</i> —S. P. Q. R. P.P. OB C. S. in wreath	86	6	6
52. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 36. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 51	88	1	1
53. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 46. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 51	92	3	3
Carried forward	336		309

	Cohen.	Number in hoard.	Number defaced.
Brought forward		336	309
54. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 47. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 51	—	1	1
55. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 48. <i>Rev.</i> —As No. 51	95	1	1
CLAUDIUS AND NERO.			
56. TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P.M. TRIB. POT. P.P. Head of Claudius r., laureate. <i>Rev.</i> —NERO CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Bust of Nero l., bareheaded	p. 267. 4	5	3 on <i>obv.</i> , 2 on <i>rev.</i>
AGRIPPINA AND CLAUDIUS.			
57. AGRIPPINAE AVGVSTAE. Bust of Agrippina r., wreathed. <i>Rev.</i> —TI. CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GERM. P.M. TRIB. POT. P.P. Head of Claudius r., laureate	p. 274. 3	22	2 on both sides, 8 on <i>obv.</i> , 10 on <i>rev.</i>
AGRIPPINA AND NERO.			
58. NERO CLAVD. DIVI F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. P. COS. Head of Nero, bare, and bust of Agrippina, r., conjoined.			

<i>Rev.</i> —AGRIPP. AVG. DIVI CLAVD. NERONIS CAES. MATER. EX S. C. Two figures in quadriga drawn by elephants l.	p. 275. 3	7	7 (head of Nero only)
59. AGRIPP. AVG. DIVI CLAVD. NERONIS CAES. MATER. Bust of Agrippina l., and bare head of Nero r., confronted. <i>Rev.</i> —NERONI CLAVD. DIVI F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. P. Wreath; within which EX S. C.	p. 275. 6	3	3 (both heads)
NERO.			
60. NERONI CLAVDIO DRVSO GERM. COS. DESIGN. Bust r., bareheaded.			
<i>Rev.</i> —EQVESTER ORDO PRINCIPI IVVENT. on shield, behind which, spear	96	10	9
61. NERO CAESAR AVG. IMP. Head r., bare.			
<i>Rev.</i> —EX S. C. in wreath. Around, PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. P.P. [One specimen is countermarked R on <i>obv.</i>]	204	9	9
62. Same as No. 61, but TR. P. III. P.P.	206	9	9
63. Same as No. 61, but TR. P. III. P.P.	208	3	3
64. Same as No. 61, but TR. P. V. P.P.	—	8	7
Carried forward			383
			414

	Cohen.	Number in hoard.	Number defaced.
Brought forward		414	383
65. Same as No. 61, but TR. P. VI. COS. IIII. P.P.	213	7	7
66. Same as No. 61, but TR. P. VII. COS. IIII. P.P.	215	9	8
67. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 61. Rev.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. IIII. P.P. EX S. C. Ceres standing l. with torch, ears of corn and poppy	217	13	12
68. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 61. Rev.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. COS. IIII. P.P. EX S. C. Mars standing l. with spear and parazonium, r. foot on cuirass	219	12	11
69. Same <i>obv.</i> as No. 61. Rev.—PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. IIII. P.P. EX S. C. Roma standing r., holding shield	—	1	1
70. Same as No. 69, but TR. P. VII. COS. IIII.	221	1	1
71. Same as No. 68, but TR. P. VIII. COS. IIII.	225	3	3
72. Same as No. 69, but TR. P. VIII. COS. IIII.	227	3	3
73. Same as No. 67, but TR. P. VIII. COS. IIII.	228	3	3
74. Same as No. 68, but TR. P. VIII. COS. IIII.	229	3	2

75. Same as No. 69, but TR. P. VIII. COS. III.	230	3	3
76. Same as No. 68, but TR. P. X. COS. III.	232	6	6
77. Same as No. 69, but TR. P. X. COS. III.	234	8	8
78. NERO CLAUD. CAES. DRVSVS GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Bust l., bareheaded.	311	12	7
Rev.—SACERD. COOPT. IN OMN. CONL. SVpra NVM. EX S. C. Simpulum, tripod, lituus, and patera			
VESPASIAN.			
79. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. Head l., laureate. Rev.—AETERNITAS. Aeternitas standing l., holding busts of Sun and Moon; before her, altar	21	1	1
80. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. TR. P. Head r., laureate. Rev.—COS. ITER. TR. POT. Aequitas standing l. with scales and sceptre (?)	—	1	1
81. IMP. CAES. VESP. AVG. P.M. Head of Vespasian r., laureate. Rev.—TRI. POT. II. COS. III. P.P. Pax seated l. with caduceus and branch of olive	565	1	1
		501	461

The available information relating to previous finds of Roman coins in South India has been collected by Mr. Edgar Thurston.¹ The earliest known notice of such finds dates from 1787. Roman gold and silver coins have been found in the various districts stretching across the peninsula from Calicut to the Coromandel Coast and the Madura district, especially in the Coimbatore district. There is no record of finds from Pudukota itself. On the eastern side of the peninsula, small Roman copper coins of the end of the fourth century are also numerous, but are usually much worn.

I will not add to the various speculations already quoted by Mr. Thurston as to the Roman trade with India. It is hardly necessary to say that the presence of Roman coins does not necessarily imply that of Roman traders; but in any case, if we judge by the coins, intercourse of some sort must have flourished very considerably from the time of Augustus down to that of the Antonines, and even down to the middle of the third century; after which there was a lull, until the revival towards the close of the next century.² The trade was not confined to Southern India; but it would seem that in the north of the peninsula the Roman gold was re-coined (hence the large gold currency of the Kuṣanas³), whereas in the south both gold and silver, and even, as we have seen, copper served as currency. As regards the silver coins, it is noteworthy that one of the commonest

¹ *Madras Government Museum, Coins: Catalogue No. 2.* Second edition. Madras, 1894.

² See the quotation from Cosmas, who travelled in the reign of Justinian. Mommsen-Blacas, iii. p. 129.

³ Rapson, *Indian Coins*, § 123 (in Bühler's *Grundriss*, ii, 3 B).

coins from India (Cohen, No. 43, corresponding to the gold type No. 4, in the above list) is almost always plated.⁴ This fact leads Mommsen to suggest that this type was especially struck for the trade with South India, where perhaps the natives were less able than the Europeans to tell bad from good denarii.⁵ Another type which occurs in large numbers is that represented by No. 16 in the present find. The numbers from two finds of silver coins made at Vellalur, Coimbatore district, in 1842 and 1891 respectively, are as follows:—

	1842.	1891.
Type 4 (<i>C. L. Caesares, &c.</i>)	134	188
Type 16 (<i>Pontif. Maxim.</i>)	378	328
Other types	10	31

Apart from this fact, there is a considerable correspondence between the various finds in regard to the types represented; but the great preponderance of these two types seems to point to large shipments of money having been made to India, in or shortly after the years in which they were issued.

The most curious feature of this find is the treatment to which nearly all the coins have been subjected. Various explanations suggest themselves. One, that the incisions were made in order to test the genuineness of the coins, is easily disproved; for, without exception, it is the head that is defaced. Had the object been merely to test the metal, a stab in any other part of the coin would have served the purpose, and out of the heads on 461 coins some at least would have escaped. The object must

⁴ Mommsen-Blacas, iii, p. 337.

⁵ Cohen notes that there exist a great many imitations of this type, made by barbarians, and struck at a date long subsequent to the reign of Augustus.

have been to destroy the authority by which the coin was guaranteed. The defacement was not effected in Rome; for it would not have been done in such a haphazard way as is indicated by Nos. 19, 26, 56, 57; and further, similarly defaced coins would probably have been found in other hoards, if the coins meant for India were thus defaced before being exported. But of such defaced coins there is no record. It follows, then, that the incisions were made in India, in order to put the coins out of circulation. Apparently this was not done because the coins were meant to be dedicated at some shrine,⁶ for, among the hoards so frequently found in topes, the coins are not treated in this way. It only remains, therefore, to suppose that these coins were defaced by the political authority, as being too much worn for further circulation, and were awaiting the melting pot, when the secret of their concealment was lost.

G. F. HILL.

⁶ This has been suggested to explain the incisions on Gaulish coins.

NOTICES OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Geschichte des sicilischen Münzwesens bis zur Zeit des Augustus (Ad. Holm, *Geschichte Siciliens im Alterthum*, B. iii., pp. 543—741; Taf. i.-viii.).

Alike in his Greek History, his essay on Ancient Catania, and the two first volumes of his *History of Sicily*, Dr. Holm has given ample proof of his very extensive use of numismatic evidence. To the third volume of his *Geschichte Siciliens* that has now appeared, the distinguished historian has appended what is unquestionably the most extensive view of the Greek coinages of the island that has yet seen the light. It consists of about 200 pages of closely condensed materials, and is accompanied by eight autotype plates of singular excellence, executed at Zurich, under the auspices of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer. Such a work, coming from the highest living authority on Sicilian history, needs more than a passing notice, the more so that there is to be found in every page of Dr. Holm's essay the most generous appreciation of the work of English numismatic students in the same field.

Dr. Holm approves of Imhoof's view that the "so-called Æginetan drachms" that represent the earliest issue of the Chalkidian colonies in the island—Naxos, Zanklê, and Himera—should rather be regarded as Euboic oktobols, and as representing a third of the Euboic-Attic tetradrachm. It may, indeed, be objected that Æginetan obols were struck at these cities, weighing about .90 grammes (14 grains). As sixths of the Æginetan drachm of c. 6 grammes (93 grains), their function is clear; but they have no obvious relation to a system of Euboic obols. It is certain, however, that in any case the system employed in these Chalkidian cities was a dual one, since the commonest of the small silver coins struck at Zanklê and Naxos weigh from .65 to .75 grammes (10 to 11.5 grains), and should perhaps be rather regarded as Euboic-Attic obols

than as Sicilian litras, which, at Syracuse at least, during the early period, weigh as much as .85 grammes (13 grains). In this case the higher Chalkidian unit might be indifferently regarded as an Æginetan drachm or an Euboic oktobol, and represents the meeting-point of the two systems.

That it was necessary from the first for the Sicilian cities to adapt their coinage to the Attic system is shown by the fact, for which I can personally answer, that Athenian tetradrachms, of the most archaic as well as of later fabric, are of common occurrence throughout the island. In some cities these probably formed the chief currency at a time when the native coinage had hardly begun. The "tortoises" of Ægina, on the other hand, are conspicuous by their absence in these Sicilian finds.

Dr. Holm considers that there are no real grounds for supposing that the first coinage of Syracuse was the work of the *Gamori*, and refers this innovation rather to the democratic government which succeeded them. The crab on the Agrigentine coins he identifies with a marine species (*Eriphia spinifrons*), and ascribes its introduction at Motya (as at Himera) to Therôn's influence. With regard to the existing examples of the Damareteion, Dr. Holm confirms from personal knowledge the fact, that in 1863 "two specimens existed in the French Cabinet, one in the De Luynes and one in the old collection." At present only the former is to be found there, and it would be of interest to know whether the specimen of the French National Collection has migrated.

Dr. Holm, while admitting the possibility of the view put forward by myself in these pages, that the celebrated tetradrachm with the standing figure of Poseidôn and the legend **DANKVAION**, records a temporary restoration of Zanklê under its old name, nevertheless offers the suggestion that this coin type was merely a later concession of Anaxilas to the Zanklêan element of Messana, that is, after 493 B.C., but before 476, the date of his death. To me, at least, both from the style of the coin and from certain analogies with Kauloniatic and other Magna-Græcian types, it seems impossible to carry back its date earlier than the middle of the fifth century.

Doubts are here thrown on Dr. Kinch's ingenious suggestion that the **B** in the inscriptions **ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΒ ΣΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΒΕΜΙ** represents an **H**, and that the reading should therefore be *Σεγέσταζή ειμή*. But it is difficult to accept the alternative suggestion that **ΙΒ** = div, and that we have here "Segesta div, that is, the Goddess." With regard to the mysterious Phœnician inscription *Ziz* on the West Sicilian coin-

types, Dr. Holm contents himself with pointing out, with Imhoof, that it first appears on didrachms of Panormos in the first half of the fifth century B.C., and only later spreads to the coinage of other cities. As to its meaning, he maintains a wise reserve. He accepts my suggestion that **KIMISS**, on an alliance piece from the same region, refers to the river Krimissos, and stands in relation to Timoleon's victory.

The remarkable hemidrachms reading **ΕΚ ΚΕΦΑΛΟΙ-ΔΙΟΥ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΤΑΝ**, Dr. Holm now inclines to refer to Kephalaëdion itself. But the analogy invoked with such descriptions as *Ἀπαραῖοι ἐξ Ἐπικούσσης* does not here hold good. The use of *ἐξ* for *ἐν* is natural enough from the outsider's point of view, but for dies engraved *in* Kephalaëdion such a usage would be in the highest degree improbable. My own suggestion (Freeman's *Sicily*, iv., p. 352) that these pieces represent the coinage of some colonial plantation of Timoleon, as an Hellenic counterpoise to the Carthaginian Rash Melkart (Herakleia Minoa), is equally excluded, not only by the fact that Herakleia Minoa itself, lying on the left bank of the Halykos, must have been included in Timoleon's dominions, but by the style of the coin itself, of which I have now an example before me. It belongs to a decidedly earlier date than Timoleôn's time. The head of Hêraklês on the obverse resembles in character that of some of the latest tetradrachms of Kamarina, while the butting bull of the reverse—an almost exact copy of that of the Thurian coins by the engraver Molossos—groups itself with the butting bulls on the litras of Katanê, and of the alliance piece of Katanê and Leontini, struck in 404 B.C. In both the above cases the bull signifies the river Symathos (see *N. C.*, 1896, p. 135). All that can be safely said about this Herakleian piece is that both in types and fabric it fits on to the late fifth-century coinages of the south-western corner of Sicily.

These "Herakleians from Kephalaëdion" seem to have been exiles—*ἐκπεπωκότες*—from their native city, who had been allowed to perpetuate its name elsewhere under some friendly ægis. But the existence of this record certainly shows that the Herakleian name was also attached to Kephalaëdion, a fact, moreover, of which its later coins, with the head and attributes of Herakles, afford a strong corroboration. These considerations have drawn from Dr. Holm the novel and interesting suggestion that the Phœnician Ras Melkart—"the Promontory of Hercules"—should be sought, not as hitherto at Herakleia Minoa, on the south-western coast of the island, but on the incomparably bolder headland of Cefalù. The name *Κεφαλοί-*

διον itself is nothing more than a translation of the Phœnician Ras, and the Herakleian connection of the one finds its counterpart in the Melkart of the other. This suggestion, that the Siculo-Punic coinage with the inscription Ras Melkart was struck at Kephalaëdion, deserves careful examination. In the **IATON** on coins of Himera, he reads with Kinch a tribute of the "healed" citizens, from *iatós*: but on this point see *supra*, p. 185, where it is shewn that the word **IATON** is a misreading.

While agreeing in the main with the thesis put forth in my *Syracusan Medallions*, that the tetradrachm coinage of Syracuse was broken off in the first years of Dionysios' tyranny, at the close of the fifth century, Dr. Holm holds that certain tetradrachm types were still struck in Syracuse between 400 and 368 B.C. He instances, besides the unique tetradrachm of Evænetos from the Carfrae Collection, the coins illustrated in Pl. V. 1-4 of Dr. Head's *Coinage of Syracuse*. To my own mind the existence of this solitary tetradrachm of Evænetos—which was not known to me at the time when I wrote my monograph—affords the most striking proof of the absolute truth of my contention that shortly after the beginning of Dionysios' reign the tetradrachm coinage entirely breaks off. This unique piece, with the pellet beneath the chin of Persephone, corresponds in type and style with some of the earliest of Evænetos' dekadrachms. Its existence alone suffices to show that had the tetradrachm coinage been continued, the most celebrated engraver of his time would have been commissioned to produce a succession of dies parallel to those of his prolonged series of dekadrachm types. That in style this tetradrachm by Evænetos is later than the other examples cited by Dr. Holm is my own intimate persuasion. This, indeed, is a matter of opinion; but what will probably be regarded as a more cogent fact, is the appearance on two of these of the coiled form of earring, the associations of which are with the late transitional coins of Syracuse. It is only in the case of the tetradrachm signed **ΓΑΡΜΕ** . . . and the other (Head, Pl. V., 2), which is probably by the same artist, that we find the earring, with three pendent drops, of the later "Medallion" period. But these two coins present a quadriga type on their reverse, which betrays an earlier tradition.

I note with great satisfaction that Dr. Holm accepts the simple explanation put forth in these pages (*N. S.*, 1894, pp. 223, *seqq.*) of the two statements of Aristotle that, on the one hand Dionysios doubled the value of certain coins, and on the other, that he reduced the old talent of 24 noummoi

to 12. The reduced talent, as we know from the great Tauromenitan Inscriptions, still continued to be divided into 120 litras of account, and the noummos, therefore, was now equivalent to 10 litras instead of 5. The Corinthian "Pegasoi," which, as we learn from a series of Sicilian finds, were now the chief currency of the island, were thus raised to the legal value of the old tetradrachms, and the financial expedient of Dionysios—having stopped the old tetradrachm issue—was to repay his creditors in these Corinthian pieces, which he had artificially raised to the value of 20 litras. Such drastic expedients accord better—it must be admitted—with the total cessation of the coinage of the old twenty-litra pieces, or "tetradrachms," than with the partial continuance of their mintage.

ARTHUR J. EVANS.

MISCELLANEA.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON GREEK NUMISMATICS.

ARTICLES bearing on the study of coins, but published in periodicals not exclusively devoted to Numismatics, are liable to escape the eye of the most vigilant numismatist. The object of the following notes, which I hope to continue from time to time, is to collect the titles of such articles, and glean the casual references to coins from the more important archæological journals. In some cases I must depend for my information on other bibliographies, such as, especially, the quarterly list in the *Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archæologischen Institutes*. The present list (which begins with 1897, and cannot, of course, pretend to be complete; and I shall be most grateful to those who will bring to my notice information which they think should be put on record.

G. F. HILL.

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\mathcal{R} series, with facing horsemen or quadriga. G. F. Hill, *J. H. S.*, 1897, p. 80.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1897—1898.

OCTOBER 21, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., Treas.R.S.,
V.P.S.A., F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

Richard Burn, Esq., and Dr. Berkeley Martin were elected
Members.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the
table :—

1. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. Heft.
3 and 4, 1896, and 1 and 2, 1897.

2. Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord,
1896.

3. Revue Belge de Numismatique. Livr. 3 and 4, 1897.

4. Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.
June—September, 1897.

5. Archéologie de Paris. No. 5.

6. Bulletin de Numismatique. April—July, 1897.

7. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xviii. Parts
VI. and VII.

8. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. iv. No. 298.

9. Revue Numismatique. Parts II. and III. 1897.

10. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol. vii. Part II.

11. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Part CLXXXII.

12. Rivista Italiana di Numismatica. Fasc. 2. 1897.

13. Un denier frappé à Mayence par l'empereur Lothaire I, and Un Sceau de Burekhard. By the Vicomte B. de Jonghe. From the Author.

14. Münzgeschichte Pommerns im Mittelalter, and Lo Zecchino di Porcia. By S. Ambrosoli. From the Author.

15. The Canadian Antiquarian. Vol. i. No. 1.

16. Catalogue of Coins purchased by the Panjâb Government. Parts III and IV. By C. J. Rodgers.

17. Smithsonian Report, 1895.

18. Catalogue of Greek Coins. Lycia, &c. By G. F. Hill. From the Trustees of the British Museum.

19. Archæologia Ariana. Vol. xix. Part II.

20. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Part I. 1897.

21. American Numismatic and Archæological Society. Proceedings, 1897.

22. Revue Suisse de Numismatique. Vol. vii. 1897. Part I.

23. La Gazette numismatique. October, 1897.

24. Japanese modern Numismatics. Presented by Sir W. Marsh, K.C.M.G.

25. Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. xvii. Part I.

The President exhibited a copper medalet made from the fittings of the S.S. *Beaver*, which was built for the Hudson's Bay Co. in the Thames in 1835, and was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. The *Beaver* was wrecked in Vancouver Bay in 1892.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a series of rare coins of Stephen and of his son Eustace; and Dr. Codrington showed a specimen in copper of the new prize medal of the Royal Asiatic Society, having a wreath with the Society's name on one side, and, on the other, a view of a forest with the banyan tree in the foreground.

Canon Greenwell communicated a paper on recent acquisitions of electrum coins to his collection. Amongst these were many fine and unpublished pieces of Cyzicus, Lampsacus, Phocæa and Miletus, and others the locality of which could not be definitely determined. The paper is printed in vol. xvii., p. 253.

NOVEMBER 18, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Leopold Gans, Esq., and J. Grafton Milne, Esq., were elected Members.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*. Fasc. 3. 1897.
2. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London*. Vol. xvi. Parts III and IV.
3. *Un cinquième d'Ecu de Philippe II*. By the Vicomte B. de Jonghe. From the Author.
4. *Les monnaies frappées à Bois-le-Duc par les Archiducs, Albert et Isabelle*. From the same.
5. *Catalogue of the Arabic Coins in the Khedivial Library at Cairo*. By Stanley Lane-Poole. From the Minister of Public Instruction, Cairo.

The President exhibited a selection of eleven Roman imperial gold coins (in a magnificent state of preservation) of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina I and II, recently acquired by him from a hoard lately found in Egypt.

The Rev. G. F. Crowther exhibited, on behalf of Mr. W. Maish, a Durham penny of Edward III, on which the name of Ireland is omitted from the inscription on the obverse; the coin is also peculiar in having the crozier to the left, and two pellets on the right and one on the left of the crown; *rev.* legend, DVNOLM. Mr. Crowther also exhibited a York farthing of the same king, reading EDWARDVS REX, and examples of the Diamond Jubilee medals in silver and bronze of the larger size, and in silver of the smaller size.

Mr. F. Spicer exhibited a half-groat of David II of Scotland, struck at Edinburgh, differing from all the specimens described by Burns in having six arcs around the bust and a star on the sceptre-handle. It is believed to belong to the last issue of coins of David II.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited some interesting varieties of the coins of William the Conqueror.

Mr. R. A. Hoblyn exhibited a circular disc of cast bronze, apparently the lid of a box, on which were impressions from the dies (probably executed by Croker) of two trial farthings of Queen Anne, dated 1713, with the mottoes ANGLIÆ PALLADIUM and LARGITOR PACIS.

Dr. B. V. Head gave an account (contributed by Mr. G. F. Hill) of an interesting discovery of Roman and ancient British coins and bronze objects at Honley, near Huddersfield, in 1894. The Roman coins were denarii and bronze, ranging from *circ.* b.c. 209 to A.D. 73. The British coins consisted of five new and unpublished small silver pieces of the time of Venutius, King of the Brigantes, and of his faithless Queen Cartimandua, who conspired against him *circ.* A.D. 69, and, in conjunction with her husband's armour-bearer, Velloctatus, succeeded for a short time in depriving him of his kingdom (Tacitus, 'Hist.' iii. 45).

One of these remarkable coins, exhibited by Dr. Head, was struck in the Queen's name, the first letters of which, CARTI., are clearly legible upon it. (See vol. xvii., p. 298.)

DECEMBER 16, 1897.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

F. A. Walters, Esq., was elected a Member.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Bonner Jahrbücher. Heft. 101.
2. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. 2^m Trimestre, 1897.
3. Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Oct.—Dec., 1897.
4. Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de la Société Suisse de Numismatique.
5. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol. vii. Part III.
6. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. Vol. xii. Heft 3.
7. Bulletin de Numismatique. Aug.—Sept., 1897.
8. Madras Government Museum.—Administration Report, 1896-7.
9. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xviii. Part IX.
10. Bulletins de l'Académie royale de Belgique. Tomes xxx.-xxxiii., with Annuaire of the same and Règlements, 1896-7.

The President exhibited twelve base gold staters of the

Brigantes and Parisi, ancient British tribes who occupied the greater part of the country north of the Humber and Mersey and south of the Tyne. The coins bore inscriptions which have not yet been satisfactorily explained.

Dr. B. V. Head exhibited a silver wine-taster stamped with three hall-marks, apparently French, and of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The bottom of the cup consisted of a silver-gilt medal struck shortly before 1585 in commemoration of the Swiss confederation, and bearing figures of Tell, Stouffacher, and Erni, taking the oath of independence.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence communicated a paper on the mint at Barnstaple during the Anglo-Saxon and Early English periods. Having assigned to this place a penny of Henry I reading *OTER ON BERD[E]STA*, Mr. Lawrence urged that all the coins from Æthelred II to William I and II, with the readings *BAR*, *BARD*, *BEARDAN*, *BEARDAS*, *BERDEST*, &c., which have hitherto been attributed by Hildebrand and others to Bardney in Lincolnshire, should be transferred to Barnstaple. (See vol. xvii., p. 302.)

In the discussion which followed, Sir J. Evans and Mr. Grueber, while accepting the attribution of the coin of Henry I to Barnstaple, were opposed to the transfer to that mint of the other pieces hitherto assigned to Bardney.

JANUARY 20, 1898.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Philip Nelson, Esq., M.B., G. H. Pedler, Esq., L.R.C.P., and James Young, Esq., were elected Members.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Vjesnik Hrvatskoga Arheološkoga Društva. 1896-7.
2. Petit Gros à l'Écu aux quatre Lions frappé à Waert. By the Vicomte B. de Jonghe. From the Author.
3. Rivista Italiana di Numismatica. Fasc. 4, 1897.
4. Revue Numismatique. 4^{me}. Trimestre, 1897.
5. Revue Belge de Numismatique. 1^{re}. Liv. 1898.
6. Bulletin de Numismatique. Dec., 1897.
7. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol. vii. Part IV.
8. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xix. Part I.
9. Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. No. 174.

10. Irish Gold Ornaments, by W. Frazer. From the Author.

Mr. W. T. Ready exhibited a hecete of Cyzicus, the authenticity of which was doubted by Dr. Head, chiefly on account of its type, a standing military figure of Roman style.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a Durham penny of Edward III (heavy standard) with mint-mark crozier, which he attributed to Bishop de Bury.

Mr. A. Prevost exhibited a medal of Francis Le Fort, born 1656, died 1699, commander-in-chief of the 1st Bodyguard of the Czar Peter the Great, general and admiral of his troops, and of the fleet, president of all his councils, viceroy of Novgorod, and ambassador and plenipotentiary at all the courts of Europe.

Mr. W. C. Boyd exhibited and presented to the Society some silver forgeries of Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and English coins.

The President made some remarks on the coins hitherto attributed to Bardney, in Lincolnshire, which, at the last meeting of the Society, Mr. L. A. Lawrence proposed to transfer to Barnstaple. After a more careful consideration of the history of the two places, Sir John Evans was now inclined to accept the attribution to Barnstaple, chiefly on the ground that the monastery of Bardney, from which that place derived its importance, was destroyed by the Danes in A.D. 870, and not

restored before the reign of William the Conqueror, whereas the coins in dispute belong to the intermediate period during which Bardney, near Lincoln, must have been a very insignificant place as compared with Barnstaple in Devonshire. (See vol. xviii., p. 275.)

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on a number of Anglo-Saxon coins attributed to the Thetford mint, and bearing the names of moneyers identical with those who undoubtedly struck at Thetford. On the coins in question the name of the town appears as *PIODFOR* (Wiodfor). The writer suggested that all such coins should be transferred to the town or village of Widford, probably the place of that name in Hertfordshire, to which locality the moneyers in question may have been temporarily transferred from Thetford.

A discussion followed, in the course of which the President and Mr. A. J. Evans contended that the letter *p* was not in this case intended for the Saxon *P*, but for the Saxon *þ*, which may have gradually supplanted the *Ð* as the initial letter of Thetford.

If this were so, Mr. Lawrence argued, it would be the only known instance of the occurrence on Anglo-Saxon coins of the letter *þ* standing for *Ð*.

FEBRUARY 17, 1898.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

H.R.H. The Prince of Naples, Prof. Luigi Adriano Milani, of Florence, Dr. H. Dressel, of Berlin, and M. J. A. Blanchet, of Paris, were elected Honorary Members of the Society. Arthur Alex. Banes, Esq., Frank Sherman Benson, Esq., and the Rev. Alfred Watson Hands were elected Ordinary Members.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Die Deutschen Münzen*. Bd. III. By H. Dannenberg. From the Author.

2. *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. 3^{me}. Trimestre, 1897.

3. *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Vol. xix. Part II.

4. *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie*. 183^{me}. livr.

5. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. iv. No. 4.

6. *Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. No. 175.

The President exhibited a remarkably fine series of nobles of Edward III from his collection, in illustration of the paper on the Balcombe find which was before the meeting; and Mr. W. T. Ready showed a half-crown of Charles I with the Bristol reverse, but having on the obverse the plumes of Shrewsbury, and under the horse the rose of Exeter.

Mr. Grueber communicated the first portion of a joint paper by himself and Mr. L. A. Lawrence on a recent find of coins at Balcombe, in Sussex. The hoard consisted of pennies of Edward I and II; nobles, groats, half-groats, pennies, and half-pennies of Edward III; and groats, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies of Richard II, with a few Scottish pennies and foreign deniers esterlings. There were in all 12 gold and 742 silver coins. The hoard was specially rich in the groats and half-groats of Edward III, struck between A.D. 1351 and 1360; and the numerous varieties admitted of their being divided into several classes in some chronological sequence. In this respect it was the largest hoard that had been discovered in recent times. Amongst the nobles there were several unpublished varieties. The paper is printed in vol. xviii., p. 8.

MARCH 17, 1898.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Charles Wilson Hill, Esq., was elected a Member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. The American Journal of Archæology. Ser. II. Vol. i. Nos. 1 and 2.
2. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xix. Part III.
3. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Livr. 184.
4. La Gazette Numismatique. No. 6.
5. Bulletin de Numismatique. Jan., 1898.
6. The Canadian Antiquarian. Ser. III. No. 2.
7. Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademiens Månadsblad. 1894.
8. How to keep our Gold. By A. Del Mar. From the Author.

Mr. M. Perry exhibited a variety of the Bristol penny of Edward VI, reading *æ. vi.*

Mr. W. E. Marsh exhibited a shilling of Charles I (Hawkins, type 1 b, m.m. negro's head) ; reverse, square shield, plumed, over cross fleury, showing three limbs ; the peculiarity consisting in the combination (unknown to Hawkins) of the cross with the plumed shield.

Mr. W. T. Ready exhibited a *pied-fort* of a halfpenny of Edward I and a Bristol shilling of Charles I struck in 1646.

Mr. A. Prevost exhibited specimens of the Japanese gold coins of 1874, consisting of pieces of 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen, and pieces of 20, 10, and 5 yen struck in October, 1897 ; the 20-yen piece of 1897 weighing the same as the 10-yen piece of 1874, and the 10-yen piece the same as the 5-yen piece, &c.

this being due to the fact that the price of silver in 1874 was more than double what it is at the present time.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed two coins of Edgar with busts resembling those of the previous kings, but hitherto unknown on Edgar's coins; also a coin of Henry I, similar to Hawkins 257, but with ALFGAR ON LVN., a new mint for this very rare type.

Dr. B. V. Head read a communication from Prof. A. S. Napier "On Barnstaple as a Minting Place," in which he pointed out that in the Crawford collection of early charters (Oxford, 1895) there is an endorsement (A.D. 1018), in which mention is made of the "burh-witan" at "Beardastapol," which proves the existence of Barnstaple as a borough at that date, and therefore as a likely place for a mint, whereas *Beardan-ig* (Bardney, near Lincoln) was unknown, except as the site of a monastery. He had called attention to this fact in a note. (See vol. xviii., p. 274.)

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read the second portion of a paper on the recent find of coins at Balcombe, in Sussex, in which he dealt chiefly with the classification of the small coins of Edward I, II, and III. The evidence of the Balcombe find showed that the attribution of the coins bearing abbreviated forms of the name Edward *exclusively* to Edwards I and II must now be abandoned, as it is certain that the first issues of Edward III also have the king's name abbreviated.

APRIL 21, 1898.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Frederick W. Madden, Esq., was elected an Honorary Member of the Society, and W. Clinton Baker, Esq., J.P., L. Forrer, Esq., and J. Mewburn Levien, Esq., were elected Ordinary Members.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Un "Millaris" au seul nom de Michael III, Empereur de l'Orient. By the Vicomte B. De Jonghe. From the Author.

2. Revue Belge de Numismatique. Part. II, 1898.

3. Archaeologia Aeliana. Vol. xix. Part III.

4. Bulletin de Numismatique. Feb.-March, 1898.

5. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xix. Part IV.

6. Rivista Italiana di Numismatica. Fasc. I. 1898.

7. Journal of Hellenic Studies. Vol. xvii. Part. II.

8. Revue Numismatique No. 1. 1898.

9. La Gazette Numismatique. No. 7.

10. Appendix to Batty's Copper Coinage of Great Britain.

11. Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. No. 176.

The President gave a detailed account of a large hoard of Roman Imperial silver coins recently found. It consisted of 8,169 pieces, denarii and argentei antoniniani, covering a period of about one hundred and sixty years from Nero to Severus Alexander. The later coins were in fine condition, especially the antoniniani, which, though rarely found in England, were present in considerable number. The writer drew attention to several varieties of types hitherto not known, and to some which were unpublished. The paper will be found in vol. xviii., p. 126.

MAY 19, 1898.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

W. Sharp Ogden, Esq., was elected a Member of the Society.

The following presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. Numismatische Zeitschrift. Vol. xxix.
2. Bulletin historique de la Société des Antiquaires de la Morinie. Part 185.
3. Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. No. 177.
4. American Journal of Archaeology. Vol. i. No. 3.
5. Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. xxi. Parts I.-V.
6. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring, Aarsberetning, 1896.
7. Un Projet de Médailles sur l'Union des royaumes d'Angleterre et d'Écosse, 1707. By A. Cahorn. From the Author.
8. Kunst og Haandverk fra Norges Fortid. Vol. ii. Part II.
9. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Vol. xxxi.
10. Journal of the Institute of Bankers. Vol. xix. Part V.
11. Medal in bronze of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal commemorating its 25th Anniversary. From the Society.

Mr. Frank Latchmore exhibited, through the President, drawings of two British gold coins, staters, found at Shefford, near Hitchin. They were similar in type to pieces figured in Evans, "British Coins," pl. B. 7 and pl. K. 12, by whom they have been ascribed to the southern part of Britain.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited a half-groat of Charles I, struck at the Tower Mint, having the king's bust, wearing a ruff and mantle, on the obverse, and a crowned rose on the reverse, a type hitherto unknown.

Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a penny of the light coinage of Henry VI, struck in London, and with mint-mark a cross. Only one other specimen of this coin is known.

Mr. W. T. Ready exhibited an extremely rare, if not unique, drachm of Syracuse of the fine period, with the facing head of Arethusa by Kimon on the obverse, and Leucaspis in fighting attitude on the reverse; and Mr. C. E. Mackerel a "large"

brass" or sestertius of Elagabalus, on which the emperor's bust is shown with a horn-shaped object above the head; a symbol, as the President suggested, of the worship of Mithras.

Lord Grantley read a paper on some unique Anglo-Saxon coins in his collection, amongst which was one bearing the name of Berhtwulf, king of Mercia, and his bust on the obverse; and that of Æthelwulf, king of Wessex, with a cross pattée over another cross pattée, on the reverse. This did not mean a position of dependence of Mercia in relation to Wessex, but rather a joint rule between the two kings.

In a discussion which followed it was suggested that the coin may have marked the restoration to Mercia of the right of coinage, of which it had been deprived by Egberht when he conquered that State in 828, and for a while drove out Wiglaf.

Lord Grantley also described a fragment of a coin of Egberht on which he was styled king of the Mercians, and which was struck by Redmund, a moneyer of Wiglaf. This coin was issued in London in the year 828.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence gave a short account of a half-noble of the third coinage of Edward III, A.D. 1346, which he had recently purchased, and of which, hitherto, only one specimen (now in the British Museum) had been known. This coin was connected by similarity of type, by the shapes of the letters, and by weight with the noble of the same issue.

JUNE 16, 1898.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., Treas.R.S.,
V.P.S.A., F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Report of the Council was then read to the Society as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—The Council again have the honour to lay before you their Annual Report as to the state of the Numismatic Society.

With great regret they have to announce the death of the following two Ordinary Members :—

J. Mortimer Hunt, Esq.
W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, Esq.

And of one Honorary Member :—

Dr. Alfred Von Sallet.

Also the resignation of the following eight Ordinary Members :

J. H. André, Esq.
G. Deakin, Esq.
E. H. Evans, Esq.
Col. Acton C. Havelock.
Fred. W. Madden, Esq.
Gen. G. G. Pearse.
Stanley Lane-Poole, Esq.
H. G. Tunmer, Esq.

On the other hand, the Council have much pleasure in recording the election of the following sixteen Ordinary Members :—

W. Clinton Baker, Esq.
Arther Alex. Banes, Esq.
Frank S. Benson, Esq.
Richard Burn, Esq.
L. Forrer, Esq.
Leopold Gans, Esq.

Rev. A. W. Hands.
 Charles Wilson Hill, Esq.
 J. Mewburn Levien, Esq.
 Berkeley Martin, Esq., M.D.
 J. G. Milne, Esq.
 Philip Nelson, Esq., M.B.
 W. Sharp Ogden, Esq.
 G. H. Pedler, Esq., L.R.C.P.
 F. A. Walters, Esq.
 James Young, Esq.

And of the following five Honorary Members :—

H.R.H. the Prince of Naples.
 M. J. A. Blanchet.
 Dr. H. Dressel.
 Fred. W. Madden, Esq.
 Prof. Luigi Adriano Milani.

According to the Report of the Hon. Secretaries the numbers of the Members are as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Honorary.	Total.
June, 1897	263	19	282
Since elected	16	5	21
	279	24	303
Deceased	2	1	3
Resigned	8	—	8
June, 1898	269	23	292

The Council have further to announce that they have unanimously awarded the Medal of the Society to the Rev. Canon William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.R.S., for his distinguished services to Greek numismatics, especially in connection with the coinages of Cyzicus and Lampsacus.

The Treasurer's Report, which follows, was submitted to the Meeting and adopted.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the
Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON IN

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Messrs. Virtue & Co., for printing "Chronicles":—						
Part I, 1897	36	7	6			
Part II, ,,	36	16	3			
Part III, ,,	38	2	3			
Part IV, ,,	50	4	0			
Part I., 1898	45	3	0			
				206	13	0
„ The Autotype Company, for Plates	32	4	0			
„ „ „	23	5	0			
„ „ „	50	19	6			
„ „ „	13	16	0			
				120	4	6
„ The Royal Asiatic Society, one year's rent due June 24, 1898 .	30	0	0			
„ Mrs. Harper, for Attendance, Tea, Coffee, &c. . . .	11	7	5			
„ Messrs. H. Bowyer, for Bookbinding	8	3	0			
„ Messrs. Davy & Sons, for Printing	3	9	0			
„ Messrs. Spink, for Priced Catalogues of Montagu Sales . .	0	6	0			
„ Messrs. Hachette, for "Dictionnaire des Antiquités" . .	0	7	6			
„ Messrs. Walker & Boutall, for Photographing Coins . .	0	15	0			
„ Messrs. Hatton & Son, for Printing Receipt Books . .	0	10	0			
„ Mr. B. Quaritch, for "Batty's Coins" and Catalogue . .	2	19	0			
„ Mr. F. Anderson, for Drawing Coins	1	14	0			
„ Mr. Pinches, for Engraving Silver Medal	0	4	6			
„ Fire Insurance.	0	15	0			
„ Secretaries, for Postages	5	0	0			
„ Treasurer, for Postages, Receipts, Cheque Book, &c., &c. .	7	12	6			
„ Collector (Mr. A. W. Hunt), for Commission and Postages .	7	6	10			
By Balance in hand	181	15	11			
	£589	3	2			

Examined with the Vouchers, compared as to additions, and found correct,

14th June, 1898.

A. PREVOST
L. A. LAWRENCE } *Auditors.*

Numismatic Society, from June, 1897, to June, 1898.

ACCOUNT WITH ALFRED EVELYN COPP, TREASURER.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance from last Statement.	232	16	7
„ Entrance Fees	17	17	0
„ Compositions	15	15	0
„ Subscriptions	239	8	0
„ Received for “Chronicles,” viz.—			
Mr. B. Quaritch	£55	9	3
Mr. Thos. Bliss	0	14	0
		56	3 3
„ Col. Tobin Bush, for Foreign Postages	0	2	0
„ August Dividend on £700 London and North- Western Railway Stock (less 9s. 4d. tax)	13	10	8
„ February ditto ditto ditto	13	10	8
		27	1 4

£589 3 2

ALFRED E. COPP,
HONORARY TREASURER.

14th June, 1898.

After the Report of the Council had been read, the President presented the Society's Medal to Mr. Grueber, to forward to Canon Greenwell, who was unable to attend the Meeting, and addressed him as follows :—

Mr. Grueber,—

It is with very great pleasure that I present to you, on behalf of Canon Greenwell, the Medal of the Numismatic Society, which has been awarded to him in recognition of his distinguished services to Greek numismatics, especially in connection with the coinages of Cyzicus and Lampsacus. For the last thirty-five years he has been a member of our Society, and his first communication to us on the subject of Greek coins dates so far back as 1880. At that time his collection already furnished a considerable number of rare and beautiful coins, to excite the admiration of the Society, and among them was an extremely rare coin of Cyzicus, which may lay claim to being the first coin on which a human portrait may properly be said to occur. Since that time the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle* have been enriched by many papers proceeding from his pen, relating in the main to Archaic Greek coins, whether of the Islands of the Aegean Sea, or early coins found in Egypt, or to other rare or unpublished Greek coins. But after all, Canon Greenwell's epoch-making paper on the electrum coinage of Cyzicus, published in 1887, followed as it has been by supplementary notices of new acquisitions belonging to the same series and that of Lampsacus, constitutes in no small degree his claim to our grateful recognition. It would be almost out of place here to dilate upon his important services to other branches of archæology than that of numismatics ; but his long-continued researches among British barrows, and his liberality in presenting to the nation the results of those researches ought not to be passed over in silence. Six weeks have not as yet elapsed since I had the honour, on behalf of numerous friends and admirers, of presenting him with his portrait, as a testimonial

to the estimation in which he is held, not only as an archæologist, but as an honoured occupant of various posts of public utility. May the medal which I now hand to you, to forward to him, be the means of assuring him of the value which his brother numismatists place upon his labours in illustrating the earliest periods of the Greek coinage, and also act as an inducement still further to continue those labours.

Mr. Grueber, having expressed to the meeting Canon Greenwell's great regret at being unable to receive the medal in person, then read the following reply from him :—

To the President and Members of the Numismatic Society.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—

The honour you have conferred upon me is one which I regard with high estimation, and I beg leave to accept the Medal of the Society, with the fullest recognition of the distinction it bestows.

That I have been thought worthy to receive it on account of what I have done in aiding the progress of that valuable branch of Archæological Science, which it is our object to promote, is a reward sufficient in itself to repay any labour I have bestowed upon it, which has in truth been a labour of love.

You, Sir, have identified my work principally in connection with the history of the Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus, and have specially referred to the very remarkable coin, which bears upon it what, as you remark, can scarcely be any other than a portrait. It is, indeed, in a great measure due to my acquiring that rare and interesting coin that my attention was specially drawn to the largely extended and valuable series of the staters of the important commercial State of Cyzicus, an accident for which I owe many thanks to, if I may so express it, Chance.

There are other series of almost equal importance still awaiting systematic investigation, and being put on record. Were my years less than they are, I would gladly enter upon the necessary labour which would require to be expended upon illustrating

the extensive coinages of Lampsacus and Abdera, but I must leave that to others.

I trust that the pleasure I have had in collecting the coins themselves, and in bringing before the Society, in the "Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus," the results of my collecting, may induce others of our Members to do the same for the coins of the two States I have just referred to. If my example is followed in that respect, the gratification I heartily feel at your recognition of what I have done for Cyzicus, and in a less degree for other coinages, will be still further enhanced.

The President then delivered the following address:—

It is now my duty to say a few words to this Meeting by way of Annual Address, and I am glad to think that the Society is still in a prosperous condition both as to numbers and finances. So far as relates to our Ordinary Members, they have during the past year, notwithstanding numerous resignations, increased by six, our number being 269 at the present date, as against 263 at the corresponding time last year. We have also added 4 to our List of Honorary Members, which now stands at 23.

Our Treasurer's account shows that our finances are in a healthy condition, for though there is a diminution of about £50 in the Balance in hand, there have been five payments to the printers instead of four, as usual; and the number of Plates executed by the Autotype Company has been larger than in former years, their account amounting to more than £120.

Our medal has this year been awarded by the Council to a well-known numismatist, Canon Greenwell, and I am sure that the Society at large will heartily concur in the award of this well-deserved honour. Before proceeding to a review of what the Society has accomplished since the last Annual Meeting, I must say a few words about some of those members whom we have lost by death.

Dr. Alfred von Sallet, the Director of the Royal Cabinet

of medals at Berlin, had since 1873 been one of our Honorary Members, and it was only at this time last year that our medal, which had been awarded to him by the Council, in recognition of the important and long-continued services that he had rendered to numismatics, was received by Mr. Head on his behalf. In presenting it I recited some of his contributions to our knowledge of the coinage of the Tauric Chersonesus, Sarmatia, Dacia, Thrace, and other countries of European Greece, but I little thought that his fruitful labours were destined so soon to be brought to a close.

He was the son of the poet Frederick von Sallet, and the last scion of an ancient Lithuanian family, and was born at Reichau, in Silesia, in the year 1842. From an early age he was a collector of coins, and in 1869 he was admitted to the Berlin cabinet as an assistant to Dr. Julius Friedländer, whom he succeeded as Director in 1884. His history of the coinage of the Kings of the Cimmerian Bosphorus and of Pontus was published in 1869, and in 1879 he launched the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, towards the success of which he for many years devoted a vast amount of energy. It would be a needless task to recite even the titles of the numerous essays that he contributed to that periodical, all of them characterised by originality and thoroughness. He also contributed largely to those Catalogues for which the Berlin Museum has gained a deservedly high reputation. He was, moreover, a man of highly cultivated taste, appreciating all that was beautiful in art, whether belonging to ancient times, the Renaissance, or the present day. He died on November 25th, 1897, at the early age of 55, leaving a gap which it will be difficult to fill.

Mr. W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, of Gateshead, who died on February 4th, 1898, had been a member of this Society since 1863. A solicitor by profession, he took a great interest in all documentary history, especially in that relating to the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and for many years he was one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-

on-Tyne. His communications to that and other Northern Antiquarian Societies, as well as to the Royal Archæological Institute, were numerous and valuable, but we are here more immediately concerned with his numismatic labours. These originated in his undertaking to form for his own purposes a cabinet of coins issued from the Mint of Durham, and his examination of these coins, and of the documentary evidence relating to them, led him to publish in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1865 his suggestive paper entitled, "Northern Evidence on the Short-cross Question." In my own attempt to solve this question in 1865, I was largely indebted to this paper, and came to much the same general conclusions as did Mr. Longstaffe—conclusions as to the continuous issue of these coins from the year 1180 under Henry II, through the reigns of Richard I and John, until well into the reign of Henry III, when, in 1247, the short cross was superseded by the long. I venture to think that the results at which we then arrived now meet with almost universal acceptance. Mr. Longstaffe also wrote on the distinctions between the pennies of Henry IV, V, and VI, and on the question whether the Kings between Edward III and Henry VI coined money at York on their own account. He also wrote on the Reading penny of Edward, which he assigned to the third King of that name since the Conquest, and on the remarkable groat of Richard with an arched crown, resembling that on the groats of Henry VII, which he attributed to Perkin Warbeck under his assumed name of Richard IV. These two last-named papers were published in 1889, since which time failing health prevented him from following up his numismatic studies. His great critical acumen and his power of bringing documentary evidence to bear on material monuments are fully demonstrated by the papers that I have cited, and we can only now lament that such discriminative powers were not also brought to bear upon some of the other difficult numismatic problems which still remain unsolved.

Although Mr. William Allen, of Sunnyside, Dorking, was not,

at the time of his decease in October last, a member of the Society, I venture to say a few words of one who deserved so well of numismatics. He joined the Society in January, 1861, and retired from it in 1874, having in 1866 communicated a short paper on a Find of Coins of Allectus at Old Ford, Bow. He was a diligent collector both of coins and antiquities, and for many years devoted much attention to obtaining specimens of the mintage of the numerous towns in which coins were struck in Saxon times. He had also an extensive collection of Romano-British coins. He was a man of great shrewdness, but also of a most liberal disposition, as I can personally testify, inasmuch as at the time when I was engaged on my "Coins of the Ancient Britons," he most kindly ceded to me the specimens in his collection. He was a respected member of the Society of Friends, and attained to the ripe age of 89 years.

The late Mr. William Forster, of Carlisle, comes under much the same category as Mr. William Allen, as he became a member of the Society in 1862, and retired in 1868, just thirty years ago. His remarkably choice collection of English gold coins was sold in London in May of that year, and comprised among other rare pieces the florin of Edward III, which is now in my cabinet. Besides the gold coins, he possessed a considerable number of Anglo-Saxon silver coins, and some choice Roman and other antiquities. Though a collector of great taste and judgment, he did not make any communications to our *Chronicle*. Of late years he was much engaged in various philanthropic institutions at Carlisle, and succumbed in February last to an attack of influenza, having already reached his 91st year.

I must now say a few words as to the principal subjects which during the past year have been brought under the notice of the Society, either at its meetings or in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

So far as relates to Greek numismatics, we have no reason to complain of scarcity of mental food. Canon Greenwell, whose merits as a numismatist we have just recognised by the bestowal

of our medal, has favoured us with a valuable essay on some rare Greek coins which form a part of his magnificent collection. The greater part of the coins described are of electrum, and struck at Cyzicus, Lampsacus, and Miletus, and among them are several of great artistic beauty and extreme rarity. A Cyzicene, with the head of Demeter or Kore, and a stater of Lampsacus, with that of Hermes—are of especial beauty. The types on the hectæ are more difficult to interpret than those on the staters, and in some cases the eye of faith has to be called in. Many of the silver coins described and figured by Canon Greenwell are of high merit and interest, such as the octadrachm of Alexander I of Macedon, and those of the Bisaltæ and Orrescii. Some coins of Leontini and Cyrene are also beautiful examples of numismatic art. As the coins described form but a small part of the author's collection, we may form some faint idea only of its magnificence as a whole.

Dr. J. P. Six, of Amsterdam, has communicated to us another of his valuable papers on unedited and uncertain Greek coins. Among those now discussed are some coins of Sardes, a number of those of Side, some of Golgoi in Cyprus, of Antiochus III, of Eupator, of some of the Median Kings, and of Cyrene under King Magas. It is essentially a paper of details, and, like all that comes from the pen of Dr. Six, full of interesting and suggestive matter. From its nature, however, I can, on the present occasion, do no more than call attention to the value of the paper, and for want of time must abstain from discussing the numerous questions that are raised by its distinguished author.

Mr. G. F. Hill has taken up the somewhat difficult subject of Solon's reform of the Attic Standard, which has already been to some extent discussed in the pages of our *Chronicle* by Dr. J. P. Six. The passage relating to the question which occurs in the 'Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία is sufficiently obscure, but it seems to indicate an addition of three-sevenths to the weight of the Pheidonian mina. Taking the Pheidonian mina at 602 grammes,

this would make the Solonian equal to 860 grammes, which closely agrees with the actual weight of the ancient standards found in the Acropolis of Athens, and cited by Dr. Six, the average of which gives a mina of about 870 grammes. Or if we take the Pheidonian as 611 grammes, we arrive, by adding three-sevenths, at the weight of 873 grammes for the Solonian mina, or $8.73 \text{ grammes} = 134\frac{1}{4} \text{ Troy grains}$ for the drachm. As to the trade weights, Mr. Hill comes to the conclusion that they were just 5 per cent. in excess of the coin weights.

M. Paul Perdrizet, the well-known explorer of Delphi, has communicated to us an interesting essay on a tetradrachm of Nabis, the Lacedaemonian king, of which an example obtained from the Montagu sale by the British Museum has been described by Mr. Wroth,¹ as was mentioned in my address of last year. M. Perdrizet points out that in the Spartan dialect the Σ was frequently replaced by a mere aspirate, so that the legend **BAIAEOΣ NABIOΣ** instead of leading to doubt as to the authenticity of the coin, rather confirms it. Curiously enough Mr. Wolters has observed in the Museum at Sparta a title stamped with nearly the same legend, **BAIEOΣ NABIOΣ**. It appears, therefore, that Nabis assumed the title of Basileus, but that, in accordance with the local dialect, the title was written in these abnormal forms.

A very remarkable discovery of ancient British coins, made near Huddersfield in 1893, has formed the subject of another interesting paper by Mr. Hill. The deposit had lain within the hollow bone of an ox, and comprised, in addition to the British coins, a series of Roman denarii from consular times to the reign of Nero, and a few sesterterii and dupondii of Nero and Vespasian. In addition there was a small bronze box and a fibula and rings of late Celtic patterns. The British coins were five in number, all of silver, and having the word **VOLISIOS** and remains of a laureate bust on the obverse. On four the

¹ *N. C.*, 3rd S., vol. xvii., 107.

legend on the reverse, accompanying an extremely rude horse, appears to be **DVMN OVE** or variations of such a form. On the fifth the word **CARTI** occurs, accompanied by **[O]VE**. Mr. Hill suggests that we have here a specimen of the coinage of Cartimandua, or, as formerly read in Tacitus, Cartismandua, the wife of Venutius, and subsequently, during his lifetime, of his armour-bearer Velloctatus. As Cartimandua was queen of the Brigantes, this discovery tends to prove that the coins reading **VOLISIOS** on the obverse belong to that tribe, and that I was wrong in thinking that they might have been struck by the Parisi. The presence of the coins of Vespasian shows that the hoard was deposited after A.D. 74, and now that silver coins of this character have at length been found, it is to be hoped that further discoveries may throw more light on the obscure history of the Brigantes and their rulers.

Roman coins have on more than one occasion been brought under our notice. The longest of the notices of them was a paper by myself, giving a detailed account of a hoard of over 3,000 denarii, the issue of which had extended over a period of at least a hundred and sixty years, from Nero to Severus Alexander. An interesting feature is the presence of an unusual number of the large *argentei Antoniniani*. Several Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars whose coins are rare are represented in the hoard, and there are some scarce and even unpublished reverses. The question whether the so-called horn on the head of Elagabalus, which occurs on some of his coins in all metals, may not be intended to represent a modification of a Mithraic head-dress is worthy of consideration. On a specimen in the hoard, the object on the field of the reverse, which by some has been termed a horn, has all the appearance of being a Phrygian head-dress.

Mr. Hasluck has given us a supplemental note on a further instalment of the hoard found near Cambridge, the greater part of which was described last year by Mr. Boyd. The range of denarii in this hoard is not so great as in that

which I described, and the coins come down to a rather later period, being of much the same constitution as those in the Brickendonbury hoard of 1895.

So far as the Anglo-Saxon coinage is concerned, we have had some important communications. Lord Grantley has called our attention to a very remarkable penny, bearing on the one face the head and name of Berhtulf, and on the other that of Æthelwulf of Wessex, with a device formed of two crosses pattées superimposed the one on the other. The coin is unique and hitherto unknown, and if it was struck under Berhtulf, either as claiming equal authority with his over-lord, or even greater, as having his own image as well as superscription, it is of high interest. Another remarkable coin that Lord Grantley described is of Ecgberht, as king of the Mercians, struck by Redmund, who was a moneyer of Wiglaf.

Another important paper relating to this coinage is by Mr. L. A. Lawrence, on the mint of Barnstaple. In it he shows that the coins of Aethelrel II, Cnut, Harold I, and Edward the Confessor, attributed by Hildebrand to Bardney, must in future be assigned to Barnstaple. There can, I think, be no doubt that the coins of the two last-named monarchs, on which the name of the mint is given as BEARDAS or BERDEST, cannot be assigned to Bardney, while a coin of Henry I reading BERD(E)STA can hardly be placed to any other town than Beardan-stapol or Barnstaple. Singularly enough, Professor A. S. Napier and Mr. W. H. Stevenson, in a Part of the *Anecdota Oxoniensia*, published in 1895, pointed out the misattribution of these coins to Bardney, and the former has kindly supplied a note upon the subject to the *Chronicle*. He has pointed out that Bardney is unknown except as the site of a monastery. In a further note, I have attempted to show that it is impossible for these coins to have been struck at Bardney, inasmuch as during the whole period of their issue the monastery at that place was in ruins, and was not restored until after the Norman Conquest.

The proposed transference from Thetford to Widford of certain coins of the Confessor, I regret that I cannot accept.

Mr. Frank Latchmore has given us a notice of some pennies of Burgred, which were found among the roots of a tree near Hitchin, and also of some sceattas and coins of Offa and Alfred found in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire.

One of the most wide-reaching papers upon English numismatics which have of late years appeared, is that by Mr. Grueber and Mr. Lawrence on the Balcombe find. The hoard in question, which was found in north-west Sussex, consisted of 12 gold coins of Edward III, 729 silver coins of the three first Edwards, and 13 Scottish pennies and foreign sterlings. Among the gold coins was a noble of 1346, belonging to the third coinage of Edward III, and a piece of considerable rarity; but the principal interest of the hoard lies in the large and varied series of the silver coins of that monarch that it presents. Of groats and half-groats there are 321 examples, and of pennies and half-pennies 290. Of the former class no less than 70 varieties are described, and of the latter, 100. There is, of course, no difficulty in assigning the groats and half-groats to Edward III, but the authors, following to a great extent the guidance of the contemporaneous gold coins, have been able to divide them into five classes. About ninety per cent. of the whole number of groats belong to the period from 1351 to 1360. Reason is shown for regarding what have by many been regarded as pattern-groats of Edward I, as being, in reality, of the time of Edward III, and belonging to the same class as the pennies reading ϵ DW. R&X, &c., probably struck at the beginning of his reign. So long ago as 1871,² my son, Mr. Arthur J. Evans, claimed for Edward III certain of the pennies reading ϵ DW and other varieties usually attributed to Edward I and II, and the further researches of Mr. Grueber and Mr. Lawrence go far to prove that he was right in making

² *N. C.*, *N. S.*, vol. xi., 264.

this claim. Reading the two papers together, it will be seen that considerable modification is necessary in the common attribution of these pennies by means of the obverse legends alone, and though possibly future discoveries may show that in some minor details corrections may be necessary, yet that on the whole a satisfactory basis may be found for a classification of these coins, even if, in the case of three successive kings bearing the same name, the change in the coinage did not always synchronize with the change upon the throne.

Mr. Willoughby Gardner has described a short-cross penny of the type usually attributed to King John, with the legend WILLÆL ON LÆII on the reverse, which he attributes to the mint of Leicester. I must, however, confess that I should prefer to assign it to Lynn, where pennies of the same type were struck by a moneyer of the same name, of which examples are said to have been present in the Eccles³ find. The name of Lynn is usually given as LÆN.

Turning to more recent times, we find Dr. Parkes Weber supplementing his former description of Medals of Centenarians by citing four more, most of which are of considerable interest. Two are of Frenchmen, the one of Bovier de Fontenelle, who, like Chevreul, was a member of the Academy, of both of whom Dr. Weber had already published medals. Another is of Baillet, the last French survivor of the Battle of Waterloo, who was discharged from the army on account of his being affected by phthisis in 1816, but who survived until 1896, when he died at the age of 108.

Both Dr. Frazer and Dr. Parkes Weber have called our attention to some medals by the Irish engraver, Mossop, in addition to those already described by the former in the *Chronicle*. He seems to have been an artist of considerable distinction.

The graceful medalets struck as admission-tickets to Vauxhall

³ *N. C., N. S.*, v., pp. 233, 269.

Gardens, chiefly in the course of the last century, have formed the subject of an interesting essay by Mr. Warwick Wroth. Some of these pieces, which seem to have served as season-tickets, appear to have been designed by Hogarth, and the dies for others were engraved by the medallist, Richard Yeo. The names of the holders of the tickets are often engraved upon them, and among these frequenters of the Gardens we find Handel the composer, whose statue, by Roubiliac, at one time adorned the place, Hogarth, and Trusler, the moralizer of Hogarth's works.

Oriental numismatics have not been neglected, although we have not received any papers of very high importance in that department during the past year. General Pearse has communicated to us a curious and unpublished pewter medal of Coorg in Southern India; and Mr. Samuel Smith, jun., a silver coin of En Násir Imám of San'á struck at Damar. For a somewhat longer notice of rare coins in the Imperial Persian Treasury we are indebted to General Houtum-Schindler. These coins are, however, for the most part of modern date.

The attendance at our meetings has been very satisfactory, and the numerous exhibitions of rare coins and medals have added much interest to our proceedings. There is, as a rule, much more to be learnt from the actual inspection of a specimen than from any description or illustration however accurate and minute. The records of these exhibitions, preserved in our printed Proceedings, give an additional value to the *Numismatic Chronicle*.

The Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's auspicious reign has been commemorated by the issue of numerous medals in all metals not only from the Royal Mint, but by various private firms. Of many of these we have had specimens exhibited; but I must leave it for posterity to judge whether in the medallic art the close of the Nineteenth century can claim pre-eminence over that of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, or Seventeenth centuries, or even over that of the Eighteenth.

I may mention that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer one of her Jubilee Medals on your President.

With regard to numismatic publications, I may observe that the *Annuaire de Numismatique* has now ceased to appear, having been amalgamated with its elder sister, the *Revue Numismatique*. On the other hand, a new periodical has been started, under the auspices of M. Svoronos, at Athens, the *Journal International d'Archéologie Numismatique*, to which we wish all success. Some other recent numismatic publications have already been noticed in the pages of the *Chronicle*.

I may take this opportunity of calling attention to an exhaustive and valuable treatise on Sicilian numismatics, which forms a supplement to the third and last volume of Holm's *Geschichte Siciliens im Alterthum*. It extends over fully two hundred closely-printed pages, and is illustrated by eight finely executed autotype plates. I have reason to hope that a more detailed account of this important work will shortly be communicated to the Society in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*.⁴

We have now well begun the seventh decade of our existence as a Society, and the undiminished interest that is taken in numismatic studies is shown not only by the prosperity of this Society, but by the great advance that has been made both in the character of our national collections and in the manner in which they are made available to the public. The high prices, especially of Greek coins, that continue to be realised at public sales are also symptomatic of the interest in these beautiful works of art being fully sustained. We, on our part, are doing what we can to make the most of the historic and scientific facts which coins illustrate, as well as of their artistic merit, and I venture once more to congratulate the Society on its performance of these self-imposed duties, and on the position that it still holds among kindred institutions in all parts of the world.

⁴ See p. 321.

A vote of thanks to the President for his Address having been moved by Lord Grantley and seconded by Mr. Jonathan Rashleigh, the meeting proceeded to ballot for the Council and Officers for the ensuing year, when the following were elected :—

President.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D.,
F.R.S., V.P.S.A., F.G.S.

Vice-Presidents.

LORD GRANTLEY, F.S.A.
BARCLAY VINCENT HEAD, Esq., D.C.L., Ph.D.

Hon. Treasurer.

ALFRED E. COPP, Esq.

Hon. Secretaries.

HERBERT A. GRUEBER, Esq., F.S.A.
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OF THE
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
OF LONDON.

DECEMBER, 1898.

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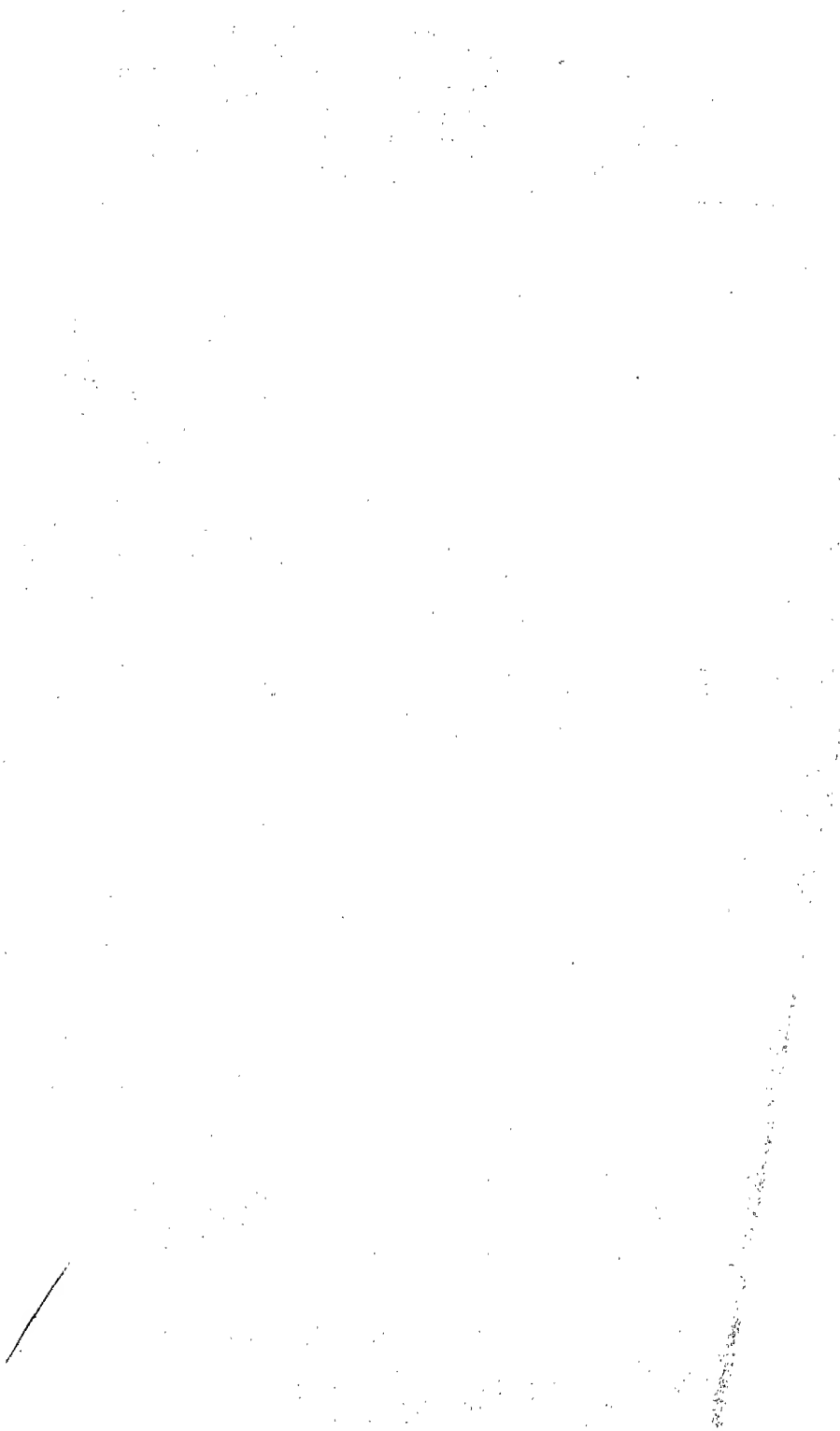
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